

Class E 202
Book N 1/65

*Shaw
10th*

*871
3457*

The Society of the Cincinnati

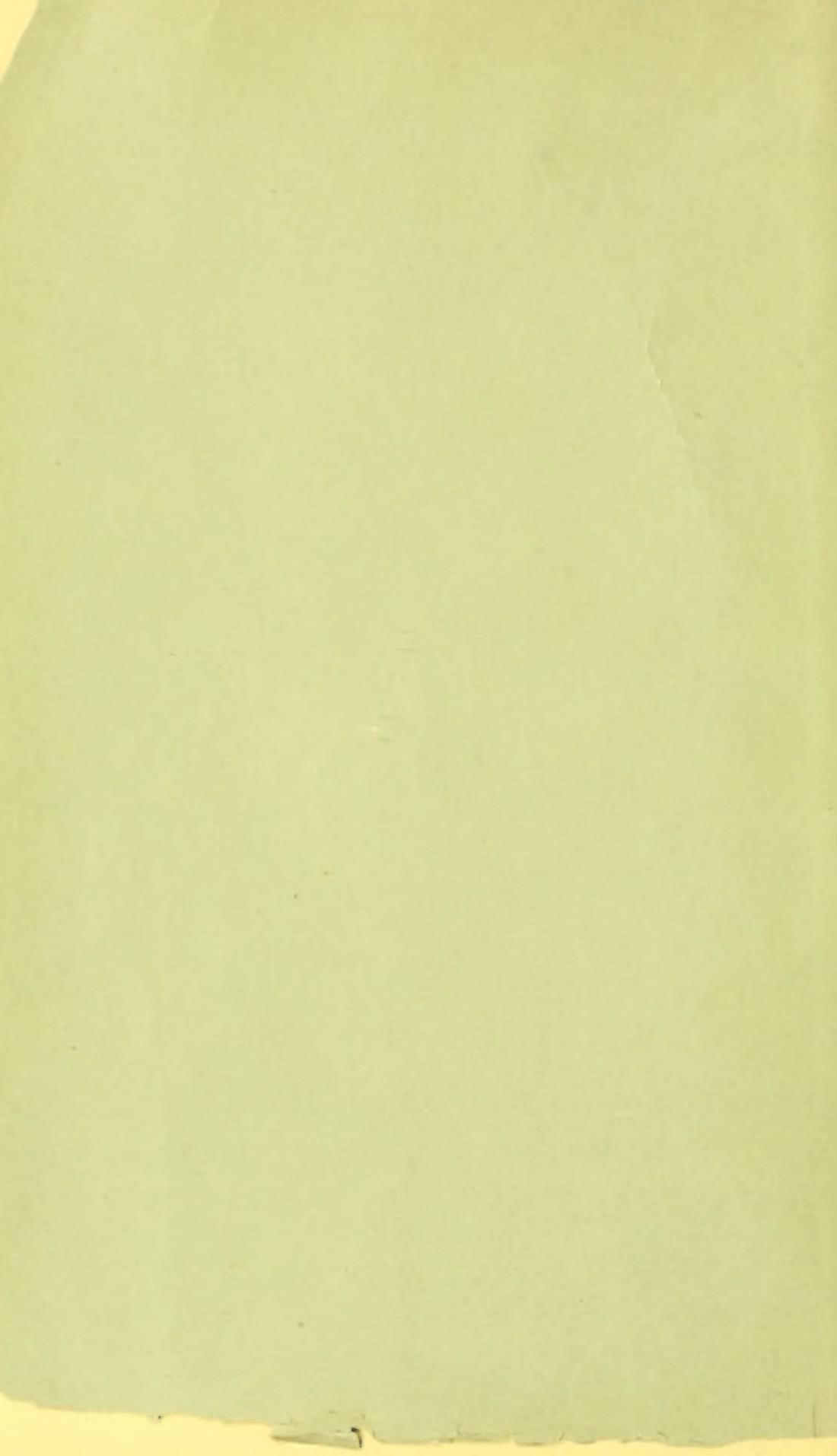
IN

NEW YORK.

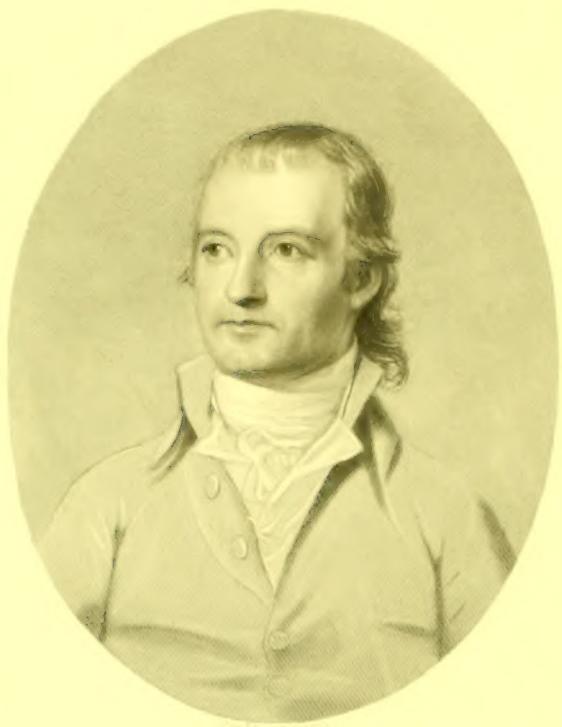


PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.

1886.







Jed Huntington

Engraved by J. Sartain

Society of the Cincinnati. New York.

INSTITUTION

OF THE

Society of the Cincinnati,

Formed by the Officers of the American Army of the Revolution,

1783,

With Extracts, from the Proceedings of its General Meetings and from the Transactions

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY.

BY

JOHN SCHUYLER,

Secretary.



PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY DOUGLAS TAYLOR.

NEW YORK,

1886.

INDEX

Of the eldest male descendants through the maternal line.

	PAGE
John Tyler Cooper	211
Thomas De Witt Cuyler	337
Anthony Walton White Evans.	346
David Van Horne Lloyd	323
Griffith Pritchard Griffith.	343
Wickham Hoffman.	168
William Swetland Ketchum.	310
John McDougall Laurence.	295
Morgan Lewis Livingston	249
John Isaac Plume.	329
Paul Ernest Tiemann	248
John Van Vorst	349
John Beckman Westbrook	180

PREFACE.

Since the organization of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, resolutions appear upon the minutes, authorizing the publication of their transactions, on the 9th of February, 1784; 4th of July, 1810; 4th of July, 1828; 4th of July, 1840, and on the 22d of May, 1873, when, on motion of Mr. Crosby, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Institution of the Society, together with the abstracts of the proceedings of the General Society and the New York State Society down to the present time, also a full list of the members of this Society, together with the revised By-laws, be printed to the number of five hundred copies, under the direction of the Secretary.

The Secretary at that time, Marinus Willett, reported that the full list of members accredited to New York could not be correctly ascertained from the fact that the original roll was lost. The Society then appointed Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Tapp and the Secretary a Committee to ascertain and verify the names of the original members of the New York State Society, and they, after corresponding with the descendants of several of the former Secretaries, succeeded in finding the original Roll in a trunk of old papers belonging to Dr. Marcellin, the former Secretary, and which had been, since his decease, in the possession of a daughter of his, living in Illinois. At the Annual Meeting in 1877 this Committee made a full report and replaced the original Roll among the Archives of the Society. Mr. Hamilton, *General Cochrane* and Mr. Schuyler were thereupon appointed a Committee to have the same reproduced, and the following was adopted at the same time:

"That for the purpose of availing ourselves of the labor of these Committees, by publishing the results of their work for the use of the members of the Society, these Committees be consolidated, and that the members of the Joint Committee be John Schuyler, Marinus Willett, Edward W. Tapp, Alexander Hamilton and John Cochrane, together with the President, who shall undertake and perform the duties aforesaid and also the republication of the proceedings of the Society at present published in book form."

On the following 7th of March the Joint Committee met and resolved itself into a Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. Schuyler and the President, to carry out the instructions of the resolution, and

On the 4th of July, 1879, the Secretary, Mr. Willett, resigned, and at his request Mr. Schuyler was elected in his place.

At the next Annual Meeting the By-laws, which had been revised and recommended by the Standing Committee, were adopted and ordered to be

The resolution of Mr. Hall, at the meeting of the Scientific Committee held on the 14th of December, 1883, the following instances were given:

In accordance with the above the work has been assigned to the

An historical sketch of the Society, showing the text of the Constitution proposed by General Knox, and as it was finally adopted, together with extracts in the proceedings of General Meetings, by the President General, the Rev. Dr. Johnish.

The Rolls of the New York State Society, returned to the General ~~Society~~
in 1784 and 1788. A list of the Honorary Members admitted by and
to the members of the New York State Society, with annexations by the
Secretary and a list of his friends from the organization of the Society to the
date of his death.

The Biographies, which are alphabetically arranged, of the original members of the New York Society, and those of the other Societies, were made available by the Order, and its Roll, compiled and arranged by the Secretary, from the various Biographies, and from data furnished by other kind and generous friends of the Order.

members, several of the hereditary members who have succeeded them and several of the Honorary Members who were admitted previous to the year 1850, when it disappeared from the archives of the Society. It will be noticed, that several of the original members of the other State Societies also affixed their signatures to it, without reference to the order of their admission. Several of the original members subscribed their names to the fly-leaf, before the Institution. The names of Joseph Morrell, Aaron Burr, Gouverneur Morris, Joseph Browne, John M. Mason, Samuel Cooper, and the *Marquis Du Quesne* are not signatures, but appear to have been entered upon it, by the Secretary, they having, with the exception of the *Marquis Du Quesne*, signed the New Roll, which was on the 4th of July, 1791, commenced with the signature of the *Patroon*, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and which also was subsequently signed by Lieutenant William Scudder, Jacob Morton, *Ensign* John Greaton, William Constable, Jacob Bradford, Brigham Howe, *Captain* Samuel Mansfield and William S. Popham.

JOHN SCHUYLER,

Secretary.

New York, June, 1887.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The first suggestion of the organization into a society of the officers of the American Army of the Revolution appears in a paper, in the handwriting of General Knox, entitled "Rough draft of a Society to be formed by the American officers, and to be called the 'Cincinnati.'" It is dated "Westpoint, 15 April, 1783."

This paper, circulated among the officers of the army, then lying on the banks of the Hudson, in the neighborhood of Newburgh (in the State of New York), is understood to be referred to in the preamble to the institution of the "Society of the Cincinnati" as the "proposals" which had "been communicated to the several regiments of the respective lines." It is printed herein in parallel columns, with the "Institution," as reported by the committee to which the "proposals" were referred, and as adopted May 13, 1783.

The original paper of General Knox, and the "Institution" as adopted, both aimed at some bond which would still unite those who for long years had shared the hardships of the camp and the dangers of many a battlefield, now about to separate, many of them penniless, to find homes ruined, and families dispersed or dead: they sought some tie that should bring them together at intervals, in social reunions—above all they sought the means of providing for the necessities of the more unfortunate of their number, and for the support of the indigent widows and children of deceased associates. They wished that their children should inherit and maintain the friendship which bound *them* together. And conscious of their disinterestedness and proud of their claim to public gratitude and consideration, they followed in the line of that desire for recognition which is the life of the soldier's ambition, and adopted a "badge" or "order" to be worn by the members, and which, in but too many instances, was all that they might transmit as a visible, actual inheritance to their children.

But this was too much for the civilian politicians, who had secured a country and a field for political ambition, without any of the dangers or privations of the camp.

For eight years the army had stood between them and the enemy. The enemy gone—what need of the army? It may become dangerous; it is poor; the soldiers may become the objects of popular favor, and may interfere with our tenure of office—we will withhold pay, dismiss and disperse them. And so they did. And then came forth the outcry against the innocent purpose of these poor, unpaid, homeless and penniless soldiers of an occasional reunion, and of the opportunity of contributing to each other's wants and necessities.

Ancient classical history was overhauled for pseudonyms under which those who had been protected from danger from the enemy might assail the objects

January 1865, so long as and whenever there is any organization. As those plotted to destroy or capture for all of power and all preceding over the officers and soldiers of the army, so long as they shall serve throughout a peaceable and orderly longer than one month, I issue general censure and in denunciation so soon as peace was insinuated into Brazil from such authorities.

of the promoters of the Society to be the overthrow of the Republic and the usurpation of supreme power. "They have laid in ruins," said he, "that state of civil equality which our laws and the nature of a Republican government promised us." That "the Cincinnati would soon have and hold an exclusive right to offices, honors and authorities, civil and military." The evils were deep-rooted and past remedy, for the parties to the great iniquity were powerful, designing and numerous. "The number of Peers," said he, "is not far short of ten thousand,* and every generation will be adding to their numbers."

Judge Burke, although the first, was not alone in the assault. Pamphlets were the channel through which overpowering patriotism found its way to the public eye, and several made their appearance. But the expressions of hostility were not confined to pamphlets, and mightier men than Judge Burke entered the lists.

Mr. Jefferson saw in the Society opposition to the "letter of some of our Constitutions and to the spirit of all of them"—opposition to "the natural equality of man." He considered it "the germ whose development is one "day to destroy the fabric we have reared," and that "the day will certainly "come when a single fibre left of this Institution will produce an aristocracy "which will change the form of our governments from the best to the worst in "the world." And while, in writing to Washington, he does not avow it as a principle of action with himself, still his suggestion that "in competitions for office, on equal or nearly equal ground, Congress may give silent preferences to those who are not of the fraternity," is significant of the extent of his own hostility, and possibly foreshadows some subsequent acts. Many years later he claimed that the expression used by himself in a famous letter, of "the Samsons "in the field and Solomons in Council, but who had had their heads shorn by the "harlot England," was "meant for the Cincinnati generally." He declares himself to have been "an enemy to the Institution from the first moment of its conception," considered "their meetings objectionable," and "the charitable part of "the Institution still more likely to do mischief," and advised them to "distrust their funds, renounce their existence," and "melt up their eagles."

To Samuel Adams' watchful and suspicious mind, the association presented "an odious hereditary distinction of families, "a plan disgusting to the "American feeling." And because "one of the Order had received a majority "of the votes" in the town of Boston for an elective office, the old Patriot was "afraid the citizens were not so vigilant as they used and still ought to be."

John Adams considered it "the deepest piece of cunning yet attempted; it "is sowing the seeds of all that European Courts wish to grow up among us, viz., "of vanity, ambition, corruption, discord and sedition." At a later period in life, and in reply to a complimentary address from the Society in South Carolina, he spoke of them as "enjoying the sweetest of rewards in the grateful affection of their fellow-citizens," and forgetful of the Pandora's box which he had thought the Society would inevitably prove, he closed by saying, "When the "Cincinnati of South Carolina pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred "honors, I believe no man will doubt their integrity."

* The original number of the Cincinnati was less than one fourth of the number which Judge Burke's imaginative mind fixed. Each generation has lessened their number. At present they do not exceed four hundred.

Dr. Franklin ridiculed them as "Chevaliers of Cincinnatus," and condemned them as "forming an order of Hereditary Knights"; but ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~been~~ ^{been} invited an honorary membership of the Society.

John Jay thought that the "Order will eventually divide us into two great factions." With characteristic honesty and consistency, in a reply perhaps also of characteristic quaintness of sarcasm to a suggestion to become an honorary member of the Society, he said that "he was neither young enough nor old enough to desire that honor."

The denunciation was not confined to individuals. Governors of several of the States presented the Society to the consideration and censure of the Legislatures; some of whom directed inquiries, and others passed hostile resolutions. The General Court of Massachusetts resolved that "the Society was unjustifiable, and, if not properly discountenanced, might be dangerous to the ~~public~~ ^{public} liberty and safety of the United States in general, and this State in particular."

With the history of the Society for a century of quiet, steady, pursuit of its objects before us, its extinct branches, and its diminished numbers, it is difficult to comprehend the existence, or the extent of the prejudice which was aroused and had become intense.

Washington's name stood, subscribed by his own hand, the first on the roll of the Society. He had been requested, and had consented to officiate as President. He had been cognizant of the motives and of the proceedings which led to the formation of the association. He knew the innocence and purity of those motives, and the results less momentous than brilliant. He knew the honesty, the sincerity, the devoted patriotism of the men who had formed the Society, and had no fears that the Republic would receive harm at their hands. The ~~success~~ ^{success} which had been excited in the public mind and ~~concerning~~ ^{concerning} him, failed to attract his attention. He was not only a member of the Society, but, although divested of all official position, he was not a mere private citizen.

He felt, perhaps over-sensitively, the violence of the popular clamor, and was willing to make concessions to the prevailing excitement, which in the light of history, it must be admitted were conceived in an overestimate of the reality of the ~~danger~~ ^{danger} to the Society. "However ill-founded," says Marshall, "the public prejudices might be, he (Washington) thought this ~~was~~ ^{was} 'in which they ought to be respected, and if it should be found impracticable to convince the people that their fears were misplaced, he was disposed to yield to them in a degree, and not suffer that which was intended for the ~~public~~ ^{public} ~~benefit~~ ^{benefit} to fail.'

Previous to the assembling of the General Meeting in May, 1784, he prepared a paper suggesting alterations to the Institution, which was presented to the General Meeting. Most of his suggestions were embodied in an Amended Institution which that meeting recommended for adoption by the State Societies.

The State Societies, however, regarding the prevailing excitement, as ~~too strong~~ ^{too strong} to be overcome, rejected the proposed amendments, and time has shown how purely imaginary and groundless and ephemeral were the apprehensions and the popular clamor, and how unnecessary was the ~~recommendation~~ ^{recommendation} of the proposed ~~amendment~~ ^{amendment} to avoid ~~danger~~ ^{danger}.

A meeting of the General Society was to be held in May, 1787. In October, 1786, Washington addressed a circular letter to the several State Societies, in which he says:

" As it will not be in my power (for reasons which I shall have the honor of immediately communicating) to attend the next General Meeting; and as it may become more and more inconvenient for me to be absent from my farms, or to receive appointments which will divert me from my private affairs; I think it proper also to acquaint you, for the information of your Delegates to the General Meeting, that it is my desire not to be re-elected to the Presidency, since I should find myself under the necessity of declining the acceptance of it. * * * *

" The variety and perplexity of my own private concerns, which, having been much deranged by my absence through the war, demand my entire and unremitting attention; * * * * the natural desire of tranquility, and relaxation from business, which almost everyone experiences at my time of life, particularly after having acted (during a considerable period) as no idle spectator in uncommonly busy and important scenes; and the present imbecility of my health, occasioned by a violent attack of the fever and ague, succeeded by rheumetic pains (to which till of late I have been an entire stranger), will, I doubt not, be considered as reasons of sufficient validity to justify my conduct in the present instance.

" Although the whole of these reasons could not have before operated; yet in conformity to my determination of passing the remainder of my days in a state of retirement, I should certainly have refused to accept the office of President with which I was honored in 1784, but from an apprehension that my refusal, at that time, might have been misrepresented as a kind of dereliction of the Society on my part, or imputed to a disapprobation of the principles on which it was then established. To convince the opposers of the Institution, should any such remain, that this was not the fact; and to give no colourable pretext for unreasonable attacks, I prevailed upon myself to accept the appointment with a view of holding it only until the next election; before which time I expected the jealousy that had been excited, would subside, and this, I am happy to be informed, has universally taken place. * * * *

" It only remains for me to express the sense I entertain of the honor conferred by the last General Meeting in electing me their President, and to implore in future the benediction of Heaven on the virtuous associates in this illustrious Institution. * * * *

" I have the honor to be,

" Your most obedt. & most Hble Servt,

" GO. WASHINGTON."

He longed for retirement, and in his letter he touched feelingly and modestly upon what he had done. But his work was not completed; he had secured for the Colonies their independence; they were separate associated States, independent each of the other, and of foreign control, claiming sovereignty without the power or the means of exercising or enforcing its attributes in their separate, and still less in their associated capacity; but they had, yet, no national consistency.

Commissioners from some of the States, assembled in Annapolis in the Autumn of 1786, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners from all the States, to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday of the succeeding May, "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union, etc."

The General Assembly of Virginia passed an act for the appointment of deputies to the proposed Convention, and Mr. Madison, in communicating to Gen. Washington the measures which had been adopted in Virginia, said, "It has been thought adviseable to give this subject a very solemn dress, and all the weight which could be derived from a single State. This idea will also be pur-

"sued in the selection of characters to represent Virginia in the Federal Convention. You will infer our earnestness on this point from the liberty which "will be used of placing your name at the head of them."

"Although," said the General in reply, "I have bid a public adieu to the public walks of life, and had resolved never more to tread that theatre, if upon an occasion so interesting to the well-being of the Confederacy, it had been the wish of the Assembly that I should be an associate in the business of revising the federal system, I should, from a time I am under for repeated proofs of confidence in me, more than from any opinion I could entertain of my usefulness, have obeyed its call; but it is out of my power to do this with any degree of consistency." Referring then to his having been rechosen President of the Cincinnati Society, and that the meeting of the Society was to be held in May, the same place and month named for the meeting of the Federal Convention, his letter proceeds: "Some particular reasons combining with the peculiar situation of my private concerns, the necessity of paying attention to them, a wish for retirement and relaxation from public cares, and rheumatic pains which I begin to feel very sensibly, induced me, on the 31st ultimo, to address a circular letter to each State Society, informing them of my intention not to be at the next meeting, and of my desire not to be rechosen President. * * * Under these circumstances, I will not offend a very respectable and deserving part of the community—the late officers of the American army."

Notwithstanding this letter, the Legislature of Virginia unanimously chose him to be a member of the Convention, placing his name the first of the seven illustrious names selected by the Legislature, committing to him the delegation from the State of Missouri, acknowledging the letter above cited, says: "It was the opinion of every judicious friend whom I consulted that your name could not be spared from the deputation to the meeting in May, at Philadelphia."

Washington's reply, dated 16th December, 1786, enters into a full account of the considerations which appeared to him of the appointment made by the General Assembly of Virginia. He observes, in his circular letter to the Cincinnati Society, that, in attendance at their meeting in the following May, there existed "a strong attachment to the Union." He then refers to the General Society, the purity of its purposes, and the objects; that jealousies and alarm had arisen; that, to avoid the irritation he feared would arise, he had earnestly recommended that the General Meeting — May 1787 — should be deferred to "some part" — the sense "that it would be delicate." "I should feel myself in an awkward situation, Philadelphia on another public occasion during the action of this

the appointment, and that "a suspense of his ultimate determination would be nowise inconvenient in a public view."

On 3d February, 1787, he wrote to General Knox, in reply to an inquiry as to his intentions respecting the Federal Convention : "In confidence, I inform "you that it is not, at this time, my intention to attend it ;" that having objected to the use of his name for the appointment, "they again pressed and I again refused, assigning, among other reasons, my having declined meeting the "Society of the Cincinnati at that place, about the same time, and that I thought "it would be disrespectful to that body, to whom I owe so much, to be there on "any other occasion." * * * "I have been requested in emphatic terms "not to decide absolutely"—"thus the matter stands, saying to you *in confidence* "that at present I hold to my first intention not to go."

In reply to a letter from Governor Randolph, Washington, under date of 28th March, after adverting to the determination he had previously expressed, and his reluctance to leave home, and to be "swept back into the tide of public affairs," and, to the "unusual degree of solicitude" expressed by his friends, he says, "I have come to a resolution to go, if my health will permit." "I "would set off for that place" (Philadelphia) "the 1st or 2d of May, that I "might be there in time to account personally for my conduct to the General "Meeting of the Cincinnati, which is to convene the first Monday of that month. "My feelings would be much hurt if that body should otherwise ascribe my "attending the one and not the other to a disrespectful inattention to the "Society, when the fact is that I shall ever retain the most lively and affectionate "regard for the members of it on account of their attachment to me and "uniform support upon many trying occasions, as well as on account of their "public virtues, patriotism and sufferings."

In common with very many other thoughtful and patriotic statesmen, Washington was not without misgivings as to the proposed Convention, and so late as the 31st March he writes to Madison : "I am glad to find that Congress have "recommended the States to appear in the Convention. I think that the reasons "in favour have a preponderance over those against it."

On 2d April he wrote to Knox : "As I see, or think I see, reasons for and "against my attendance in Convention so near an equilibrium as will cause me "to determine upon either with difficulty." * * * "If I should attend the "the Convention I will be in Philadelphia previous to the meeting of the Cincinnati." * * * * * "Will the modifications and alterations" (those proposed in 1784) "be insisted on in the next meeting or given up? If the "former, will it not occasion warmth and divisions? If the latter, and I should "remain at the head of this order, in what light would my signature appear in "recommendations having different tendencies? In what light will this versatility appear to the foreign members who perhaps are acting agreeably to the "recommendations?"

Having determined to attend both the meeting of the Cincinnati and the Convention, as he was preparing to leave home that he might be present at the former meeting, on the *first* Monday of May (the Convention being called to meet on the *second* Monday in the same month), he received on 26th April, by express, intelligence that his mother and sister were dangerously ill.

He then addressed the following letter to General Knox, the Secretary-General of the Society of the Cincinnati :

May 10, 1787.

"Methinks I am apt to forget the date by which the Convention shall be assembled to
to the wishes of many of my friends who
the convention is intended to be holden in Philadelphia the second Monday of May.—
As the time is drawing near, I have written to you to give you the exact day, so that you may
I do not know. Now, I have written to you to give you the exact day, so that you may
"the purpose when (within this hour) I am summoned
"well to a much loved Brother who was the int
timate friend of my ripened
"This journey (of more than one hundred miles) in the disordered state of my body will, I
am persuaded, unfit me for the intended trip to Philadelphia
"bearing that tribute of respect to my compatri
"its sitting—As the latter is prevented, and the highest probability the other
"meeting of the Society, and with sentiments of the highest esteem,

— 1 —

Washington, being thus delayed, did not reach Philadelphia by the first M
day of May (the 7th), on which day the Society of the Cincinnati met, ten S
Societies being represented.

The Federal Convention, although called for the second Monday of May
(the 14th), failed to obtain a sufficient number of members in attendance
the appointment of a majority of the States, until the 25th Ma
when they received Washington, who presented their *Document* and the *Constitut
on*, and presented his services.

In the mean time the meeting of the Cincinnati had completed their busi
and had adjourned on the 19th day of May, having unanimously res
the *Writings for the Promotion of the Society*.

Jefferson had written to Washington from Philadelphia, November 20, 1786, remonstrating with him on the omission or insertion of some
article from the *Encyclopedie Methodique*, written by Mr. Jetterson, in which it is
and adding, "I hardly know that you can find any thing in the *Encyclop
edia* more material, covering a greater deal of its own with them," adding, "I think it
it material to set facts to rights as much as possible."

This letter remained unanswered until 30th May, 1787, when Washi
joined, addressing a copy of the same to him. "I have recd from all sorts of
persons, &c. &c. & the *Encyclop* & *Methodique* is now a good deal perverted from
"and falsehood are so intimately blended, that it will become very difficult to

"sever them." He points out some circumstances "in the narration, of which "palpable mistakes seem to have insinuated themselves." He refers to his having been appointed by his native State to attend the Convention, then in session, and thus being present in Philadelphia at the time of the General Meeting of the Cincinnati and being again elected President, "after which I was not at liberty "to decline the Presidency, without placing myself in an extremely disagreeable "situation with relation to that brave and faithful class of men, whose per- "severing patriotism and friendship I had experienced on so many trying "occasions."

On 7th September, 1788, more than fifteen months after his third election to the Presidency of the Society, he wrote: "I have once been a witness to what "I conceived to have been a most unreasonable prejudice against an innocent "institution. I mean the Society of the Cincinnati. * * * I was convinced "that the members, actuated by motives of sensibility, charity, and patriotism, "were doing a laudable thing in erecting that memorial of their common ser- "vices, sufferings, and friendships."

In May, 1789, in reply to a congratulatory address, presented by a Committee of the Cincinnati Society to him, then recently inaugurated President of the United States, he said; "The candour of your fellow-citizens acknowledges the "patriotism of your conduct in peace, as their gratitude has declared their "obligations for your fortitude and perseverance in war. A knowledge that "they now do justice to the purity of your intentions, ought to be your highest "consolation as the fact is demonstrative of your greatest glory."

If further evidence be needed to confute the assertion, which has gone into "*history*," and for a time was assiduously circulated, that Washington had withdrawn his confidence from the Society, and that he refused the Presidency, it may be found in the record of his official acts—receiving and signing official letters and documents through succeeding years—and in his successive elections as President in 1790, 1793, 1796, 1799.

THE INSTITUTION
OF
THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

CANTONMENT OF THE AMERICAN ARMY,
On Hudson's River, 10th May, 1783.

PROPOSALS* for establishing a Society upon principles therein mentioned, whose members shall be the officers of the American Army, having been communicated to the several regiments of the respective lines, they appointed an officer from each, who, in conjunction with the General Officers, should take the same into consideration at their meeting this day, at which the Honorable Major-General Baron de STEUBEN, the senior officer present, was pleased to preside.

The proposals being read, fully considered, paragraph by paragraph, and the amendments agreed to, Major-General KNOX, Brigadier-General HAND, Brigadier-General HUNTINGTON, and Captain SHAW were chosen to revise the same, and prepare a copy to be laid before this Assembly at their next meeting, to be holden at Major-General Baron de STEUBEN's quarters, on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

TUESDAY, 13th May, 1783.

The representatives of the American Army being assembled, agreeably to adjournment, the plan for establishing a Society, whereof the officers of the American Army are to be members, is accepted, and is as follows, viz. :

(Gen. Knox's proposal.)

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe, in the disposition of human affairs, to cause the separation of the colonies of North America from the domination of Great Britain, and after a bloody conflict of eight years, to establish them free, independent, and sovereign States, connected, by alliances founded upon reciprocal advantages, with some of the greatest princes and powers of the earth.

(Institution as adopted.)

“ It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe, in the disposition of human affairs, to cause the separation of the Colonies of North America from the domination of Great Britain, and after a bloody conflict of eight years, to establish them free, independent, and sovereign States, connected, by alliances founded on reciprocal advantages, with some of the greatest princes and powers of the earth.

* These “proposals” are understood to have been embodied in a paper (still in existence) in the handwriting of General KNOX, dated “Westpoint, 15 April, 1783,” proposing a plan of organization of a Society to be formed of Officers of the American Army, to be known as the “Cincinnati.” This plan is herewith printed in parallel columns with the “Institution” as adopted.

To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this great event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in numerous instances cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American Army hereby in the most solemn manner associate, constitute and combine themselves into THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, to create while they shall remain, or any of their oldest members, who may be living, a worthy object becoming its supporters and members.

To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American Army do, hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into ONE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, to continue as long as they shall remain, or any of their oldest members, who may be living, a worthy object becoming its supporters and members.

The officers of the American Army, having generally a regard to the character of America, will possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman Quintius Cincinnatus; and being resolved to follow his example, in returning to their citizenship again, they think they may, with propriety, denominate themselves THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The officers of this Association shall pay incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational creature is a curse instead of a blessing.

The officers of the American Army, having generally been taken from the citizens of America, will possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman Quintius Cincinnatus; and being resolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may, with propriety, denominate themselves THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The following principles shall be immutably and firmly fixed as the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati:

An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational creature is a curse instead of a blessing.

An unalterable determination to promote the welfare, peace, and prosperity of the United States, so essential to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American Empire.

An unalterable determination to promote the welfare, peace, and prosperity of the United States, the union and national honor, so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American Empire.

To perpetuate the cordial affection subsisting among the officers, which shall dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly shall extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence to the officers, who shall remain in the

United States, and to the officers of the Society subsisting among the officers. This spirit will induce the Society to make such substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the

1. AN UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE, PEACE, AND PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES, THE UNION AND NATIONAL HONOR, SO ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY TO THEIR HAPPINESS, AND THE FUTURE DIGNITY OF THE AMERICAN EMPIRE.

2. AN UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION TO PRESERVE INVIO-
LATE THOSE EXALTED RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF HUMAN NATURE, FOR WHICH THEY HAVE FIGHTED AND BLED, AND WITHOUT WHICH THE HIGH RANK OF A RATIONAL CREATURE IS A CURSE INSTEAD OF A BLESSING.

3. AN UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION TO PERPETUATE THE CORDIAL AFFECTION SUBSISTING AMONG THE OFFICERS, WHICH SHALL DICTATE BROTHERLY KINDNESS IN ALL THINGS, AND PARTICULARLY SHALL EXTEND TO THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL ACTS OF BENEFICENCE TO THE OFFICERS, WHO SHALL REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY SUBSISTING AMONG THE OFFICERS. THIS SPIRIT WILL INDUCE THE SOCIETY TO MAKE SUCH SUBSTANTIAL ACTS OF BENEFICENCE, ACCORDING TO THE ABILITY OF THE

be under the necessity of demanding it, according to the ability of the Society. These principles shall be immutable, and shall form the basis of the Society of Cincinnati.

The General Society will, for the sake of frequent communications, be divided into State Societies, and these again subdivided into County Societies, or in such Districts as shall be directed by the State Society.

The Society of the Counties, to meet once in every three months; those of the States once in every year, and the General Society once every three years.

At each meeting, the principles of the Institution, with the best measures to promote them, will be considered and adopted.

But it will be necessary that the respective Societies should have their particular duties assigned, that the several parts may form one system.

The County Societies shall have a Vice-President, Deputy Secretary, and Deputy Treasurer, to be chosen annually by themselves.

The Deputy Secretary shall have a book in which shall be recorded the names of all the members of the General Society, the members who compose the State Society, and the particular members and officers of the County Society, and another book in which shall be regularly stated the proceedings of the County Society, with all the official letters written and received. He shall also transmit to the Secretary of the State Society the names of the officers of the County Society for the current year.

The Deputy Treasurer shall have a book in which shall be recorded an exact state of his proceedings, and of the moneys which he may from time to time receive of the respective members, and the appropriations of the same. At each quarterly meeting he shall receive such sums as the members may subscribe for the relief of the indigent members of the State Society, and he shall transmit the same annually to the Treasurer of the State Society, together with the names of the subscribers.

It will be a rule that no money will be collected but at the quarterly meetings, and that it shall be perfectly optional to subscribe, or not, and such sums as each member shall think proper.

Society, towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

" The General Society will, for the sake of frequent communications, be divided into State Societies, and these again into such districts as shall be directed by the State Society.

" The Societies of the districts to meet as often as shall be agreed upon by the State Society; those of the State on the fourth day of July annually, or oftener, if they shall find it expedient; and the General Society on the first Monday in May annually, so long as they shall deem it necessary, and afterwards, at least once in every three years.

" At each meeting, the principles of the Institution will be fully considered, and the best measures to promote them adopted.

The State Societies will consist of all the officers residing in each State, respectively, or such of them as may think proper to attend. The officers of the County Society must attend *et cetera.*

The State Societies shall have a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, to be chosen annually by a majority of the votes at the State meeting.

The State meeting shall write annually a circular letter to the other State Societies, noting whatever they may think worthy of observation, respecting the good of the Society, or the general government of the United States, and giving information of the officers chosen for the current year, and a copy of this letter shall be punctually transmitted to the Secretary-General of the Society, who shall record it in a book to be kept for that purpose.

The State Society will have the right to regulate every thing respecting itself, consistent with the general maxims of the Cincinnati. To judge of the qualifications of the members who may be proposed; to expel any member, who, by conduct inconsistent with a gentleman and a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general, or Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue a member.

The moneys which may be furnished by the County Societies, shall be appropriated by the State Society, by a majority of votes to the unfortunate members, or their widows, or orphans. The whole sum raised shall be distributed annually for the first ten years of the Institution, provided that proper objects claim the relief of the Society; but after that period the interest only shall be expended, and the principal shall be formed into a perpetual fund for the benevolent purposes before recited.

"The State Societies will consist of all the members resident in each State respectively; and any member removing from one State to another, is to be considered, in all respects, as belonging to the Society of the State in which he shall actually reside.

"The State Societies to have a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer, to be chosen annually by a majority of votes, at the State meeting.

"Each State meeting shall write annually, or oftener, if necessary, a circular letter, to the other State Societies, noting whatever they may think worthy of observation, respecting the good of the Society, or the general union of the States, and giving information of the officers chosen for the current year. Copies of these letters shall be regularly transmitted to the Secretary-General of the Society, who will record them in a book to be assigned for that purpose.

"The State Society will regulate everything respecting itself and the Societies of the Districts, consistent with the general maxims of the Cincinnati; judge of the qualifications of the members who may be proposed; and expel any member, who, by conduct inconsistent with a gentleman and a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general or the Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue a member.

"In order to form funds which may be respectable, and assist the unfortunate, each officer shall deliver to the Treasurer of the State Society, one month's pay, which shall remain for ever to the use of the State Society; the interest only of which, if necessary, to be appropriated to the relief of the unfortunate.

"Donations may be made by persons not of the Society, and by members of the Society, for the express purpose of forming permanent funds for the use of the State Society; and the interest of these donations appropriated in the same manner as that of the months' pay.

"Moneys, at the pleasure of each member, may be subscribed in the Societies of the Districts, or the State Societies, for the relief of the unfortunate members, or their widows and orphans, to be appropriated by the State Society only.

The General Meeting of the Society shall consist of all the members, who may find it convenient to attend; but the officers, that is to say, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the State Societies, shall consider themselves under indispensable obligations to attend.

In the General Meeting, the President-General, and the Secretary-General, shall be chosen to serve until the next triennial meeting.

The circular letters which have been written annually by the respective State Societies to each other, shall be read and considered, and all such measures concerted as may conduce to advance the general intendments of the Society.

All the officers of the American Army, as well those who have resigned with honor, or who have been dismissed by the regulations of Congress, upon the respective reforms of the army, as those who shall continue to the end of the war are free to become parties to this Institution, provided that they sign their names to the general rules in each State Society within two years after the army shall be disbanded, specifying opposite their names, their time of service, and the resolution of Congress, by which any may have been deranged, and the place of residence of each member.

"The meeting of the General Society shall consist of its officers, and a representation from each State Society, in number not exceeding five, whose expenses shall be borne by their respective State Societies.

"In the General Meeting, the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer-General, shall be chosen to serve until the next meeting.

"The circular letters which have been written by the respective State Societies to each other, and their particular laws, shall be read and considered, and all measures concerted which may conduce to the general intendment of the Society.

"It is probable that some persons may make donations to the General Society, for the purpose of establishing funds for the further comfort of the unfortunate; in which case such donations must be placed in the hands of the Treasurer-General, the interest only of which to be disposed of, if necessary, by the General Meeting.

"All the officers of the American Army, as well those who have resigned with honor, after three years' service in the capacity of officers, or who have been deranged by the resolutions of Congress, upon the several reforms of the army, as those who shall have continued to the end of the war, have the right to become parties to this Institution; provided that they subscribe one month's pay, and sign their names to the general rules, in their respective State Societies—those who are present with the army, immediately, and others within six months after the army shall be disbanded, extraordinary cases excepted. The rank, time of service, resolutions of Congress by which any have been deranged, and place of residence, must be added to each name; and as a testimony of affection to the memory and the offspring of such officers as have died in the service, their eldest male branches shall have the same right of becoming members, as the children of the actual members of the Society.

"Those officers who are foreigners, not resident in any of the States, will have their names enrolled by the Secretary-General, and are to be considered as members in the Societies of any of the States in which they may happen to be.

"And as there are, and will at all times be, men in the respective States, eminent for their abilities and patriotism, whose views may be

Each State Society shall obtain a list of its members, and, at the first annual meeting, the State Secretary shall have three copies of the Institution of the Society, engrossed upon parchment, when every member present, shall sign; and the Secretary shall endeavor to procure the signature of every absent member. One of these to be transmitted to the Secretary-General, to be kept among the archives of the Society, one to remain in the hands of the State Secretary, and one to go to the County Secretaries. From these State lists the Secretary-General must make out, at the first general meeting, a complete list of the whole Society, a copy of which he will furnish each Secretary of the State Societies, who will transmit them to the County Societies.

The Society shall have an Order, by which it shall be known and distinguished, which shall be a medal of gold or silver, of a proper size to receive these emblems, the principal figure

CINCINNATUS

Three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns—on a field in the back-ground, his wife standing at

the door of their Cottage—near it

A YOKED HORSE AND INSIGNIENCES OF HIS
BANDRY.

Round the whole,

**OMNIA RELIQUIT SERVARE REM-
PUBLICAM.**

On the reverse,

Sun rising—a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port—Flag crowning CIN-

CINNATUS with a wreath, inscribed

VIRTUTIS ET FIDELITATIS

Beneath,

HONORIS TENUIS SILENTIA VERA HARTA

With the motto,

ESCOLLETTA.

Round the whole the name of the Society and year of its institution.

directed to the same laudable objects with those of the Cincinnati, it shall be a rule to admit such characters as Honorary Members of the Society, for their own lives only: Provided always, that the number of Honorary Members, in each State, does not exceed a ratio of one to four of the officers or their descendants.

" Each State Society shall obtain a list of its members, and, at the first annual meeting, the State Secretary shall have engrossed, on parchment, two copies of the Institution of the Society, which every member present, shall sign; and the Secretary shall endeavor to procure the signature of every absent member; one of those lists to be transmitted to the Secretary-General, to be kept in the archives of the Society, and the other to remain in the hands of the State Secretary. From the State-lists, the Secretary-General must make out, at the first general meeting, a complete list of the whole Society, with a copy of which he will furnish each State Secretary.

" The Society shall have an Order, by which its members shall be known and distinguished, which shall be a medal of gold, of a proper size to receive the emblems, and suspended by a deep blue ribbon, two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the Union of America and France, viz.

" The principal figure CINCINNATUS

Three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns—on a field in the back-ground, his wife standing at

the door of their Cottage—near it

A YOKED HORSE AND INSIGNIENCES OF HIS BANDRY.

Round the whole,

**OMNIA RELIQUIT SERVARE REM-
PUBLICAM.**

On the reverse,

Sun rising—a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port—Flag crowning CIN-

CINNATUS with a wreath, inscribed

VIRTUTIS ET FIDELITATIS

Below,

HONORIS TENUIS SILENTIA VERA HARTA

With the motto,

ESCOLLETTA.

Round the whole,
**SOCIETAS CINCINNATORUM INSTI-
TUTA,**

AN. 1783.



L. P. 1776

The foreign officers who have served in the Army of the United States, and who have been honorably dismissed therefrom, shall be entitled to all the honors, rights and privileges of the Society. And the Secretary-General must obtain a list of them with ranks in the American army. The places of which they came, together with their civil and military rank in their own country.

And it shall be a perpetual rule of the Society that the officers of the gallant corps of French troops, who so gloriously served in America under the orders of his Excellency Count Rochambeau, shall be entitled to all the civilities and friendships of the Society, and to render this as effectual as possible, the President-General will write to General Rochambeau, requesting of him an accurate list of the officers of his army, with their civil and military titles, and places of residence, and as soon as may be the President-General shall transmit to Count de Rochambeau a gold medal, containing the order of the Society.

The Society, deeply impressed with a sense of the generous assistance this country has received from France, and desirous of perpetuating the friendships which have been formed, and so happily subsisted, between the officers of the allied forces, in the prosecution of the war, direct, that the President-General transmit, as soon as may be, to each of the characters hereafter named, a medal containing the Order of the Society, viz:

His Excellency the CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE, Minister Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency the SIEUR GERARD, late Minister Plenipotentiary,

Their Excellencies

The COUNT D'ESTAING,

The COUNT DE GRASSE,

The COUNT DE BARRAS,

The CHEVALIER DE TOUCHES,

Admirals and Commanders in the Navy.

His Excellency the COISNE DE ROCHAMBEAU,
Commander-in-Chief,

And the Generals and Colonels of his army,
and acquaint them, that the Society do them
selves the honor to consider them as members.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing institution be given to the senior officer of each State line, and that the officers of the respective State lines, sign their names to the same, in manner and form following, viz :

" We, the subscribers, officers of the American Army, do hereby voluntarily become parties to the foregoing institution, and do bind ourselves to observe, and be governed by the principles therein contained. For the performance whereof we do solemnly pledge to each other our sacred honor.

DONE IN THE CANTONMENT, ON HUDSON'S RIVER,

In the 1st of October 1783.

That the members of the Society, at the time of subscribing their names to the Institution, do also sign a draft on the Paymaster-General, in the following terms (the regiments to do it regimentally, and the Generals and other officers not belonging to regiments, each for himself, individually), viz. :

"To JOHN PIERCE, Esquire, Paymaster-General to the Army of the United States.

SIR : Please pay to Treasurer for the State Association
of The Cincinnati, or his order, one month's pay of our several grades respectively, and deduct the same from the balance which shall be found due to us on the final liquidation of our accounts ; for which this shall be your warrant."

That the members of the several State Societies assemble as soon as may be, for the choice of their President and other officers ; and that the Presidents correspond together, and appoint a meeting of the officers who may be chosen for each State, in order to pursue such further measures as may be judged necessary.

That the General Officers, and the officers delegated to represent the several corps of the army, subscribe to the Institution of the General Society, for themselves and their constituents, in the manner and form before prescribed.

That GENERAL HEATH,

GENERAL BARTHON DE STEUBEN, and

GENERAL KNOX,

be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a copy of the Institution, and request him to honor the Society by placing his name at the head of it.

That MAJOR-GENERAL HEATH,* second in command in this army, be, and he hereby is desired to transmit copies of the Institution, with the proceedings thereon, to the commanding officer of the Southern army, the senior officer in each State, from Pennsylvania to Georgia, inclusive, and to the commanding officer of the Rhode Island line, requesting them to communicate the same to the officers under their several commands, and to take such measures as may appear to them necessary for expediting the establishment of their State Societies, and sending a delegation to represent them in the first general meeting to be holden on the first Monday in May, 1784. The meeting then adjourned without day.

STEUBEN, MAJOR-GENERAL, *President.*

* It is to be observed that the name of this soldier and artist is given here, as it is mentioned in the original copy of the Institution, and in the Minutes. See Genl. Heath's Letter, Appendix.

Cantonment of the American Army, 19th June, 1783.

At a meeting of the General Officers, and the gentlemen delegated by the respective regiments, as a Convention for establishing the Society of the Cincinnati, held by the request of the President, at which were present,

Major-General Baron de STEUBEN, President,
 Major-General HOWE,
 Major-General KNOX,
 Brigadier-General PATTERSON,
 Brigadier-General HAND,
 Brigadier-General HUNTINGTON,
 Brigadier-General PUTNAM,
 Colonel WEBB,
 Lieutenant-Colonel HUNTINGTON,
 Major PETTENGILL,
 Lieutenant WHITING,
 Colonel H. JACKSON,
 Captain SHAW,
 Lieutenant-Colonel HULL,
 Lieutenant-Colonel MAXWELL,
 Colonel COURTLANDT.

General Baron de STEUBEN acquainted the Convention that he had, agreeably to their request, at the last meeting, transmitted to his Excellency the Chevalier de la LUZERNE, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, a copy of the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, with their vote respecting his Excellency, and the other characters therein mentioned; and that his Excellency had returned an answer, declaring his acceptance of the same, and expressing the grateful sense he entertains of the honor conferred on himself, and the other gentlemen of the French nation, by this act of the Convention.

Resolved, That the letter of the Chevalier de la LUZERNE be recorded in the proceedings of this day, and deposited in the archives of the Society, as a testimony of the high sense this Convention entertains of the honor done to the Society by his becoming a member thereof.

The Letter is as follows :

Philadelphia, le 3 Juin, 1783.

" MONSIEUR LE BARON,

" J'ai reçu avec beaucoup de reconnaissance les statuts de l'ordre respectable que messieurs les officiers de l'armée Américaine viennent de fonder; si tel courage, la patience, et toutes les vertus que cette brave armée a si souvent déployées dans le cours de cette guerre, pouvoient jamais être oubliées, ce monument seul les rappelleroit.

" J'ose vous assurer, monsieur, que tous les officiers de ma nation, que vous avez bien voulu admettre dans votre société, en seront infiniment honorés; je vous prie d'être bien persuadé que je sens, en mon particulier, bien vivement l'honneur que m'ont fait messieurs les officiers de l'armée, en daignant penser à moi dans cette occasion. Je compte aller rendre mes devoirs à son excellence le General WASHINGTON, aussôit que le traité définitif sera signé, et j'aurai l'honneur de lui assurer de vive voix de ma respectueuse reconnaissance.

" Je saisiss avec un grand empressement cette occasion de vous renouveler les sentiments du très parfait et très respectueux attachment avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'être. Monsieur le Baron,

votre très humble, et

très obéissant serviteur,

LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

Monsieur, Monsieur le Baron de STEUBEN, Major-Général /
 au service des Etats Unis, au Quartier Général." V

The Baron having also communicated a letter from Major L'ENFANT, enclosing a design for the medal and order, containing the emblems of the Institution.

Resolved, That the bald eagle, carrying the emblems on its breast, be established as the order of the Society, and that the ideas of Major L'ENFANT respecting it, and the manner of its being worn by the members, be adopted. That the order be of the same size, and in every other respect conformable to the said design, which for that purpose is certified by the Baron de STEUBEN, President of this Convention, and to be deposited in the archives of the Society as the original, from which all copies are to be made. Also, that silver medals, not exceeding the size of a Spanish milled dollar, with the emblems as designed by Major L'ENFANT, and certified by the President be given to each and every member of the Society, together with a diploma, on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the exact figures of the order and medal, as above mentioned ; anything in the original institution, respecting gold medals, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Major ENXAN's letter was as follows:

"MAX C. NICHOLS"

« Assurez-vous que ce dessin est fait en 25 minutes, je l'en ai fait, et je vous le donne sans frais, mais sans doute les projets de l'ensemble. Il y a des dessins avec les desseins de deux faces, que j'ai faits, en grand, à fin qu'on puisse mieux juger de l'ensemble. Ces deux dessins sont à la taille de la main, qui pour point de la plus grande dimension dans le dessin, ne doit pas être plus petite qu'un dollar, le sujet se trouvant trop compliqué pour que les détails puissent être aperçus sous une plus petite dimension.

à une medaille ; d'ailleurs, on pourra toujours la faire au moment de l'execution, si on persiste

" La médaille, ronde ou ovale, n'est considérée dans les différents états de l'Europe que comme une récompense d'artiste, d'artisan, ou comme un signe de communauté de fabriquant, et lorsque ces deux derniers cas se rencontrent, il est alors décerné à l'artisan une médaille en l'absence de son maître. Il existe plusieurs types de médailles, mais nous ne nous occuperons pas de celles qui sont destinées à servir de monnaie, et nous nous limiterons à celles qui en sera décerné, remplir le double objet de se faire respecter par son simple aspect et de servir de moyen de paiement dans les affaires commerciales.

" Je vous envoie deux essais que j'ai faits ; je desire que l'un des deux puisse être adopté au lieu et place de la médaille. Dans l'un, je fais l'aigle supportant une étoile, à treize pointes, dans le centre de laquelle est renfermée la figure de la médaille avec les inscriptions, tant sur la face que sur le reverse. On pourroit ajouter une legende dans les serres et autour du col de l'aigle, avec une inscription particulière, où bien y transferer celle du contour de la médaille. Dans l'autre, j'ai fait l'aigle simplement portant sur sa poitrine la figure de la médaille, avec une légende dans ses serres et autour du col, laquelle lui repasse par derrière le dos pour soutenir le revers. Je prefererois le dernier, en ce qu'il n'a rapport à aucun ordre et porte avec lui un caractère distinctif, et ne seroit pas fort dispendieux à faire exécuter. Le premier mençé, quoique plus compliqué, ne reviendroit pas aussi cher qu'on pourroit le penser, toute fois qu'on en chargeroit des personnes capables de l'executer : ce qui ne peut avoir lieu non plus que relativement à la médaille qu'en l'envoyant en Europe, ce qui n'exigeroit pas beaucoup de tems, et ne seroit pas si dispendieux, que d'en confier l'exécution à des personnes incapables.

" Une médaille est un monument qui passe à la posterité ; et par conséquent il est nécessaire qu'elle soit portée au degré de perfection possible dans le siècle où elle est frappée. Or, bien frapper une medaille est une chose qui demande de l'habitude et un bon coin, or il n'y a ici ni balancier propre à cette besogne ni gens capables de faire un bon coin, je me chargerois volontiers de recommander l'execution de la médaille, de l'aigle ou ordre, à gens capables de l'executer à Paris.

" Bien loin que je propose de changer la médaille ovale en un aigle sur lequel seroit empreint cette médaille, je ne prétends pas dire qu'ils ne savent pas frapper des médailles. Au contraire, voici quelle est mon idée à ce sujet.

" On pourroit faire frapper ici des médailles d'argent aux frais communs de la société, et en distribuer une à chacun de ses membres, comme un titre adapté à la patente de parchemin, sur laquelle il sera aussi à propos de graver la figure de la médaille, la forme de l'aigle ou de l'étoile, avec sa plus grande dimension, détaillant les couleurs, en soignant de s'y conformer, laissant la liberté aux chevaliers qui s'en pourvoyeront à leurs dépens, de la faire de tel métal, et aussi petite que possible, sans altération d'aucun des emblèmes. Il ne me parroit pas non plus à propos que les chevaliers honoraires portassent l'ordre pareille aux chevaliers de droit. Il faudroit qu'on signifiat qu'ils portassent la médaille, ou l'étoile, ou l'aigle en sautoir, et les chevaliers à la 3me boutonniere.

" Mon Général, ce sont les remarques que je vous prie de faire traduire, et de les soumettre à l'opinion général. Je vous serois obligé de me faire savoir quelle issue cette lettre aura, et quelle sera la décision qu'on en donnera.

J'ai, &c., &c.,

L'ENFANT.

" N. B. La tête et la queue de l'aigle seroient d'argent ou émaillées en blanc, le corps et les ailes d'or, la médaille sur sa poitrine et sur son dos, émaillée en couleur de même que la légende. On pourroit y ajouter des branches de laurier et de chêne dans les ailes, pour lors qu'on émailleroit en vert ; l'étoile du médaillon seroit pointée en or, ou émaillée bleu et blanc, ceux qui voudroient faire le dépense pourroient avoir en diamant tout ce qui est blanc. Le ruban seroit moiré comme celui de tous les autres ordres."

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be transmitted, by the President, to Major L'ENFANT, for his care and ingenuity in preparing the afore-mentioned designs, and that he be acquainted that they cheerfully embrace his offer of assistance, and request a continuance of his attention in carrying the designs into execution, for which purpose the President is desired to correspond with him.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be requested to officiate as President-General, until the first general meeting, to be held in May next.

That a Treasurer-General, and a Secretary-General be ballotted for, to officiate in like manner.

The ballots being taken, Major-General M'DOUGALL was elected Treasurer-General, and Major-General KNOX Secretary-General, who are hereby requested to accept said appointments.

Resolved, That all the proceedings of this Convention, including the Institution of the Society, be recorded (from the original papers in his possession) by Captain SHAW, who at the first meeting was requested to act as Secretary, and that the same, signed by the President's Secretary, together with the original papers, be given into the hands of Major-General Knox, Secretary-General to the Society; and that Captain NORTH, aid-de-camp to the Baron de STEUBEN, and acting Secretary to him as President, sign the said records.

The dissolution of a very considerable part of the army, since the last meeting of this Convention, having rendered the attendance of some of its members impracticable, and the necessity for some temporary arrangements, previous to the first meeting of the General Society, being so strikingly obvious, the Convention found itself constrained to make those before mentioned, which they have done with the utmost diffidence of themselves, and relying entirely on the candor of their Constituents to make allowance for the measure. The principal objects of its appointment being thus accomplished, the members of this Convention think fit to dissolve the same, and it is hereby dissolved accordingly.

True copy from the records of the Society.

W. NORTH, Secretary to the President.



VERPLANCK HOUSE
AT FISHKILL ON THE HUSSON.

(From the *Illustrated Empire of Hudson*, 1851, by T. H. Johnson.)

GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY HAVE BEEN HELD AS
FOLLOWS:

1784. May, at Philadelphia.—All of the 13 State Societies represented.
1787. May, Philadelphia.—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina (10 State Societies) represented.
- 1788.* May, Philadelphia. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware (5 State Societies) represented—one delegate from New York in attendance—the appointment stating that two were to constitute a representation.
1790. May, Philadelphia.—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina and Georgia (8 State Societies) represented.
- 1791.* May, Philadelphia.—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia (9 State Societies) represented.
1793. May, Philadelphia.—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and South Carolina (7 State Societies) represented.
1796. May, Philadelphia.—Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina (5 State Societies) represented.
1799. May, Philadelphia.—New Jersey and Pennsylvania (2 State Societies) represented.
- 1800.* May, Philadelphia.—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina (8 State Societies) represented.
1802. May, Washington.—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland (6 State Societies) represented.
1805. May, Philadelphia.—Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina (5 State Societies) represented.
1808. (Minutes missing.)
1811. July, Philadelphia.—New York, Pennsylvania and South Carolina (3 State Societies) represented. This meeting adjourned to August, 1811, when the same three State Societies were represented.
- 1812.* September, Philadelphia.—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina (4 State Societies) represented. Adjourned to September 29, when only three State Societies were represented.†
1825. November, Philadelphia.—Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Carolina (5 State Societies) represented.

* Extra, or adjourned meetings.

† No official minutes of the meeting in 1812 have been found, but letters and memoranda in some of the State Society archives give the information here stated. There are no minutes and no known information as to any meeting from 1812 to 1825.

1829. November, Philadelphia.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Carolina (5 State Societies) represented.
1832. May, Philadelphia.—New Jersey and Pennsylvania (2 State Societies) represented.
1835. May, Philadelphia.—Pennsylvania (1 State Society) represented.
1838. May, Philadelphia.—Pennsylvania (1 State Society) represented.
- 1839.* November, Philadelphia.—Pennsylvania (1 State Society) represented.
1844. November, Philadelphia.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (4 State Societies) represented.
1848. November, Philadelphia.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (4 State Societies) represented.
1851. November, New York.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (4 State Societies) represented.
1854. May, Baltimore.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina (6 State Societies) represented.
- 1855.† February, Charleston.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina (6 State Societies) represented.
- 1856.† May, Trenton.—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina (5 State Societies) represented.
1857. May, Boston.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland (5 State Societies) represented.
1860. May, Philadelphia.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland (5 State Societies) represented.
1863. May, New York.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (4 State Societies) represented.
1866. May, Trenton.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland (5 State Societies) represented.
1869. May, Baltimore.—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina (6 State Societies) represented.
1872. May, Boston.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina (6 State Societies) represented.
1875. May, New York.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina (6 State Societies) represented.
1878. May, Philadelphia.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Carolina (5 State Societies) represented.
1881. April, Charleston.—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina and Rhode Island (7 State Societies) represented.

A special day of meeting.

† Annual meetings.

EXTRACTS
FROM
THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
GENERAL MEETINGS.

PROPOSED AMENDED INSTITUTION.

1784, MAY.

The first General Meeting of the Society was held in Philadelphia. On the second day of the Meeting it was resolved to take into consideration "the Institution of the Society." The subject was considered by Special Committees and in Committee of the Whole, and engaged the attention of the Meeting from day to day until May 13th, when

The Report of the Committee of Five on the Amendment of the Institution was next taken up and debated, paragraph by paragraph. Several alterations and amendments being made therein, the following was agreed to as the Institution by which the Society shall in future be governed, viz.:.

THE INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI AS ALTERED AND
AMENDED AT THEIR FIRST GENERAL MEETING.

"It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe to give success to the arms of our country, and to establish the United States free and independent: Therefore, gratefully to commemorate this event; to inculcate to the latest ages the duty of laying down in peace, arms assumed for public defence, by forming an Institution which recognizes that most important principle; to continue the mutual friendships which commenced under the pressure of common danger; and to effectuate the acts of beneficence, dictated by the spirit of brotherly kindness towards those officers and their families, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving them; the officers of the American Army do hereby constitute themselves into a SOCIETY OF FRIENDS: and possessing the highest veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS, denominate themselves the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

SEC. 1. The persons who constitute this Society are all the commissioned and brevet officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, who have served three years, and who left the service with reputation; all officers who were in actual service at the conclusion of the war; all the principal Staff Officers of the Continental Army; and the officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of Congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

SEC. 2. There are also admitted into this Society, the late and present Ministers of his Most Christian Majesty to the United States; all the Generals and Colonels of regiments and legions of the land forces; all the Admirals and Captains of the Navy, ranking as Colonels, who have co-operated with the armies of the United States, in their exertions for liberty; and such other persons as have been admitted by the respective State meetings.

SEC. 3. The Society shall have a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary.

SEC. 4. There shall be a meeting of the Society, at least once in three years, on the first Monday in May, at such place as the President shall appoint.

The said meeting shall consist of the aforesaid officers (whose expenses shall be equally borne by the State funds) and a representation from each State.

The business of this general meeting shall be, to regulate the distribution of surplus funds; to appoint officers for the ensuing term; and to conform the by-laws of the State meetings to the general objects of the Institution.

SEC. 5. The Society shall be divided into State meetings; each meeting shall have a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively; to be chosen by a majority of votes annually.

SEC. 6. The State meetings shall be on the Anniversary of Independence. They shall concert such measures as may conduce to the benevolent purposes of the Society; and the several State meetings shall, at suitable periods, make applications to their respective legislatures for grants of charters.

SEC. 7. Any member removing from one State to another is to be considered, in all respects, as belonging to the meeting of the State in which he shall actually reside.

SEC. 8. The State meeting shall judge of the qualification of its members, admonish, and if necessary expel any one who may conduct himself unworthily.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of each State meeting shall register the names of the members resident in each State, and transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Society.

SEC. 10. In order to form funds for the relief of unfortunate members, their widows and orphans, each officer shall deliver to the Treasurer of the State meeting one-month's pay.

SEC. 11. No donations shall be received, but from citizens of the United States.

SEC. 12. The funds of each State meeting shall be loaned to the State by permission of the legislature, and the interest only, annually to be applied for the purposes of the Society; and if, in process of time, difficulties should occur in executing the intentions of the Society, the legislatures of the several States shall be requested to make such equitable dispositions as may be most correspondent with the original design of the Institution.

SEC. 13. The subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, members of this Society, may hold meetings at their pleasure, and form regulations for their police, conformably to the objects of the Institution, and to the spirit of their government.

SEC. 14. The Society shall have an order; which shall be a baid eagle of gold, bearing on its breast the emblems hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the union of America and France.

"The principal figure, Cincinnatus; three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns. On a field, in the background, his wife

standing at the door of their cottage : near it a plough and other implements of husbandry. Round the whole, *omnia reliquit servare rempublicam*. On the reverse, sun rising ; a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port ; Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed *virtutis præmium*. Below, hands joined, supporting a heart, with the motto, *esto perpetua*. Round the whole, *Societas Cincinnatorum Instituta, A.D. 1783.*"

SEC. 15. A silver medal, representing the emblems, to be given to each member of the Society ; together with a diploma on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the figures of the order and medal, as above mentioned.

This proposed Institution was ordered to be forwarded to each State meeting, and to the meeting in France, accompanied by a Circular Letter, which said that they

" had thought proper to *recommend* that the enclosed 'Institution of the Society " of the Cincinnati, as altered and amended at their first meeting,' should be " adopted by your State Society."

Then, referring to a popular misapprehension of the objects of the Society, the letter proceeds,

" Therefore, to remove every cause of inquietude ; to annihilate every source of jealousy ; to designate explicitly the ground on which we wish to stand, and give one more proof that the officers of the American Army have a claim to be reckoned among the most faithful citizens, we have agreed that the following material alterations and amendments should take place :

" That the hereditary succession should be abolished ; that all interference with political rights should be done away ; and that the funds should be placed under the immediate cognizance of the several legislatures, who should also be requested to grant charters for more effectually carrying our humane designs into execution.

* * * * *

And we appeal to your liberality * * * * for the ratification of our proceeding."*

1784, MAY 18.[†]

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective State meetings to procure, as soon as convenient, two engrossed copies on parchment of the Institution, as altered and amended by this General Meeting, which shall be signed in the same manner as the original Institution was directed to be done ; one of which copies to be delivered to the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary, to be kept among the records of the General Society ; the other to be retained by the Secretary of the State meeting.

* By this resolution, which can never be ratified, all the French officers in the continental Admirals and Captains of the French Navy ranking as Colonels, who did not participate in the Armistice of the United States, were declared to be "admitted" into the Society as members, and the hereditary succession was abolished, so that the French officers were to be admitted only as members.

[†] The meeting of 1784 passed several of the subsequent meetings of the Society, and the proposed amendment to the Institution was already in force and operation, so that it is to be noted that on the 1st of April, 1784, to the State Societies, it was submitted to those Societies for their ratification. The proposal introduced by the State Societies, an amendment to the Institution, was referred to the next General Meeting. This was done, however, in the second meeting of the General Meeting, when it was resolved that the Institution remain as it was, i.e., it was stopped and adopted.

1787, May 7.

The Society met again in General Meeting. The proposed Amended Institution not having received the ratification of the State Societies, on the 17th May the following preamble and resolution were presented, viz.:

Whereas, several of the State Societies of the Cincinnati have not agreed to the alterations in the Institution proposed at the last General Meeting; and whereas, these alterations cannot take effect until they have been agreed to by ALL the State Societies; and whereas, it appears to be the general sense of the said Societies that some alteration in the Institution ought to be made; and whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, such alterations as may be necessary cannot conveniently and effectually be made but at a General Meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, specially authorized to agree upon, and finally establish the same. Therefore

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several State Societies to empower their Delegates at the next General Meeting, to agree upon and finally establish all such alterations as may be necessary in the Constitution of the Society.

On the following day (May 18) the Resolution (without the preamble) was adopted.

1788, May 8.

An extra Session having been convened, only *five* States were represented. The Delegates present prepared and signed a Circular Letter which was transmitted to the several State Societies, in which they say :

"We hope that the establishing a permanent Constitution, which requires an unanimous vote of the representatives of all the State Societies, will excite in each an emulation to have its delegates on the floor among the foremost."

1790, May.

At a General Meeting on May 4, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to, and strongly enjoined upon the several State Societies, to empower their delegates at the next General Meeting to agree upon and finally establish all such alterations as may be thought necessary in the Constitution, and to adopt and carry into execution such measures as may conduce to the security of the funds, and to the promotion of the general interests of the Society

1791, May.

An extra General Meeting was held May 1791, at which seven State Societies, a majority of the whole, were represented. It was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this extra General Meeting, the present representation of the several State Societies is not sufficient to make and finally establish such alterations as may be thought necessary in the Constitution of the Cincinnati, conformably to the resolution and recommendation of the General Meeting of the 4th of May, 1790.

Resolved unanimously, That the several State Societies be strongly enjoined to send forward a full representation to the next triennial General Meeting, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, on the first Monday in May, 1793, fully empowered to agree upon, and finally establish all such alterations as may be thought necessary in the General Constitution of the Cincinnati.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the State Societies to resolve that any amendments or alterations in the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, which may be concurred in by the representatives of nine State Societies, in the next General Meeting, shall be obligatory upon them, and inviolably observed by every State Society, although not therein represented ; and to transmit such resolve duly authenticated to the Secretary-General.

1793, May 6.

The fourth triennial meeting, convened in Philadelphia, May 6, 1793. Seven State Societies were represented Upon examining the proceedings of the several State Societies, which had been transmitted to the Secretary-General, it appearing that only five State Societies had signified their assent to the recommendation of the extra General Meeting of the 4th May, 1791, "that the representation of nine State Societies should be authorized to alter and amend the Institution of the Cincinnati, &c.," it was

Unanimously *Resolved*—

That the several State Societies of the Cincinnati be *again* strongly enjoined to send forward a full representation to the next triennial General Meeting, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of May, 1796, fully empowered to agree upon and finally establish all such alterations as may be thought necessary in the General Constitution of the Cincinnati.

That it be recommended to the State Societies to resolve that any amendments or alterations in the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, which may be concurred in by the representatives of *seven** State Societies in the next General Meeting, shall be obligatory upon them, and inviolably observed by every State Society, although not therein represented, and to transmit such resolve, duly authenticated, to the Secretary-General.

1796, May 2.

Triennial General Meeting, only five State Societies were represented. The delegates in attendance addressed a Circular Letter to the several State Societies, dated May 6, 1796, in which they say :

" * * * The proposed alteration of the Constitution, which was deemed "of sufficient importance to have claimed the immediate and animated attention of every State Society, has shared the fate of other propositions, and "remains yet undetermined. * * * * They recommend that every exertion "be made toward completing the State representations in the next triennial "General Meeting ; and to guard against the consequences of any failure "therein, it is requested that the several State Societies would, in the intermediate time, transmit their resolutions, relative to the requisition of 1793, "to the Secretary-General."

1799, MAY 6.

At the General Triennial Meeting only *two* State Societies were represented.

Adjourned, to meet in the City of Philadelphia on the first Monday in May next.

* In 1791, it was proposed that concurrence of the representatives of *nine* State Societies should be necessary.

1800. MAY 5.

An adjourned General Meeting was held, eight State Societies being represented.

A Committee was appointed to examine the Records of the Society, and report to this Meeting the state of the Institution.

This Committee reported as follows:

The Committee appointed to examine the records of the Society, and to report to this meeting the state of the Institution in relation to the alteration of the Constitution, which was proposed by the General Meeting held in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1784, beg leave to report,

That on inspecting the documents in the possession of the Secretary-General they do not find that any additional communications have been made from the several State Societies, since the Circular Letter from the General Meeting of 1796, on the subject of the proposed alteration above referred to.

From the silence which the State Societies have observed, after the pressing Circular Letters of the General Meeting, your Committee are led to conclude that they do not accede to the proposed reform; and your Committee conceive therefrom that they are authorized to report to the General Meeting—

That the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati remains as it was originally proposed and adopted by the officers of the American Army, at their Cantonments on the banks of the Hudson River, in 1783.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,
ENOS HITCHCOCK, } Committee.
EBEN. HUNTINGTON,

May 7th, 1800.

Which report, on motion of General SMITH, seconded by Colonel LAWRENCE, was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Major PINCKNEY, seconded by General HOWARD,

That a majority of the State Societies, which shall convene in General Meeting, is competent to recommend alterations in the Constitution, which alterations being afterwards assented to by seven State Societies, shall be binding on all the State Societies: Provided, the consent to such alterations be reported by the Societies agreeing to the same, to the next General Meeting.

The ayes and noes on the foregoing resolutions being taken by State Societies, are as follows:

Massachusetts,	No.
Rhode Island,	No.
Connecticut,	No.
New York,	No.
New Jersey,	No.
Pennsylvania,	No.
Maryland,	Divided.
South Carolina.	Divided.

So it passed in the negative.

1825, Nov. 2.

A Committee having been appointed to inquire and report whether any and what alterations in the Constitution are expedient,* reported the following, to be in force as soon as adopted by all the State Societies in existence, and due notice thereof accordingly given by each respective Society to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary-General, as the case may be.

1st AMENDMENT. That whenever a vacancy shall happen in regard to any of the officers of the General Society, it shall be the duty of the Secretary-General, or in case it should have happened to him, of the Assistant Secretary-General, to give notice accordingly to the President of each State Society, whose duty it shall be, at their next anniversary meeting, to ballot for some suitable person to supply such vacancy; whose name shall be transmitted to such Secretary or Assistant Secretary-General, as the case may be, who shall thereupon count up the votes; and the person who shall have a plurality of votes shall succeed to such vacancy; and in case of an equality of votes, the one of them who may be senior in age shall be such successor.

2d AMENDMENT. It shall be the duty of the officers of the General Society to meet in the City of Philadelphia, on the first Monday in May, at least once in every three years, according to their own appointment, or on notice from the President-General; and they, or as many as shall convene, shall be a Board, under such rules as they may prescribe, to transact such business as might be transacted at a Meeting of the General Society, and to call such meetings as often as the exigencies of the Society may seem to require.

* The minutes do not show that the meeting took action on the report, and it is not known that these proposed amendments were considered by any of the State Societies. It is certain they were not adopted.

MEMBERSHIP OF FRENCH OFFICERS,

1784 May 15.

Resolved, That the officers of his Most Sacred Majesty's Army and Navy, who have served in America, and who were promoted to the rank of Colonel for special services, are comprehended in the Institution of the Cincinnati, as altered and amended.*

1784 May 17

Resolved, That Monsieur de Tarlé, Intendent and Second Officer of the French Auxiliary Army, and * * * * (naming several French officers), * * are entitled by the spirit and intention of the Institution to become Members of the Cincinnati.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this General Meeting that Lieutenant Colonel de Bouchet is entitled, from his services, to be admitted a member of the Cincinnati, and he is admitted accordingly.

1787, MAY 17.

A Committee for devising a mode for furnishing Diplomas to the Higher Members of the Society.

Reported *inter alia* "that as soon as the said Secretary shall receive the names of the said Foreign Members, he cause the same to be inserted in the number of Diplomas necessary, which shall be completed with the signatures of the President and the said Secretary.

That the Secretary transmit those designed for the Marine Officers of France to the Count D'Estaing, and those for the land officers to the Count de Rochambeau, senior officers, &c., &c. That the Diplomas for the Foreign officers who served in the armies of the United States be transmitted to the Marquis de la Fayette

The report was agreed to.

A preamble referring to "the brilliant military services of his Excellency the Marquis de Bouillé, late Governor of Martinico and Commander-in-Chief of his Most Christian Majesty's land forces in the West Indies, was adopted, and it was

Resolved, that the President-General transmit instructions to the President or Senior officer of the Society in France to offer to, and invest the Marquis de Bouillé with the order of the Cincinnati.

1-87, MAY 18,

Resolved, nem. con., That the right of admitting foreign officers (except such as are under the first and second sections of the General Rules)† is vested in the General Meeting, and they are sole judges of such admissions.

As seen at 10:15 A.M.

25. The American Misses were educated in seminaries, & the
26. Misses C. & J. were educated at the New Haven Seminary.

1790, MAY 4.

Resolved, That all claims of French gentlemen now before the General Meeting for admissions as members be referred to the Count d'Estaing, the Count de Rochambeau and the Marquis de la Fayette.

That the Secretary-General write a letter to the said gentlemen and inform them that the General Meeting confide the honour of the Society to their keeping as it respects the said claims; trusting that they will decide thereon according to the principles of the Institution and the spirit of the French Government.

That on one or more of the said gentlemen duly certifying under his or their hands and seals, that any of the persons whose claims are now referred, have passed the necessary investigations and approbation in France, the Secretary-General will transmit the diplomas accordingly.

1791, MAY 4.

Resolved, That the applications of all French gentlemen on the files of the General Meeting, for admission as members of the Cincinnati, be referred to the Count d'Estaing, Count de Rochambeau, or the Marquis de la Fayette agreeably to the resolve of the 4th of May, 1790.

1829, MAY 5.

Resolved, That upon application of foreign officers, members* of the Society, diplomas are to be issued by the Secretary-General, under the direction of the President-General.

1860, MAY 2.

M. le Comte Maurice du Parc applied to be received a member in right of his uncle, the Count du Parc Coatrescar, one of the French officers of the rank of Colonel, whom the Society considered as member.

Resolved, That a respectful answer be made by the Secretary-General to M. du Parc, stating that the applicant is not, according to the Institution of the Society, entitled to membership.

* Many foreign officers held commissions in the American Army, and as such were entitled to be members of the Society under the Institution.

MANNER OF VOTING.

1784, MAY 5.

Resolved, unanimously, That the manner of voting be by the Representation of each State Society.

1848, NOV. 29.

Resolved, That on all questions to be decided at the present meeting each State delegation shall be entitled to cast three votes, and each of the officers of the General Society shall be entitled to cast one vote, and a majority of all the votes thus cast shall be necessary to a decision. Also, that it be referred to a Committee of one Member from each State delegation, to report, at the next meeting of the General Society, on what principles or rules the votes shall be taken in the meetings of the General Society hereafter.

1851, MAY 5.

The Committee appointed under the preceding resolution reported the following "Ordinance":

"Be it ordained by the General Society of the Cincinnati, that all elections of the officers of this Society shall be by ballot, and that in such elections each representation present from a State Society shall be entitled to cast five votes; and each of the officers of the General Society who shall be present, shall be entitled to cast one vote; and the majority of all the votes thus cast shall be necessary to an election.

"And be it further ordained, that in the decision of all resolutions and questions submitted to the action of the General Society, the vote shall (upon the request of any delegate from a State Society, or of any officer present) be taken in the following manner, viz.: each representation present from a State Society shall be entitled to cast five votes; and each of the officers of the General Society, who shall be present, shall be entitled to cast one vote; and a majority of all the votes thus cast shall be necessary for an affirmative decision. And upon any question thus brought to a vote, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the minutes, at the desire of any three members present, whether delegates or officers."

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

1784, MAY 7.

Resolved, That the President-General of the meeting of the Cincinnati for the time being shall ever be considered *ex-officio* a member of all Committees, and have a right to debate and vote therein, whenever he may think proper to attend.

STATE TROOPS.

1784, MAY 13.

A question having arisen whether, by a construction of the principles of the Institution, such officers of the State Troops as have served three years can be admitted as Members; *Resolved* in the affirmative.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1787, MAY 14.

A Committee for preparing Rules and Regulations for Conducting the business of the General Meeting reported—

I. When *seven* or more States assemble for business, the members shall come to order by taking their seats, and no one shall leave the room until the meeting is adjourned, without permission from the President or Chairman.

II. The order of business shall be to read the Journals, if any, of the preceding day, then the Dispatches, then the reports of Committees, and then the order of the day; which, being completed, no other matters may be introduced.

III. When in session, members shall not speak to one another; but, rising, shall address the themselves to the President or Chairman only.

IV. All motions, except for adjourning the meeting from day to day, or for postponing the decision of a question, shall be made in writing.

V. No motion shall be debated, nor any question taken thereon, unless the same is seconded.

VI. All questions shall be decided by a majority of State Representations present; seven making a quorum.

VII. All offices and Special Committees shall be appointed by ballot; but in other matters, wherein the members are not agreed, the States shall be called, and answer by the words *aye* and *no*.

VIII. Upon a motion of adjournment from day to day, the question shall be put without debate, and shall take place of all other questions.

IX. No member shall speak more than once, until every other member who chuses, shall have spoken to the same question; nor shall any member speak oftener than twice, in any case, unless for explanation, and then, without argument.

X. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, unless to call him to order.

XI. All motions in writing shall be open to amendment previously to putting the main question; and motions for postponing the whole, or any part of a question shall be first in order.

XII. Questions of order shall be determined by the President or Chairman without debate, but an appeal may be made to the meeting; in which case they shall immediately decide, after permitting every member who chuses, to speak once.

XIII. In cases to which the preceding rules do not apply, the President or Chairman shall conduct the proceedings according to his best discretion.

1800, MAY 7.

Ordered, That at every General Meeting, after the credentials of the respective members shall have been read, the Secretary-General shall read the rules and regulations for conducting the business of the General Meeting, as adopted May, 1787, previous to any other business.

1872, MAY 29.

Resolved, That at this, and every succeeding meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, the principles embodied in the original Institution of the Society be read as part of the regular proceedings.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

1787, MAY 19.

Resolved unanimously

That the several officers chosen by this Society, shall hold their offices until the last day of the next General Meeting, unless others shall be duly elected in their room.

STATE SOCIETIES TO MAKE REPORTS.

1787, MAY 19.

Ordered, That the several State Societies be punctual hereafter in communicating to each General Meeting fair and accurate returns of their respective members, properly authenticated, and that the said Societies do, in all things, strictly conform to the principles of the Institution.

1788, MAY 22.

Resolved, That at each triennial meeting, the Treasurers of the different State Societies report in writing, the amount of funds, the number of beneficiaries, and the average amount given to each.

INCORPORATION RECOMMENDED.

1791, MAY 5.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this extra General Meeting, that it would be expedient for the State Societies to take proper measures for obtaining Acts of Incorporation, so far as may relate to securing to each State Society respectively their funds, for the charitable objects for which they were designed, and that the proper mode of disposing of the same would be by loaning their certificates in the Loan Offices of their States respectively, and of subscribing their funds, whenever it may be convenient, to the Bank of the United States.

“THE DIAMOND INSIGNIA.”

1791, AUGUST 8.

The President-General reported to the General Society—

That the Diamond Insignia of the Order of the Cincinnati, which had been presented by the Marine Officers of France, who were members of the Society, to his Excellency General Washington—and by the heirs of the General, had been sent to General Hamilton, was delivered to him (General Pinckney) by Mrs. Hamilton—and as he conceived that this testimonial of respect for the immortal Washington, which his heirs had delivered to General Hamilton, and Mrs. Hamilton had been pleased to confide to him, as President-General of the Society, ought, in respectful remembrance of her flattering distinction, to be here-

after considered as appurtenant to the office of President-General, he requested that this memorandum might be inserted on the records of the General Society.

Whereupon it was unanimously *resolved*, That the respectful and affectionate thanks of the General Society of the Cincinnati be presented to Mrs. Hamilton for this highly Acceptable present; and that the wish of the President-General, expressed in his memorandum is respectfully acceded to by the Society.

MEETINGS.

From 1805 to 1825, with the exception of the triennial meeting in 1811, the minutes are wanting. A manuscript letter to the President of the New York State Society, from a delegate, gives an account of an adjourned meeting held in September, 1812, at which only four State Societies were represented, and no business was transacted.

All the meetings up to 1812 were either regular triennial meetings or meetings held by adjournment. In 1825 the President-General and Vice-President-General having died, the Secretary-General appointed a meeting of the General Society to be held November 1, 1825.

1829, MAY 5.

Resolved, that such State Societies and officers of the General Society as convene in General Meetings, shall be competent to transact business.

1832, MAY 7.

Resolved, That the President-General be authorized to call a meeting of the General Society, whenever circumstances may appear to render it necessary: also that the State Societies be requested to appoint delegates annually to represent them in the General Meeting.

1838, MAY 7.

Resolved, That until further orders are given on the subject, the stated triennial meetings of the Society be dispensed with, and that future meetings be held when directed by the President-General, or in the event of his absence or death, by the Vice-President-General; and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary-General to give due notice of the same to the several State Societies of the Cincinnati in existence at such times.

Resolved, That the different State Societies of the Cincinnati be requested, annually to appoint delegates to attend any meeting that may be called.

SITUATION OF THE STATE SOCIETIES IN 1811.

1811, AUGUST 8.

Ordered, That a Committee of three members be appointed to ascertain the present situation of the several State Societies, and to make report to the General Society.

August 9. The following report was read and unanimously agreed to: and it was ordered that the Circular Letter be signed by the President and Secretary General in behalf of the delegates.

"In obedience to the resolve of the General Society, which instructs your Committee "to ascertain the present situation of the several State Societies of

the Cincinnati," your Committee beg leave to report that, as far as their limited inquiry extends, it appears, on the information of some of its members, that a portion of the members of the Delaware Society have dissolved that Society, and distributed its funds. And on less authentic information it would also seem that portions of the members of the Connecticut and Virginia State Societies of the Cincinnati have also dissolved their societies, and diverted their funds from the purposes to which they were originally pledged, and that the other State Societies of the Cincinnati continue under the original Constitution, as agreed on by the officers of the American Army on the banks of the Hudson in the year 1783.

" Your Committee beg leave further to report that, under a consideration of these circumstances, they think it advisable to address a letter from the General Society of the Cincinnati to the respective State Societies; the following draught of which they respectfully submit."

It was unanimously ordered that the proposed letter be sent to the several State Societies, as follows:

" *To the several State Societies of the Cincinnati.*

Urged by all the considerations, which an endeared remembrance of the causes that led to the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati can suggest, and under an ardent wish to perpetuate the benevolent objects for which it was instituted, the delegates to the General Society, now convened at Philadelphia, have resolved, without reserve, to communicate the sentiments with which they are deeply impressed, to the several State Societies.

" It is with extreme regret they state that the apprehension, heretofore entertained, and often expressed, that the neglect, on the part of several State Societies, to appoint delegates to the General Society, would be productive of the most serious consequences, is alarmingly realised by the inconsiderate act of a portion of the members of one or more State Societies, in dissolving their official connection as members of the Cincinnati, and in distributing those funds which had long ceased to be individual property, or liable to any but their original appropriation. An act such as this most evidently involves a departure from the solemn engagement, entered into on the banks of the Hudson, to perpetuate the Institution, and to preserve unalienated, and unimpaired, those funds which had been sacredly devoted to the relief of distressed members and their families. That this deeply regretted cessation of intercourse, between the General and State Societies, has been the influential cause of these errors, is our most serious conviction; and that the best corrective of these unconstitutional proceedings will be found in the immediate renewal of that endeared intercourse, no one who indulges the recollection of the scenes, that passed in the service of our beloved country, can for a moment hesitate to believe.

" It is, therefore, most earnestly recommended to the several State Societies that they would not only appoint delegates to attend the next meeting of the General Society, which will be held at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday of September, 1812, but that they would enjoin their punctual attendance, as the



Captain George Fincham

most efficient means of restoring that harmony which ought forever to subsist between men, who, as faithful comrades in honor and misfortune, most anxiously desire, by the continuance of this Society, to transmit a grateful remembrance of their union, and of those services, by which the national claim to sovereignty and independence was established.*

² Dated in General Society of the Cincinnati at Philadelphia, Augst 9, 1811.

By unanimous Order,

CHARLES COLESWORTH PINCKNEY.

President-General.

W. J. L. M.

Secretary-General."

1029. May 2.

Resolved, That the members residing in any State not having a State Society of the Cincinnati, may form themselves into such State Society.

* *See also* *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, Vol. 22, No. 1, 1958, pp. 1-12; and *Journal of Latin American Studies*, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1978, pp. 271-292.

For more information about the National Health Interview Survey, contact the NCHS Information Center at 1-800-318-2546.

10. The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Education.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

For the first time in history, we have the opportunity to end poverty in our lifetimes.

officers.

The following is a list of the principal cities in the State of New York, with their population, as estimated by the Census of 1870.

A number of other countries have followed the United States in giving their members

the first time in the history of the world, the people of the United States have been compelled to make a choice between two political parties, each of which has a distinct and well-defined platform.

在這裏，我們將會看到一個簡單的範例，說明如何在一個應用程式中使用 `File` 類別。

Figure 1. The relationship between the number of species and the area of forest cover in each state.

DESCENT THROUGH FEMALE LINE.

1820, MAY 5

A question having arisen whether, in case of the death of a member having no male issue except a grandson, the issue of a daughter, such grandson shall be preferred to make collaterals; the Society conceived the true construction to be that the grandson shall be preferred, he being in the direct line of descent.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS—TENURE OF OFFICE.

1844, NOV. 20

Resolved, That the Secretary-General be requested to collect from the minutes and proceedings of the Society the different rules and regulations which have from time to time been adopted in regard to the election and tenure of office of the members and officers thereof.

1848, NOV. 29.

At a meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, held in Philadelphia, the 29th November, 1848, the Secretary-General made the accompanying report, in conformity with a resolution of the special meeting of November 28, 1844, which was adopted, and ordered to be printed for the use of members of the State Societies.

Resolved, That the Secretary-General be requested to collect from the minutes and proceedings of the Society the different rules and regulations that have been from time to time adopted in regard to the election and tenure of members and officers thereof."

"The Secretary-General reports :

"That he has carefully examined all the minutes and proceedings of the Society in his possession, and respectfully submits the following as the result :

"The Constitution, accepted by the Society in 1783, provides that the members shall consist of the officers of the American Army, as well those who have resigned with honour, after three years' service in the capacity of officers, or who have been deranged by the resolutions of Congress, upon the several reforms of the army, as those who shall have continued to the end of the war. Those officers who are foreigners, not resident in any of the States, to have their names enrolled by the Secretary-General. And declares the Society shall endure as long as they endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in future thereafter, the collateral branches, who may be added without becoming its supporters and members.

"This last provision is extended in like manner to the descendants of such officers as had died in the service.

"The admission of honorary members, *for their own lives only*, is also provided for by the Constitution; but they are not to exceed in number in each State a sum amounting in the aggregate to one hundred dollars, or their descendants.

"The same instrument directs that, "in the general meeting, the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer-General, shall be chosen to serve until next meeting."

"At the first general meeting of the Society, held on the 4th of May, 1784, and continued by adjournment until the 18th of said month, it was unanimously resolved, "that the manner of voting be by the representation of each State Society." Subsequently, at said meeting, material alterations in the Constitution were agreed to, affecting (*inter alia*) the election and tenure of members and officers. These alterations, however, never received the sanction of the State Societies, as appears by the unanimous adoption, in general meeting, in May, A. D. 1800, of the following report of a committee appointed to examine the records of the Society, and report to said meeting the state of the institution, viz. :

"That the institution of the Society of the Cincinnati remains as it was originally proposed and adopted by the officers of the American Army, at their cantonments on the banks of the Hudson, in 1783."

"Since the re-acknowledgment of the original institution, the Secretary-General finds nothing touching the election or tenure of members, except the following, extracted from the minutes of a general meeting, held on the 4th of May, 1829, viz. :

"A question having arisen whether, in case of the death of a member having no male issue except a grandson, the issue of a daughter, such grandchild shall be preferred to collaterals; the Society conceives the true construction of the Constitution to be, that the grandchild shall be preferred, he being in the direct line of descent."

"And in relation to the officers of the Society, he finds that since the substitution of special for stated triennial meetings, the officers have been chosen for three years, and thenceforward until a new election takes place.

A. W. JOHNSTON, Secretary-General."

TRUSTEES TO HOLD FUNDS.

1848, Nov. 30.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint three Trustees, of whom the Treasurer-General, for the time being, shall be one, in whose joint names all investments of the funds of the General Society shall be made, and who shall change and transfer such investments to their successors or otherwise, as the Society shall from time to time direct.

Also resolved, That in case of the death or resignation of one of the said Trustees, the survivors shall have power to appoint a Trustee in his place, to hold office until the next meeting of the Society.

Mr. A. W. Johnston and Mr. Markland were appointed Trustees in conjunction with the Treasurer-General.

1850, MAY. Mr. John McDowell, Jun., was appointed Trustee in place of A. W. Johnston, deceased; and in 1863 Mr. Robert Adams was appointed in place of Mr. Markland, deceased.

1875, MAY 13.

Resolved, That the U. S. Bonds belonging to the Society, and any other securities which may hereafter be acquired, be invested in the joint names of the Treasurer-General and Assistant Treasurer-General as Trustees, with the right of survivorship, and that in case of any change in either of these officers, from death or other cause, that the said Bonds and Securities be transferred (from time to time) to the actual officers above named—and immediately upon the appointment of a new Trustee all investments of the Societies' Securities shall be transferred to the joint names of the then existing Trustees, as joint tenants.

1875, MAY 13.

Resolved, That the Treasurer-General be directed to deposit the current receipts of money from our funds in such bank as he may select with the concurrence of the President-General, to the credit of the General Society of the Cincinnati, subject to the draft of the Treasurer-General for the time being, or, in case of his death, of the Assistant-Treasurer.

EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL MEETINGS.

1854, MAY 18.

Resolved, That in future the expenses of the General Meetings of the Society be borne in equal proportions by the State Societies, whether represented or not.

TITLE, &c., OF MEMBERS

1855, FEB. 7

Resolved, That hereafter no other title than that of *Mr.* be used in designating members in the minutes of the General Society.

1863, MAY 14

Resolved, That the resolution adopted on 7th February, 1855, whereby it was ordered "that hereafter no other title than that of *Mr.* be used in designating members in the minutes of the General Society," be and the same is hereby rescinded.

CHAPLAINS.

1860, MAY 2.

Resolved, That one or more Chaplains be appointed. Also, that the Rev. Mr. Alfred L. Baury, Rev. Mr. David Smith, and the Rev. Mr. Maucius S. Hutton, be such Chaplains.

1863, MAY 14. Rev. Charles S. Beatty was, on motion, appointed one of the Chaplains

SUCCESSION AND ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

1851, MAY.

A Committee appointed in 1848 to inquire and report with regard to the admission of members, &c., reported (among other things) as follows :

"The best answer to be given to the inquiry proposed to the Committee, is not by any innovation, but by the just interpretation of those principles that prevailed during the life-time of the founders. They laid down certain great principles, which we hold sacred and inviolable; our feelings, our judgment, and our duty concur in inhibiting the suggestion of change in them."

"The Society of the Cincinnati was not limited to the lives of its founders, or to those of their immediate families. It was established as a Society of Friends, to endure as long as any of their eldest male posterity, and on failure thereof, the collateral branches, who might be judged worthy of becoming its members.

"Although these terms did not, by their own force, provide any distinct and positive limitation, relating as they did more precisely to the *duration* of the Society, they certainly contemplated the principle of hereditary succession, in the lineage of the first founder; providing against an extinction of the Society on the failure of the eldest male branch of his posterity, by embracing under the description of 'collaterals,' all his other male descendants, not confined to any specific line (male or female) of derivation."

* * * * *

"The Committee may here advert to the original distinction marked between the 'eldest male posterity' and the 'collateral branches'; that is, in terms, between the *eldest* and *collateral* male branches. It is obvious, as used in this connection, that the word 'collateral' meant *collateral* to 'eldest male'; in other words, the term denoted the younger branches of the male posterity; and it did not intend to embrace, except, perhaps, remotely, brothers or nephews of original members."

* * * * *

"In this connection the Committee would refer to the action of the General Meeting, held in Philadelphia, in May, 1829, when 'a question having arisen whether, in case of the death of a member having no male issue except a grandson, the issue of a daughter, such grandson shall be preferred to male collaterals; the Society conceived the true construction of the Constitution to be, that the grandson shall be preferred, *he being in the direct line of descent*.'

"Doing away with the apparent distinction drawn between eldest and collateral in the lineal descent, and opening the succession equally to all in the direct line of descent of the first founder, allows room for choice on the ground of merit, and leaves the question solely, *who shall fill the place with most advantage?* Proper distinction is still to be maintained between those in direct line and other more remote collaterals—in favor of the former, so long as any of the former are found worthy. And there will be no danger that the preference given to the eldest will not prevail, as long as those proper feelings of mankind, which point to the eldest son as the natural successor of the father in the seat of honor, while there is no other more worthy to enjoy it, shall continue. That a due regard will always be paid to the predilections of the founders of the

Institution, we may safely trust to the sentiments of filial piety and reverence in their descendants. The prescriptive preference of the eldest son has been religiously observed by most of the State Societies. That the fundamental principle has been faithfully preserved, and that the Institution stands on its hereditary ground, the best attestation is, that while the original members are almost gone, their places are chiefly filled by their eldest lineal descendants."

* * * * *

"It is in vain, in the present diversity of practice, to exact a uniform rule, or extract from the variety more than a general principle; or to insist upon any ground but one that shall embody the spirit, and embrace the objects of the original Institution in its comprehensive scope, limiting the succession to the blood of the Revolution.

"The Committee is, therefore, brought to the conclusion that the Institution remains on the original foundation of 1783, subject, however, to some modification of the strict technical construction of the terms therein used with regard to the hereditary succession, congenial to the spirit of our civil institutions, and in accordance with the sense of the General Society and of the State Societies, as expressed in reference to the proposed amendment of 1784: that the right of succession is not absolute even in the eldest son, but is subject to the right of the Society to judge whether he be 'worthy of becoming its supporter and member.' That this right of the Society to judge of the merit of the applicant applies equally to the eldest son and to the 'collateral branches,' descending from the original members; and thus that the right of succession, by title of primogeniture, is wholly subordinate to the claim of worth and merit on the part of the applicant.

"The Committee believe this to have been the final intention of the framers of the Institution, and also to be a fair construction of the language of that instrument. At all events, the silent action and usage of the Society, in all its branches, for considerably more than half a century, has given a construction to this principle which cannot well now be questioned.

"In the Ordinance submitted herewith expression is distinctly given to this construction."

* * * * *

"The Committee believe that they express the feeling of every member of the Society when they declare their entire unwillingness to extend the right of membership in any succession, whether lineal or collateral, beyond the descendants, or other representatives of the officers of the American Army during the War of the Revolution.

"From them it is hoped and believed that the Society may be recruited to its original strength and vigor.

"The Committee has neither been willing nor felt itself at liberty to suggest any rule which should conflict with the great principles which were laid down in the establishment of the Institution. These they regard as sacred, inviolable.

"The sources whence increased numbers are hoped for under the plan recommended by the Committee, and embraced in the Ordinance reported herewith, are two-fold. 1. The descendants of officers of the American Army of the Revolution, who did not themselves become members of the Society.

2. The admission of all the adult male descendants of the original members of the Society instead of confining the representation to a single descendant.

"The original Institution does not restrict the representation of the officer of the army who became a member of the Society, to a *single* descendant of such officer. The Society is 'to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, &c.—who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.' This language, it may be argued, admits of more than one of such posterity being admitted; and it has been shown, that the practice in at least one State Society, has been to admit several representatives of the original stock, at the same time; and this practice is entirely in accordance with the spirit of that design of the founders of the Institution, which sought to 'perpetuate as well the remembrance of a vast event, as the friendships formed under the pressure of common danger,' and 'particularly to extend acts of benevolence toward these officers and their families, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.'

"It will be observed, that the Ordinance reported herewith, proposes to recognize, in terms, the right of any State Society to admit all the adult male descendants of any officer of the American Army of the Revolution, who was, or who was entitled to have become a member of the Society, but not the absolute right of such descendants to claim admission without regard to the judgment of the Society.

"With these observations, the Committee submit the result of their deliberations, in the form of an Ordinance, for the consideration of the General Society.

"Should this Ordinance, in whole or in part, meet the approbation of the General Society, or be susceptible of amendment, so as to secure such approbation, it will, in the opinion of the Committee, be necessary that it be transmitted in the form eventually approved, to the several State Societies for their approval and ratification; and if approved and adopted by them, the Committee recommend that it be considered and declared a rule for future action in the admission of members to the Society of the Cincinnati."

Resolved, That the Committee be directed to present this Ordinance to the General Meeting in the form following, and its adoption recommended to the State Societies:

AN ORDINANCE

~~ESTABLISHING THE SUCCESSION AND ADMISSION OF MEMBERS~~

Be it ordained by the Society of the Cincinnati,

I. That lineal succession to membership shall be according to the rules of inheritance at the common law, except only as in these canons it is otherwise provided: and provided that none but males shall at any time be admitted to membership.

II. In lineal succession the officer of the Army of the Revolution who is or was a member, or who had a right to become a member, shall in all cases be deemed and taken as the propositus from whom succession shall be derived.

III. No person under the age of twenty-one years shall be admitted a member; but the right of membership in lineal succession having been established, the use of that right shall remain in abeyance until the applicant shall attain the full age of twenty-one years.

IV. Hereafter all male descendants of officers of the Revolutionary Army may be admitted to membership by any of the State Societies; but such admission shall be upon terms, that is to say: each and every of the male descendants of the said officers so to be admitted, except such as shall or may be entitled in lineal succession from his father, or other progenitor, shall pay into the Treasury of the State Society into which he shall be admitted, the sum of sixty dollars.

V. The General Society of the Cincinnati shall have power and authority to admit honorary members at their discretion.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of each of the State Societies to transmit annually, between the fourth day of July and the first day of October, to the Secretary-General, a certified list of all the officers and members of the State Society to which he shall belong.

VII. Each and every of the State Societies shall pay into the Treasury of the General Society the sum of ten dollars, for the account of the admission of every member who shall be admitted under or by virtue of the fourth canon, before mentioned.

VIII. In case of an application for admission as a member, by right of descent in the lineal succession, as recognized in the first of these canons, if the State Society to which such application be presented, shall be of opinion that from any cause the applicant is unworthy to be admitted, they may decline to admit such applicant, and hold the right of succession in abeyance.

1854, MAY 18.

By Order of the General Society in Council, of members, no member, at the last triennial meeting of the General Society, being called upon for consideration, and it appearing that the State Societies did not assent to the recommendations made by him in the report, that seven State Societies did not concur in the same, it was voted by the President-General that the Ordinances not having received the assent of all the State Societies have not been adopted.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported by a committee, viz.:

Whereas, the Ordinances relating to succession and membership, proposed at the last triennial meeting to the several State Societies & their sections, do not appear to have been adopted by them, while no disagreement or dissatisfaction has been evinced, in respect to the general principles contained in the report submitted with the same, which has been received with favor and approved, so far as opinion has been expressed; therefore, in order to carry out those principles more satisfactorily, and at the same time to harmonize their results with the views and practical constructions prevailing among the different State Societies,

Resolved, That each State Society shall have the full right and power to regulate the admission of members, both as to the qualifications of the members and the terms of admission, *Provided*, that admission be confined to the male descendants of original members, or of those who are now members (including collateral branches as contemplated by the original Constitution); or to the male descendants of such officers of the Army or Navy as may have been entitled to admission, but who failed to avail themselves thereof within the time limited by the Constitution; or to the male descendants of such officers of the Army or Navy of the Revolution as may have resigned with honor or left the service with reputation; or to the male collateral relatives of any officer who died in service without leaving issue.

Resolved, That the male descendants of those who were members of State Societies which have been dissolved, may be admitted into existing Societies upon such terms as those Societies may think proper to prescribe.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be proposed to the several State Societies and their assent be requested thereto; and upon such assent being given by each of the remaining Societies, the Secretary-General shall issue notice thereof to each Society; and thereupon the said resolutions shall become operative, and each State Society shall be at liberty to act upon the power given thereby.

1856, MAY.

The resolutions recommended by the General Meeting, held in 1854, for adoption by the several State Societies, not having received the concurrent approval of these Societies, the General Meeting held in Trenton, May, 1856, at which delegates were present from five State Societies, viz.: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Whereas, the resolutions in reference to the admission of members which were adopted by the triennial meeting at Baltimore in May, 1854, were the result of careful deliberation and successive action continued though a number of years;

And, whereas, the said meeting was the first and only one at which there was a full representation of all the State Societies, in addition to the whole of the officers, and said action was concurred in by all the officers and representatives present at said meeting;

And, whereas, this meeting is satisfied that a large majority of the State Societies desire the adoption of said resolutions, and deem it more consistent with the principles of the General Society that the State Societies should be permitted to exercise their judgment within the limits named in said resolutions, than that either the majority or minority of said Societies should control the action of the other. Therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution adopted at the last triennial meeting, requiring the assent of the several State Societies to the resolutions in relation to the admission of members, as the condition on which the said resolutions shall become operative, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.*

* The effect of this resolution has been supposed to give immediate force and operation to the first and second resolutions proposed by the triennial General Meeting of 1854, for assent by the several State Societies, and these resolutions have accordingly been acted upon by several of the State Societies.

See, however, the resolution of the General Society, in May, 1856 (*Gazette*, page 6).

REVIVAL OF EXTINCT OR SUSPENDED STATE SOCIETIES.

1862, MAY 3.

It having been suggested that in several of the States where the Society of the Cincinnati has been suspended or is now extinct, there is a disposition evinced by the descendants of the original members to renew their association and admission into union with the General Society. Therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with such persons as are interested in the restoration of the several societies above referred to, and that they be invited to appoint delegates to confer with the General Society, at the next or any subsequent meeting, on the subject of their admission into union with the same.

Resolved, That the Committee of Conference consist of three members of this body, who shall be and hereby are empowered to act in the premises at their discretion.

The President-General appointed Mr. Baury, Mr. Markland, and Mr. Tilghman, to be that committee.

On motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Patterson, it was resolved that the President-General be requested to take part in the proceedings of this committee.

1863, May.

The Rev. Mr. Baury, chairman of the Committee on the Restoration of Societies in States where it has become extinct, read the following :

The Committee appointed at the Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, assembled in the City of Philadelphia, May 2, 1860, for the purpose of "conferring with such persons as are interested in the restoration of the Society in the several States where the Association of the Cincinnati has been suspended, or is now extinct," respectfully report :

That the disturbed state of the country has rendered it impracticable for your Committee to prosecute the object of their appointment with any reasonable prospect of success.

A correspondence has, however, been opened on the subject of your Committee's appointment, with Samuel H. Parsons, Esq., of Middletown, Connecticut, from which the following facts have been adduced :

1. That the late General Parsons, of the Army of the Revolution, was President of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati at the time of its dissolution.
2. That the records and papers of said Society were deposited or are now in the Connecticut Historical Rooms in the City of Hartford.
3. That individuals claiming to be the representatives of original members of said Connecticut Society, have been admitted to membership, with all its rights and privileges, in several of the States where the Society of the Cincinnati still maintains an honorable existence.

In submitting this their report to the General Society of the Cincinnati, the undersigned respectfully request to be discharged from the further prosecution of a subject which, under more favorable circumstances in our national history,

may in its results prove of importance to the best interests of our venerable Association.

Signed in behalf of the Committee,
ALFRED L. BAURY,

NEW YORK, May 14, 1863.

Chairman.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

1872, May 29.

On motion of Admiral Thatcher, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, and referred to a committee of one from each State :

Whereas, In consequence of inquiries from descendants of Revolutionary officers residing in Rhode Island and Connecticut, transmitted through Admiral Thatcher of Massachusetts, and Mr. Greaton of New York, as to whether the reorganization of defunct State Societies required the permission of the General Society.

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee, to consist of a member from each State Society, to inquire and report on the expediency and propriety of permitting (and upon what terms and conditions) the reorganization of any State Society, now dissolved, which might apply to the General Society for permission to reorganize.

The Chairman named as the committee on Admiral Thatcher's resolution :

Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Massachusetts ; Mr. Jno. W. Greaton, New York ; Mr. Wm. B. Dayton, New Jersey ; Com. A. H. Kilty, Maryland ; Mr. James L. Harmar, Pennsylvania ; and Mr. James Simons, Jr., South Carolina.

MAY 30.

Mr. Dayton from the committee of inquiry by Admiral Thatcher, respecting the reorganization of the State Societies that have disbanded and divided their funds, read the following report, which was agreed to, and ordered to be entered on the minutes :

To the General Society of the Cincinnati :

Your committee to whom was referred the resolution offered on Wednesday, May 29th, by Admiral Thatcher, at the request of parties in the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut, looking to and soliciting permission to resuscitate the Societies of the Cincinnati in those respective States, and, after such reorganization, to be admitted to full representation in the General Society, respectfully report that they have given the subject mature and careful discussion and deliberation, and as the result thereof, respectfully submit for your consideration and action the following :

While we are fully convinced of the supreme authority of the General Society in such matters, and cannot and do not admit the *right* of any State Society, which has once had an existence, and has since disbanded, and distributed the fund which was the main basis of their original organization, to resume its original status, yet we feel, and so report, after a review of the question pre-

sented, that it may be expedient and proper for the General Society to receive and consider any such application which may be made, provided that the same is made to the Society after a temporary organization has been effected by those applying; satisfactory evidence has been presented that the amount of the fund existing at the time of the disbandment of the Society has been fully made up (with simple interest from the date of such disbandment), a list being furnished of the descendants of original members now residing in the States who desire to revive the organization; and a full statement of the facts which induced such disbandment, and the disposition made of such funds by the members having the control of them at that time.

HENRY K. THATCHER,
Chairman of Committee.

1878, MAY 22.

Descendants of some of the Original Members of the Rhode Island State Society, having taken measures to resuscitate that State Society, presented to the General Meeting, assembled in Philadelphia, the following Application:

AUDINE HOTEL, Philadelphia, 22d May, 1878.

To GEORGE W. HARRIS, *Secretary-General of the Cincinnati—Present.*

SIR: The Delegates appointed by the "Society of the Cincinnati, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" beg leave to present their credentials as representatives of said Society, and respectfully request action thereon.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

NATH'L GREEN,
DAVID KING,
ASA BIRD GARDNER,
JAMES M. VARNUM,
DANIEL WANTON LYMAN.

On motion of Gen. Cochrane, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to consider the subject of the reorganization of State Societies that have been dissolved; to inquire into the circumstances attending the dissolution of any Society; the distribution of the funds; and that the papers and credentials in regard to any such application be referred to the said Committee.

The Chair appointed Gen. Cochrane, Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Judge Nixon, Dr. Wm. A. Irvine and Mr. James Simmons, Jr., the Committee under the resolution.

MAY 23

General Cochrane, Chairman of the Committee appointed yesterday on the subject of the Claims of Societies that had been dissolved, presented a report, and, by leave, submitted also the dissenting views of a minority of the Committee, which, on motion of Mr. Hamilton, were accepted for consideration.

Judge Nixon moved the adoption of the Majority Report.

General Cochrane moved to amend by adopting the Minority Report.

On motion of Judge Elmer, a recess was taken until half-past two.

Upon reassembling the consideration of the report was resumed, and after discussion thereupon, Mr. Hamilton moved that the application of the Rhode Island Society be recommitted to the Committee to obtain fuller information, and to report at the next meeting of the Society.

At the request of a Delegate present, the vote upon this resolution was taken as provided by the rule adopted in 1851, and it passed in the affirmative. Ayes, 14—Nays, 11. And thus the resolution was adopted, and the application recommitted.

1881, APRIL 15.

General Cochrane presented the following unanimous report of four of the members of the Committee (the fifth, Judge Nixon, not having been present at their deliberations, nor being at the meeting of the Society).

The Committee, to so much of the resolution under which they were appointed as directs them to consider the reorganization of State Societies that have been dissolved, report, that having carefully examined that branch of the subject referred to them, in their opinion no further or other rule is necessary than that already existing and accepted by the Society, at the stated Triennial meeting thereof, May 29, 1872, and then and there agreed to, and ordered to be placed upon its minutes in the words following, viz.:

To the General Society of the Cincinnati :

Your Committee to whom was referred the Resolution offered on Wednesday, May 2^dth, by Admiral Thatcher, at the request of parties in the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut, looking to and soliciting permission to resuscitate the Societies of the Cincinnati in those respective States, and, after such re-organization, to be admitted to full representation in the General Society, respectfully report that they have given the subject mature and careful discussion and deliberation, and, as the result thereof, respectfully submit for your consideration and action the following:

While we are fully convinced of the supreme authority of the General Society in such matters, and cannot and do not admit the *right* of any State Society, which has once had an existence, and has since disbanded, and distributed the fund which was the main basis of their original organization, to resume its original status, yet we feel, and so report, after a review of the question presented, that it may be expedient and proper for the General Society to receive and consider any such application which may be made, provided that the same is made to the Society after a temporary organization has been effected by those applying; and after satisfactory evidence has been presented, that the amount of the fund existing at the time of the disbandment of the Society has been fully made up (with simple interest from the date of such disbandment), a list being furnished of the descendants of original members now residing in the States who desire to revive the organization; and a full statement of the facts which induced such disbandment, and the disposition made of such funds by the members having the control of them at that time.

HENRY K. THATCHER, *Chairman of Committee.*

The Committee, having been attended by the Delegates accredited to the General Society by the Rhode Island Society, claimed by them to be in existence, and having examined the books and papers produced by them, and other evidence accessible to the Committee, and bearing upon the subject; to so much of the resolution under which they were appointed as directs them “to inquire into the circumstances attending the dissolution of any Society; the distribution

of the funds, and that the papers and credentials in regard to any such application be referred to the same Committee," further

Report, that the Rhode Island Society was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, Dec. 28, 1814, for the purpose of insuring the due application of its funds to the charitable uses contemplated by the "Institution;" that said Charter of Incorporation was surrendered by resolution of the Society, July 4, 1832, but which surrender was revoked, and the Original Charter revived, March 26, 1878. As these Legislative Acts were thought to be foreign to the application of the Delegates for seats in the General Meeting of the General Society, as representatives of the Rhode Island Society, your Committee did not advert to them, except as incidental to the history of the case, but proceeded to consider the facts bearing, under the "Institution" of the Society, upon the creation and continuance, the funds and their distribution, the dissolution and revival of the Cincinnati Society of the State of Rhode Island, and the claim of those applying to be admitted as Delegates to represent it in the General Meeting of the General Society of 1878.

The Committee accordingly report:

I. The State Society of the Cincinnati in Rhode Island, was originally organized in the year 1783, in accordance with the Institution of the Society. The original list of its members exists unimpaired, in the possession of its alleged successor.

II. By virtue of its original list, the Society continued under the Institution from its foundation in 1783 without intermission to the year 1832.

III. The book of the original minutes of the Society shows that a Committee was raised July 4, 1789, to draft a code of By-Laws. It was continued July 4, 1792, but no minute has been found of the report of the Committee, or of the adoption of the By-Laws, each occasion, as it arose, appearing to have been governed by especial direction.

IV. It appears from the minutes that, by a vote, July 5, 1784, it was resolved that not a less number than thirteen should constitute a meeting of the Society; which rule does not appear to have been changed. A subsequent vote of the Society, October 9, 1786, empowered the standing Committee to transact the business of the Society; and July 5, 1790, the standing Committee was ordered to consist of six members, afterwards increased to ten; at both of which numbers, four was voted to be a quorum of the Committee.

V. The minutes record the meetings of the Society, regularly, from its foundation in 1783 to 1831 inclusive. It is recorded that fifteen members (a quorum) were present at the meeting on the 4th of July of that year. It further appears that the Treasurer's account was read and accepted on that occasion, and that Thomas Coles, the Treasurer, and Thomas P. Ives, were appointed a Committee to invest the surplus funds in bank stock.

July 4th, 1832, the minutes show a stated meeting at which there were present eight members (not a quorum) and one honorary member. The Treasurer's account was then read and accepted, but it seems not to have been recovered. The following Resolutions are recorded as having passed at this meeting, viz.:

R^{es}oⁿ. 1. That the Charter of Incorporation of this Society be surrendered to the Legislature of this State, the Society be dissolved, and the funds be divided and distributed to the surviving original members, and to the legal heirs or representatives of those who have deceased, in proportion to their several original deposits, deducting from their respective proportions any advances which may have been made by way of loans or otherwise.

Resolved, That the President, Treasurer, and John S. Dexter, be a Committee to carry the preceding resolution into effect, and that on their completion of this business, notice thereof be given to all concerned.

VOTED: That said Committee be empowered to sell from time to time, such and so many shares of the bank stock belonging to the Company (*sic*) as the occasion may require for the complete and entire distribution of the funds.

Ephraim Bowen was then the President, and Thomas Coles the Treasurer of the Society.

A bill against the Society (designated) was then voted to be paid, and that the standing Committee and the officers of the Society be continued.

Subsequently there appear from the minutes to have been meetings of the Society, and of the standing Committee, at which business was transacted as follows :

A meeting of the Standing Committee, August 2dth, 1832, at which six members (a quorum) were present, when it was voted that the resignation of Thomas Coles, as Treasurer of the Society, be received; that his last account, received that day, be read and audited, and that the thanks of the Society be tendered to him. Col. John S. Dexter was then made Treasurer, and successor of Thomas Coles, and Thomas C. Hopper was empowered to receive the books, papers, and property of the Society, and to deliver the same to Col. John S. Dexter, taking from him a receipt for the same. It was further voted that Henry Ward be a member of the Society.

A meeting of the Standing Committee, June 22d, 1833 (without note of the number present), to arrange for a dinner July 4th, 1833, for twenty-five or thirty persons.

A meeting of the Society July 4th, 1833, at which eight members (not a quorum) were present, when the standing Committee was continued, and when it was voted that the President (E. Bowen), Treasurer (John S. Dexter), and Thomas Coles be a Committee to carry into effect the vote of the last year for distributing the funds of the Society among its members. An adjournment was then taken to the next year.

A meeting of the standing Committee June 28, 1834, at which five members (not a quorum) were present to arrange for a dinner, July 4th, ensuing.

A meeting of the Society, July 4th, 1834, at which five members (not a quorum) were present, the record of which states only that "the Society dined at the Franklin House." No meeting is recorded of the Standing Committee in 1835.

A meeting of the Society in Providence, July 4th, 1835, at which five members (not a quorum) were present, when the existing officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, and when a statement by John S. Dexter, the Treasurer, of his accounts to that date was received and placed on file. An adjournment was then had to the same place, July 4th, 1836.

There is no minute of any subsequent meeting, either of the Society or of the Standing Committee.

VI. At the Triennial meeting of the General Society in Boston, May 29, 1872, the following preamble and resolutions were, on motion of Admiral Thatcher, adopted and referred to a Committee of one from each State :

WHEREAS, in consequence of inquiries from descendants of Revolutionary officers, residing in Rhode Island and Connecticut, transmitted through Admiral Thatcher of Massachusetts and Mr. Greaton of New York, as to whether the re-organization of defunct State Societies required the permission of the General Society:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee, to consist of a member from each State Society, to inquire and report on the expediency and propriety of permitting (and upon what terms and conditions) the re-organization of any State Society now dissolved, which might apply to the General Society for permission to re-organize.

The Chairman named as the Committee on this Resolution, Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Massachusetts, Mr. John W. Greaton, New York, Mr. Wm. B. Dayton, New Jersey, Com. A. H. Kilty, Maryland, Mr. James L. Harmar, Pennsylvania, and Mr. James Simons, Jr., South Carolina. Mr. Dayton of this Committee read the following report, which was agreed to and ordered to be entered on the minutes :

To the General Society of the Cincinnati:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolution offered on Wednesday, May 29, by Admiral Thatcher, at the request of parties in the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut, looking to, and soliciting permission to resuscitate the Societies of the Cincinnati in those respective States, and after such re-organization to be admitted to full representation in the General Society, respectfully report that they have given the subject mature and careful discussion and deliberation, and as the result thereof, respectfully submit for your consideration and action the following:

While we are fully convinced of the supreme authority of the General Society in such matters and cannot and do not admit the right of any State Society, which has once had an existence and has since disbanded and distributed the fund which was the main basis of their original organization, to resume its original status, yet, we feel, and so report, after a review of the question pre-

sented, that it may be expedient and proper for the General Society to receive and consider any such application which may be made, provided that the same is made to the Society, after a temporary organization has been effected by those applying, and after satisfactory evidence has been presented, that the amount of the fund existing at the time of the disbandment of the Society, has been fully made up (with simple interest from the date of such disbandment), a list being furnished of the descendants of original members now residing in the States, who desire to revive the organization, and a full statement of the facts which induced such disbandment; and the disposition made of such funds by the members having the control of them at that time.

HENRY K. THATCHER, *Chairman of Committee.*

VII. It having been known that an attempt was making before the Legislature of Rhode Island to divert the funds of the Rhode Island Society, which remained in the custody of the Incorporated of the Society, from its proper purposes, nine of the eldest living descendants of original members of the Society organized and successfully opposed it by procuring, March 29, 1878, from said Legislature, an Act recognizing the act of incorporation of the Society, December 28, 1814, and preventing it to be so amended as to make them, and one other with them, the successors of the original incorporators, and so as to empower them to hold for the benefit of the Rhode Island Society, the funds remaining and belonging to it.

VIII. On the ninth of the above named descendants, twelve of the closest living descendants of the original members of the Rhode Island Society, a list of whom is hereto appended, assembled, December 12, 1877, in the State of Rhode Island, and organized themselves, by electing President and the other officers named by the Institution for the State Societies, and having appointed five delegates to represent the so organized State Society, at the Triennial Meeting of the General Society in 1878, and thereupon adjourned to meet within said State, July 4, 1878, and henceforward have comprised their meetings, and transacted their business personally.

IX. Subsequently, the effects of The Society so elected took possession of, and held the possessory rights of various members of the Society to the amount, as stated, of \$1,650, for which it had paid us to the上述 resolved resolution of dissolution of July 4, 1832, and applied for and received about \$640 of principal and accumulated interest on 4 shares of the Union Bank, standing in the name of the the Society of the Rhode Island Society, on the books of the bank, and remaining unclaimed and untransferred.

X. Likewise, The original members of the Society, while noting the present may acceptability of the Treasurer's account, do not anywhere furnish a record of them, either in full or summary. From the entries, however, in the dates of July 4, 1831, 1832, and 1833 respectively, where a balance was, in 1831, and used to meet the surplus funds, amount, in 1832, to a sum of \$100, are then among the members, and another, in 1833, to carry over, effect the distribution of the previous year, an inference is warranted that the Society was not destitute of means. But what their amount, how invested, and what their ultimate disposition, can not approximately be ascertained. It should be observed, however, that this difficulty is greatly the result of a practice of destroying the papers in his possession, known to have been practiced by John S. Dexter, the last Treasurer of the Society, whose specific evidence presented to the Committee, proves the destruction by himself, during his residence at Cumberland, in 1833, and afterward by his granddaughter, Mrs. S. W. and his son, subsequently in 1873, of whatever papers of the Rhode Island Society were under his control.

That such papers had been delivered to him, may be presumed in the absence of proof to the contrary, in the probability that Thomas C. Hopper, who was charged by the standing Committee, Aug. 1st 1832, with their delivery to him, discharged that duty. Nevertheless, the several and distinct statements have assisted the Committee to a practically reliable conclusion.

The first of these is indorsed, "List of names of the Rhode Island Society of Cincinnati." It was discovered by a Mrs. Chapman, on search among the papers, in her hands, of this Class, now in the possession of this Class throughout. It contains the names of the members, members of the officers previously of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, and the amounts of their sums to \$75 & \$20 respectively. There follow two of these actual memorandums:

Whole Capital deposited,	\$2,567.36
Stock, viz.:	
59 shares Exchange Bank,	2,950.00
12 shares Manufacturers' Bank,	600.00
34 shares Union Bank,	550.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,100.00

The effect of this statement will be hereafter considered.

The second statement is in the words and figures following, viz.:

"July 4, 1832.

"Is a statement of expenses from July 4, 1832, to August 4, being small expenses, \$84.09, and cash on hand, \$577.28. Cash on hand July 4, 1832, \$961.36. Amount deposited in Blackstone Canal Bank.

"Account examined and found correct.

"THOMAS C. COLES, *Licet*

"Signed, Thos. Coles."

This statement, though primarily referred to July 4, 1832, is not the report appearing by the minutes to have been read and accepted by the Society, at its meeting on that day; for it purports to be an account of small expenditures, in the interval between that date and August 4th ensuing. Yet, its intrinsic evidence is to the effect that the cash on hand \$577.28 of Aug. 4th, 1832, was the balance of the cash on hand 4th of July previous, after deducting therefrom the small expenses (\$84.09) of the interval time. Evidently, this account is identical with the one voted to be received and audited, as the last account received that day from the Treasurer (Thos. Coles) by the standing Committee, Aug. 29, 1832. The amount of cash on hand August 29, 1832, is therefore supposed to have been \$577.28.

Next is the statement of February 12-19, 1831, third in order of consideration, of J. C. Johnson, Cashier of the Union Bank, of the sums standing on the books of the Bank, at the dates specified, to the credit of the Rhode Island Society.

"August 29, 1832, there were 66 shares of Union Bank stock in the name of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, and \$239.37 to its credit on the Ledger. This latter amount appears to have been from dividends on the stock. August 31, 1832, this sum (\$239.37) was withdrawn, and in 1833 and 1834 further credits from dividends of \$106.75 and \$108 were also drawn.

"From September 22d to July 22d, 1834, there were transferred at different times 42 shares of the stock, leaving July 4, 1835, twenty-four (24) shares as . . . John S. Dexter *reporter*. The stock transfers are all signed John S. Dexter, Treasurer. We are unable to say who signed the checks for the withdrawal of the deposits, as they are probably among the ashes of the past. The par value of the stock is \$50.

"Of the 24 shares Union Bank stock, reported as being in the name of the Rhode Island Society Cincinnati, July 24, 1835, twenty of them were transferred during the interval between October 7, 1835, and February 5, 1839, both dates inclusive; and all dividends up to and including July, 1847, were received for and taken. The re-organized Society of the present time came into and assumed possession of the remaining four shares, and have received the dividends made up to and including January, 1848, to the present time. All transfers were signed by John S. Dexter, Treasurer."

The \$239.37, dividends on stock, which the Cashier states to have stood to the credit of the Rhode Island Society, on the books of the Union Bank, August 29, 1832, could have been no part of the \$577.28 cash on hand, reported by the Treasurer, Thos. Coles, to have been on that day deposited in the Blackstone Canal Bank; for the \$239.37 were not withdrawn from the Union Bank till August, 31st, or two days afterwards, the \$577.28 having, two days before that, been reported as a balance of moneys in the Treasury to the credit of the Society so far back as the 4th of July previous. Then, it is apparent that on the day (August 29, 1832), when the Treasurer, Thos. Coles, reported \$577.28 deposited in the Blackstone Canal Bank to the credit of the Society, there was also to its credit on the books of the Union Bank the further sum of \$239.37, so that its cash on hand July 4, 1832, may be reasonably supposed to have been the sum total of these credits on the books of both banks, or \$816.65. Additional credits to the Society also appear on the books of the banks in 1833 and 1834 of \$106.75 and \$108. Other credits also

were drawn at intervals to July 31, 1847, the amount of which is not known. As all these were dividends of stock, accruing subsequently to the resolution of July 4, 1832, to dissolve, they are not included in the cash on hand at that date; but will find expression in the interest of the principal fund, should its retrieval be prescribed as a condition precedent to the revival of the Society.

The discrepancy between the amount of 60 shares of Bank stock, at \$55 per share, \$3,300, credited by the Union Bank to the Society, August 29, 1832, and between the cash, \$816.65, shown to have been on hand July 4, 1832, and the \$4,400 of stock, and the \$2,507.30 cash on hand, named in the statement of Thos. Coles, heretofore given, being a discrepancy in stock of \$770, and in cash on hand of \$1,750.71, is not assumed as chargeable against the Society. Neither date nor any circumstance with which the statement can be connected, demands its reference to any particular time. It seems to have been an unofficial memorandum, of a miscellaneous and general character, made by Thos. Coles for his private use, while he was Treasurer of the Society, at some period of his incumbency from 1825 to 1832. It is not in the form of an account —purports to be a list of the names of the members of the Rhode Island Society, and roughly estimates its fund.

It being impossible to reconcile it with the Treasurer's reports of 1832 and 1835, which survive, either as to amount of cash on hand or of bank stock, or as to the banks in which the funds of the Society were deposited, it is reasonable to suppose that the statement refers to a period so long anterior to the year 1832, that no safe conclusion can rest upon it of the amount and condition of the funds of the Society in the latter year. For these reasons it is rejected as a basis of accountability. Upon the opposite assumption, however, that its full amounts should be accounted for, there are considerations which, it is submitted, require that the Society should not be subjected to injury therefrom. As has been said, the statement can be predicated of no specific date. It is more pertinent to 1825, the first year of Thos. Coles's term, than to 1832, the last; and if cash on hand was, as is probable, reduced legitimately from \$2,507.30 to \$577.88, in his official life, the inquiry is pertinent whether the \$4,400 of Bank stock in 1825, may not also have been in like manner reduced to \$3,300 in 1832. The book of original minutes discloses that the demands upon the Society for assistance must have been frequent and large. The inference is warranted that considerable expense must have been incurred in the burial of the dead; and so importunate appear to have been its living members for relief, that loans were made to them upon the security of their promissory notes. There is an account of some of these left in Thos. Coles's handwriting. There is evidence that there were others. They appear to have been in small and large sums, from \$40 to \$500, and of various dates, from 1801 to 1827, and probably later. Though these loans were irregular and injudicious, and must have impaired the integrity of the fund, guaranteed by the Institution as it was, yet, the apparent urgency of the necessity which caused the violation, may be invoked to relieve it. These loans are claimed to have aggregated some \$1,500, and may have been more. For these reasons it is surmised that the Bank stock sold, and the cash expended, previous to the resolution of July 4, 1832, which ordered the then existing fund to be divided and distributed, were absorbed by loans to relieve the personal necessities of the members of the Society. Improvident as it was, the evidence is not thought sufficient to charge any wilful violation of the Trust fund, upon the Society to 24th August, 1832.

The minutes of no meeting, either of the Society or of the Standing Committee, after that date, refer to the Treasurer's accounts or to fiscal affairs, till the meeting of the Society, July 4, 1835, when they record that "a statement of the Treasurer's accounts up to that day was read and placed on file." Opposite to this entry we come to the statement fourth, named as containing a report of the finances of the Society. It is indorsed in Col. John S. Dexter, the Treasurer's, handwriting, "Statement of the concerns of the Rhode Island Society of Cincinnati, July 2d, 1835." The caption of the interior is in the same words, the date there being July 4, 1835. The whole is written by the Treasurer, and is as follows

" Remaining funds of the Society, viz.:

" 24 shares of stock in the Union Bank, at \$55 per share	... \$1,320.00
" Cash, Blackstone Canal Bank	... 165.18
" Cash in my hands	... 32.20
" Dividend on Union Bank's stock	... 42.00
" Sum, up to the Society	... \$1,487.38
	" JOHN S. DEXTER, Treasurer."

"That this account was not destroyed with other papers of the Society in the Treasurer's hands, is accounted for by the fact that it seems to have been a paper which he did not retain. His original letter to Colonel Ephraim Bowen, President of the Society, dated Cumberland, July 4, 1835, expresses "bodily indisposition and mental depression" as the reason of his inability to attend the meeting of the 4th. He therefore encloses to him the statement of his account as Treasurer. It is doubtless the statement referred to by the minutes, as having been received and placed on file, July 4, 1835. It is the last official account that survives of the fiscal affairs of the Society. Its caption, "remaining funds of the Society," literally corroborates the statement of J. C. Johnson, Cashier, that of the 66 shares of the Union Bank which its books prove to have belonged to the Society, August 29, 1832, there *remained* 24, July 4, 1835, and it is affirmative, that of the cash proved to have been on hand to the credit of the Society, July 4, 1832, there *remained* \$179.88 July 4th, 1835.

Upon these proofs the conclusion is based that on the 29th day of August, 1832, the fund of the Rhode Island Society consisted of 66 shares of Union Bank stock, of the estimated value (at \$55 per share) of \$3,630, and of \$816.65 cash on hand, constituting a total, presumably referable to July 4th, 1832, of \$4,446.65, for which the Society is accountable. What became of it will be inquired in another connection.

The effect is now to be considered, of these several facts, upon the status of the Rhode Island Society. And first, the question occurs, whether the Society was thereby dissolved? The resolution of July 4th, 1832, was plainly to this effect. It was not, however, the resolution of a quorum authorized to transact business. Even had a quorum been present, it is questionable whether it would have been operative against the practical protest of a minority continuing the functions of the Society. But the resolution coupled with the decision to dissolve, a direction to distribute the funds of the Society among its members. It may be doubted whether such supplemental determination, unexecuted, would constitute, if opposed by a minority, a dissolution of the Society; but it cannot be doubted that a resolution to dissolve and distribute, whether adopted in the presence of a quorum or not, when followed by distribution and acquiescence for a long term of years, would be an act of unquestionable dissolution.

No quorum ever assembled after July 4th, 1831. Eight members met July 4th, 1832, to dissolve the Society and divide the fund, and eight, July 4th, 1833, purposely to enforce the previous year's vote of distribution. The Standing Committee struggled to June 28, 1834, and five members of the Society having met in Providence, July 4th, 1835, and placed on file the Treasurer's last report, adjourned to the next 4th of July at the same place.

Thenceforward the Society was at rest during forty-two years. Once only were its affairs heard from. It was at a Triennial Meeting of the General Society, May 18th, 1872, when an inquiry was made by descendants of Revolutionary officers residing in Rhode Island and Connecticut, whether the reorganization of defunct Societies required the permission of the General Society. It is, therefore, concluded that the Rhode Island Society was dissolved, for the reasons, both that it was generally considered as dissolved, and that it was admitted to be so, by those most nearly interested in its fate. Another view strengthens this conclusion. As has been stated, an Act was procured in 1878, from the Rhode Island Legislature, reviving the Charter of 1814. If, therefore, the surrender of the Charter of Incorporation, by the resolution of 1832, required, as was thought, legislative re-enactment to revive the Charter, the same resolution must be thought to have been equally efficient to dissolve the Society.

It is not believed to be difficult to identify the time of its dissolution, with that of the resolution to dissolve. At no meeting thereafter, either of the Standing Committee or of the Society, does any business appear to have been entertained or transacted that did not appertain to the sale and distribution of its funds. It is true that the meeting of the Standing Committee, August 29, 1832, voted Henry Ward a member of the Society. With this inconsiderable exception, its business was confined to the reconstruction and repair of the machinery designed by the resolution for completing the distribution, which the resignation of one Treasurer (Thomas Cole), and the appointment of another (John S. Dexter), had deranged.

Its only two subsequent meetings of June 22, 1833, and June 28, 1834, were for ordering the annual dinners for the ensuing fourths of July. The meeting of the Society, July 4th, 1835, next after that which adopted the resolution to dissolve, affirmed it, by voting a rearrangement of the Committee to carry it into effect. On the 4th of July of the next year it dined at the Franklin,

House, at its last meeting, July 4th, 1835, it accepted and approved the report of the Treasurer (John S. Dexter), submitted by the President (Ephraim Bowen), and agreed to by Thomas Cotes, of the amount of cash remaining on hand, and the number of shares of Bank stock remaining after the sale and distribution of the balance of the cash and Bank stock belonging to the Society in 1832. Its business, therefore, transacted subsequent to its resolution to dissolve, having reference only to the enforcement of the resolution, the date of its dissolution is, consequently, established at July 4th, 1832.

Whether, having been dissolved, there is a power to revive it is a question which was answered by the General Society at its Triennial Meeting in 1872, in these words:

While the General Society "does not admit the right of any State Society which has once had an existence, and has since disbanded and distributed the funds which was the main basis of the original organization to resume its original status," yet, it asserts its power to authorise, and accepts the express right of entertaining a proposal to that effect whenever made, provided that it be attended with certain conditions. These precedent conditions are: that a list shall be furnished of the descendants of the original members, residing in the States, who desire to revive the organization; a previous temporary organization of the applicants; satisfactory evidence that the fund of the Society, when disbanded, has been replaced, with simple interest from the date of such disbandment; the reasons of the disbandment, and the disposition made of the funds by those having the charge of them. Some of these conditions may be said, in the main, to have been observed in the present instance. With regard, however, there does not appear to have been compliance. The requirement of a previous *temporary* organization of the applicants, is, in truth, but a legal consequence of the General Society's absolute denial of "the right of any State Society which once had an existence, and has since disbanded and distributed its fund, to resume its original status." This is a prima facie argument against the applicants, coupled with an assumption that right would only supersede the necessity of permission to organize, but break that continuity of membership evidently contemplated by the Institution, as the sole depository of the power created by the founders of selecting their eldest male posterity, who should be the ones to bear the Society forward in constant succession forever. Yet twelve of the eldest lineal descendants of the original members of the Rhode Island Society, uninhabited members of the Society of the Cincinnati, assembled in the State of Rhode Island, December 12, 1877, at Providence, there organized themselves, by the unanimous right, into the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island.

Thenceforth, to the present time, has the organization so effected, assumed the cognizance and exercise of all the rights and privileges which previously belonged to them, and asserted the same without any material variance or difference. It was five years before that in response to the call of the Society of Kappa Alpha Officers, residing in Connecticut and Rhode Island, the General Society had instructed them of their privileges and the manner of obtaining them. These instructions, as hereinbefore stated, were explicit—so explicit indeed, that a communication of the same necessary to the successful preparation, must have supplicated them with the necessary space in the calendar of the emergence of the emergency, so soon to have been the attempt to strategize and to overturn the authority of the Rhode Island Legislature, which occurred in the month of August, 1832. Society of the Cincinnati, incorporated in 1811. It was suggested that, if the Society of the Cincinnati had intended to sustain itself at the time of its dissolution, it did so. As at 2d, 1832, were the debt and securities.

The esteemed and honorable character of the actors; their derivative title to represent within the Cincinnati, the ancestral worth and virtue of its original members; their persistent efforts to procure the adoption of the Charter of the State of the Native State, may be accepted in palliation of their error, and entitle them, in their claim to have revived the Rhode Island Society, to be heard now upon the question of their compliance with the only remaining condition, which can only be presented by the General Society, as necessary precedent to the recognition of the fact. This condition, in the language of the General Society, is "that the sum of money in its hands present, that the amount of the debts existing at the time of the disbandment of the Society has been fully made up with simple interest from the date of its judgment."

As we have seen, the sum of which the Society was possessed, and to which it is accountable, is \$22,133.75, and \$22,133.75 consisted of sixty-six shares of stock in the Uni-

Bank, @ \$55 per share, and \$816.65 of cash in hand and on deposit. Of the sixty-six shares of Bank Stock, four shares, as hereinbefore stated, having been accounted for, reduces the deficit to sixty-two shares, of the estimated value (*at* \$55 per share) of \$3,410.

There is no direct evidence that the cash deposited and on hand was distributed among the members. It is true that the resolution of 1832 directed its distribution, and it is probable that it followed that direction. It is also possible that it may have been retained by the Treasurer, or have been used by him in defraying expenses official or personal. In neither case should the Society be held accountable (especially when question is made of its dissolution), for the possible remissness of its officer; and either case may be charitably supposed, where no proof positively forbids.

The bank shares, however, fall to another category. The books of the bank show that sixty-two of the sixty-six shares were sold by the Treasurer, Col. John S. Dexter, from the year 1832 to 1838 inclusive. When the resolution to distribute was passed July 4th, 1832, Col. Ephraim Bowen was President, and Thomas Coles was Treasurer. The second of the resolutions of that date empowered the President, Treasurer, and John S. Dexter, to carry the preceding resolution of distribution into effect; and the third empowered the Committee "to sell, from time to time, such and so many shares of the Bank Stock of the Society as might be required to complete the entire distribution of the funds of the Society." August 29, 1832, Thomas Coles resigned, and a vote of the Standing Committee, thereunto duly authorized, made Col. John S. Dexter Treasurer in his place. Thereupon the Society, at its meeting, July 4th, 1833, re-organized the Committee, with the President, Treasurer, and Thomas Coles; a nominal change only, because of the previous resignation, August 29, 1832, of the Treasurership by Thomas Coles; and the simultaneous accession of Col. John S. Dexter to it.

The Committee, in carrying into effect the resolutions of distribution, appear uniformly to have resorted to the official agency of the Treasurer, John S. Dexter. The proof is positive that, as Treasurer, he sold and transferred sixty-two of the Bank shares, and the sale of the sixty-two shares proves as unerringly that they were required to complete the distribution of the funds, as the omission to sell the remaining four shares proves that they were not required for the purpose. The obstacle to distributing the full sixty-six shares, doubtless, was the recalcitrance of the members, to whom the four untransferred would have fallen under the resolution of distribution. Were further proof needed that distribution followed the sale of the Bank shares, it is to be found in Col. John S. Dexter, the Treasurer's, report, July 4th, 1835. Having in September, immediately after he became Treasurer, August 29, 1832, begun the transfer of the sixty-six shares, he had effected the disposal of forty-two of them, by September 22, 1834. His report July 4th, 1835, charging himself with twenty-four shares, admits the transfer of forty-two, and his omission to charge himself with their avails, proves them to have been distributed. The remaining twenty shares, transferred by him in 1837-1838, evidently followed in the wake of the preceding forty-two; and the tale of distribution, under the resolutions of 1832, was, as far as possible, complete.

But it is claimed that the Treasurer acted without authority. If so, the Society should have repudiated his action; and yet, from 1832 to 1877, during forty-five years, there was acquiescence in it. It is objected that, as Treasurer, he was required to file a bond; and that having neglected to do so, his official acts were not obligatory on the Society, and void. The resolution of the Society on this subject is to be found in its book of original minutes, July 4, 1789, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer shall give bond with two sureties, in a penalty (described), to the President and his successors in office, in trust for the Society, for the faithful discharge of his duty. He shall keep regular accounts, and submit them to the inspection of the Standing Committee, whenever required."

Clearly, the tenure of the Treasurer's office is not hereby encumbered with a condition. He is simply charged with a duty. As well might it be reasoned from the resolution, that the acts of the Treasurer would be void *ab initio* if he failed to keep regular accounts, and submit them when required to the inspection of the Standing Committee, as to reason that they would be void *ab initio* if he failed to file the required bond. These requirements belong to the same class. They equally are duties devolved upon the Treasurer, when in office, and not conditions precedent to qualify him for it. Besides, as appears from the minutes, Col. Dexter was treated by the standing Committee, and accepted by the Society, as Treasurer, in their official intercourse from August 29th, 1832, the date of his election, to July 4th, 1835, as long as their meetings continued. The

and the members present voted that the Treasurer of the Society, Thomas C. Hopper, do so with a protest, and that he was then considered by the Standing Committee as no longer connected with the office, is settled by their order of the same date, also entered in their minutes, that Thomas C. Hopper deliver to the Treasurer, the books, papers, and property of the Society, and that the Treasurer give a receipt for the same.

On the 1st of October, 1835, which became a protest against Thomas C. Hopper's removal with the office, it was then considered by the Standing Committee that John S. Dexter, as Treasurer, retained upon the previous year's Committee of Sixty, as the President and Treasurer, two of its members, and for the same reason substituted for the name of John S. Dexter that of Thomas C. Hopper as the new, though no longer connected with the office, Treasurer. The Standing Committee gave us written assurance to preserve the Committee of the original members Fabian Bowen, Thomas C. Hopper, John S. Dexter, and George W. Chapman; it was agreed to submit the recognition of John S. Dexter's plenary title to the office of Treasurer.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 2d of October, 1835, when, in the report of the Treasurer, John S. Dexter, of the amount of the power present previously given him to be used in the disposal of the Society's funds, it was further established by the adoption of the meeting which elected his removal from the office of Treasurer of the Society, that he had no right to dispose of the 22 states of Bank stock that he held in the Society, when he came into office August 2d, 1832, and became its Treasurer. This statement of the true view of the Society's power of disposing of the Bank stock of the Society, when the Treasurer is so constituted, and so much power is given him, must have been considered by the meeting by the adoption of the resolution that was presented to them from the Committee of Sixty, that "the power of the Society's sale of its Bank stock was then considered vested in the Treasurer."

A protest against the Society's action in the removal of Thomas C. Hopper with the Society's Bank stock, was made at the Annual Meeting, Asa Brewster, Jr., D. L. Jackson, R. W. Emerson, H. C. Hall, and A. C. H. 1835, thus as the protest of the Standing Committee, present concerning the removal of the Treasurer, New Haven Bowen the Treasurer, and John S. Dexter, the Secretary, and the Committee of Sixty, at the 2d of July, 1832, 1833, to sell the 22 states of Bank stock of the Society. The protest of the Standing Committee, concerning the removal of the Treasurer, was signed by the President, Dr. J. C. Brewster, and Dr. T. H. Hopper, and the Committee appeared before the meeting, and the protest was accepted, and the 22 states of Bank stock were sold, and the sum of \$1,000,000.00 was received, and deposited in the Society's account, 1835, to the credit of the 22 states of Bank stock, and the report was accepted and placed on file.

The Society thus appears, by its last recorded act, July 4th, 1835, to have approved of the Committee's work, done under the resolutions to dissolve. Indeed beyond the inert protest of the Standing Committee, there was no opposition to the dissolution of the Society, and the removal of the Treasurer.

The removal of the Standing Committee from the office of the Society, and the removal of the Treasurer, and the removal of the Society from the business of holding the 22 states of Bank stock, were all done in 1835, and nothing more was done during the year 1836.

The removal of the Standing Committee from the office of the Society, and the removal of the Treasurer, and the removal of the Society from the business of holding the 22 states of Bank stock, were all done in 1835, and nothing more was done during the year 1836. The removal of the Standing Committee from the office of the Society, and the removal of the Treasurer, and the removal of the Society from the business of holding the 22 states of Bank stock, were all done in 1835, and nothing more was done during the year 1836. The removal of the Standing Committee from the office of the Society, and the removal of the Treasurer, and the removal of the Society from the business of holding the 22 states of Bank stock, were all done in 1835, and nothing more was done during the year 1836. The removal of the Standing Committee from the office of the Society, and the removal of the Treasurer, and the removal of the Society from the business of holding the 22 states of Bank stock, were all done in 1835, and nothing more was done during the year 1836.

Nor does it admit of doubt to what tribunal the delinquent is amenable. The trustee is accountable to the author of the trust for its due administration and management. Having provided funds and established their permanence, the "Institution," after restricting the proceedings of the State Societies to consistency with its provisions, finally subjects them to the revision and control of the General Society at its General Meeting. These are rights which inhere in, and are proper to the "Institution." The uniform practice of the Society has conformed to them. Its minutes disclose that at frequent General Meetings, a report from each State Society has been demanded and made, of the amount of its funds, the number of its beneficiaries, and the sums annually distributed among them. This is true of the General Meetings in 1829, 1872, and 1875; while in that of 1878, it was resolved that each State Society should make such a report at every General Meeting thereafter.

Your Committee is not ignorant that it is advanced by those who claim to have revived the Rhode Island Society, that its enforcement of a by-law, which excludes from membership the descendant of any of those to whom the funds of the Society were distributed, until full restitution made of principal and interest, is a sufficient expiation of the offence. It is answered that the offence was not committed against the Society, but by it; and further, that if exclusion from membership is judged by the State Society to be due to those whose ancestors partook of the distributed funds, it is worth considering whether it would be unjust that the General Society should exclude from affiliation the State Society under whose authority the distribution was made, until principal and interest of the funds distributed be restored.

Finally, it may be said, that the principle involved and the restitution claimed are fully affirmed in the recovery and restitution by the applicants to their permanent fund, of the four shares of Union Bank stock, and accumulated interest. These four went with the sixty-two to make up the sixty-six shares of the Society in 1832, and were justly recovered from those who held them without authority or right. The distribution of the sixty-two shares was equally without authority or right; and as the restoration of the four shares and their interest to the permanent fund was thought necessary and right to revive the Society, it is impossible that the restitution of the sixty-two shares and their interest, for the same purpose, should be thought to be unnecessary and wrong.

The Committee are satisfied that many, if not all, of the gentlemen who participated in the proceedings to resuscitate the Rhode Island Society, are inaccessible, either they or their ancestors, to the reproach of having partaken in the distribution of the fund of the Society.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Chairman.

List of the descendants of original members of the Cincinnati Society in the State of Rhode Island, who, December 12, 1878, organized themselves into a Society, claimed to be the re-institution of the original Society:

Joseph F. Arnold,	Hon. James M. Clark,	John Wanton Lyman,
Sam'l C. Blodget,	Hon. Nath'l Green,	Wm. Rensiter,
Wm. Wallace Brown,	Simon Henry Green,	Dr. Henry L. Turner,
Thos. V. Carr,	Dr. David King,	James M. Varnum.

On motion, the above reports were accepted and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. Hamilton moved the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, be received, and in due order of succession be restored to its legitimate functions under the Constitution of the Society, whenever, within three years, the value of sixty-two shares of the Union Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, at fifty-five dollars per share, which it possessed when it dissolved, with simple interest thereon at per cent., from July 4th, 1832.

the date of its dissolution, to May 22d, 1878, the date of its application to be received, be restored to its permanent fund.

Resolved further, That said Society is not to be considered as received, nor delegates therefrom to the General Society as entitled to be received, until the performance of the above named condition, within the time above named, duly certified to the satisfaction of the President-General.

Mr. Lowndes moved to lay the resolution on the table. A vote by States being called for resulted as follows :

	Ayes.	Nays.
Massachusetts,	5 votes.	
New York,	5 votes.	
New Jersey,	5 votes.	
Pennsylvania,	5 votes.	
Maryland,	5 votes.	
South Carolina,	5 votes.	
The President-General,	1 vote.	
The Secretary-General,	1 vote.	
The Treasurer-General,	1 vote.	
The Assistant Secretary-General,	1 vote.	
	—	—
	21	13

So the Resolution was laid on the table.*

Mr. Lowndes offered the following Resolution :

Resolved, That the Rhode Island Society be admitted to full membership as Cincinnati, that the delegates present be entitled to all the privileges and powers appertaining to such office.

A vote by States being called for, resulted as follows :

	Ayes.	Nays.
Massachusetts,	5 votes.	
New York,	5 votes.	
New Jersey,	5 votes.	
Pennsylvania,	5 votes.	
Maryland,	5 votes.	
South Carolina,	5 votes.	
The President-General,	1 vote	
The Secretary-General,	1 vote.	
The Treasurer-General,	1 vote.	
The Assistant Secretary-General,	1 vote.	
	—	—
	21	13

The Resolution was thus adopted.

* This resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, who recommended that it be laid on the table and voted upon at the next session of the Society.

The delegates appointed by the Rhode Island Society were

HON. NATHANAEL GREENE, DR. DAVID KING,
PROF. ASA BIRD GARDNER, LL.D., U. S. A., DR. HENRY EDWARD TURNER,
HON. WILLIAM WARNER HOPPIN,

And alternates

HON. DANIEL WANTON LYMAN, JAMES M. VARNUM, Esq.,
SAMUEL CHASE BLODGET, Esq., HON. HORATIO ROGERS,
HENRY THAYER DROWNE, Esq.

There being present

HON. NATHANAEL GREENE, PROF. ASA BIRD GARDNER,
DR. HENRY E. TURNER, JAMES M. VARNUM, Esq.

General Cochrane moved that that portion of his report which refers to the right of re-admission of State Societies in general being based upon a Resolution on that subject, adopted at a meeting of the Society held at Boston in 1872, be reaffirmed as the sense of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Beatty moved to lay the Resolution on the table, which was adopted, and the Resolution was thus laid on the table.

APPENDIX.

卷之三

GENERAL HENRY'S LETTER RENOUNCING THE SOCIETY OF THE
CINCINNATI.

K. N. G. A., Jan. 1875, 1703.

Dear Sirs—We are too prone to flattery, in France, to easily believe that any man who reveres the rights of man is among the malignant scoundrels of the French. I was the only day most sensible at the meeting of the Convention, at which General Duroc spoke, when he presented himself to the National Convention in the month of October last. This officer, whose military and literary talents place him in a most conspicuous light, and who cannot but possess the most refined sentiments of honor as well as exquisite feelings for those marks of approbation which are conferred on distinguished merit, than which nothing can be dearer to a soldier. Yet, this great and celebrated General, before the present 17th August Assembly, in the Convention, declared his entire disapprobation of the System of Tyranny, then existing; that he should not wear any other dress, and proposed many of the strongest and most elevating sentiments, which could be construed repugnant to liberty and equality.

This is a subject which will be fully discussed at the meeting of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to be held in New York, on Saturday, June 10, and the resolution will be passed, and a new by-laws be substituted, so that there will be no more a place where such stories may be told, without the consent of the Society, and the officers of the Society. At the last meeting of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the officers were present, and the question was referred to the Society, and the officers, as the most logical and proper course to pursue, and at the same time I pray you be assured, that affection, and esteem, for every brother officer of the late American Army will continue to possess, and to be manifested, by the members of the Society, and the officers.

With a view to giving highest effect to the success of the present scheme, it is proposed to issue a series of documents, which will be well-arranged, and calculated to establish those principles which form the permanent basis of a genuine International Workmen's Association.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

66

W. HEATH.

W. H. H. Newell.

W. H. G. - 1878

卷之三

COLONEL DU BOUCHET SHOWS THE APPRECIATION OF THE SOCIETY BY
THE ALLIED OFFICERS, IN A REQUEST GRANTED MAY 17TH, 1784.

(See *ante*, page 38.)

PARIS, february 17 1784

DR GENERAL I have experienced so much your goodness to me that as long as I will live I will always rely upon your friendship and reccollect with the sense of the most lively gratitude all the many obligations I lay under, since the first day I had the happiness to be acquainted with you.

I ardently entreat you to be favorable to my petition for being admitted amongst the defendants and settlers of American Liberties reunited in the Society of Cincinnatus.

Since 1776 that I embarked for America until the year 1778, that on account of the badness of my health I returned to France, I have been with your satisfaction of my services employed for the American cause, and as I have been nominated D A Gen of the French auxilliery Army in March 1780 and remained so until 1783. I have always been since 1776 an American officer or an auxilliery one, however I have not the honour to be a member of your Military Society. Please Dr General, to protect my pretension on this important circumstance. I am the only Frenchman who was at both of the two glorious actions at Saratoga and Yorktown. Two thousand gueneas would not be so agreeable to me as this honorable reward of my services. I was ready to embark for America for soliciting it myself, Marquis de La fayette's advices hindered me to do it. I intend to go and thank you for this favour, if I am so happy as to obtain it. Please my Dear General, to speak in my favour at the Assembly of May, or you can not do it to write accordingly to my wishes, for having that favour granted to me. If you do it successfully you'll make me happy.

General Conway is Major General, for my part I am Lt Colonel, D. A. Gl of the Army, and Knight of St Louis. But without the order of the Cincinnatus there is no happiness for me.

* * *

Believe me forever Your friend and devoted servant and admirer

LE CHEVALIER DU BOUCHET

à Auxerre. Bourgogne.

The honorable G'al Gates

favored by his Excy Gen. Washington.

Enclosed to Washington and forwarded by Gordon, the Historian, with this note: "Brought from Gen Washington's house by William Gordon the day after the General received it." Original in Dr Thomas Addis Emmet's Collection of Historical Manuscripts.

OFFICERS

OF THE

GENERAL SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS GENERAL.

1783-1784. G. W. C. of New York.	M. S. AND T. F. of New York.
1784-1785. A. S. D. of New York.	W. M. T. of New York.
1785-1786. C. C. C. of South Carolina.	H. H. A. S. S. of South Carolina.
1786-1787. T. P. of South Carolina.	D. D. R. of South Carolina.
1787-1788. T. P. of South Carolina.	M. S. AND T. F. of New York.
1788-1789. A. S. D. of New York.	T. P. of New York.

VICE-PRESIDENTS GENERAL.

1789-1790. T. P. of New York.	W. M. T. of New Jersey.
1790-1791. T. P. of New York.	H. H. A. S. S. of Pennsylvania.
1791-1792. A. S. D. of New York.	H. H. A. S. S. of New York.
1792-1793. C. C. C. of South Carolina.	C. C. C. of South Carolina.
1793-1794. H. H. A. S. S. of Massachusetts.	D. D. R. of Massachusetts.
1794-1795. H. H. A. S. S. of Massachusetts.	H. H. A. S. S. of South Carolina.
1795-1796. A. S. D. of New York.	W. M. T. of Pennsylvania.
1796-1797. M. S. AND T. F. of New York.	T. P. of Pennsylvania.

SECRETARIES GENERAL.

1789-1790. E. S. K. N. of Massachusetts.	W. M. T. of New Jersey.
1790-1791. W. M. T. of New Jersey.	H. H. A. S. S. of Pennsylvania.
1791-1792. A. S. D. of New York.	A. S. D. of New York.
1792-1793. C. C. C. of South Carolina.	R. L. T. of Maryland.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES GENERAL.

1792-1793. C. C. C. of New York.	T. M. T. of Pennsylvania.
1793-1794. H. H. A. S. S. of South Carolina.	W. M. T. of Pennsylvania.
1794-1795. W. M. T. of Pennsylvania.	H. H. A. S. S. of New Jersey.
1795-1796. N. A. S. S. of Pennsylvania.	R. L. T. of Maryland.
1796-1797. W. M. T. of Pennsylvania.	M. S. AND T. F. of Maryland.
1797-1798. M. S. AND T. F. of New York.	S. C. C. of New Jersey.

TREASURERS GENERAL.

1789-1790. A. S. D. of New York.	J. M. S. AND T. F. of Pennsylvania.
1790-1791. W. M. T. of New Jersey.	W. M. T. of New Jersey.
1791-1792. W. M. T. of New Jersey.	J. M. S. AND T. F. of New Jersey.
1792-1793. A. S. D. of New York.	J. M. S. AND T. F. of New Jersey.
1793-1794. A. S. D. of New York.	J. M. S. AND T. F. of New Jersey.
1794-1795. A. S. D. of New York.	J. M. S. AND T. F. of New Jersey.
1795-1796. A. S. D. of New York.	J. M. S. AND T. F. of New Jersey.
1796-1797. A. S. D. of New York.	J. M. S. AND T. F. of New Jersey.
1797-1798. A. S. D. of New York.	J. M. S. AND T. F. of New Jersey.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS GENERAL.

1792-1793. A. S. D. of Pennsylvania.	T. M. T. of Pennsylvania.
1793-1794. T. M. T. of Pennsylvania.	J. M. S. AND T. F. of New Jersey.
1794-1795. T. M. T. of Pennsylvania.	W. M. T. of Pennsylvania.
1795-1796. W. M. T. of Pennsylvania.	J. M. S. AND T. F. of New Jersey.



Thomas Pinckney

THE TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY.

WITH ANNOTATIONS BY THE SECRETARY.

O F F I C E R S
OF THE
N E W Y O R K S T A T E S O C I E T Y

PRESIDENTS.

ELECTED.		ELECTED.	
1783.	ALEXANDER McDougall.	1805.	NICHOLAS FISH.
1786.	BARON STEUBEN.	1806.	RICHARD VARICK.
1794.	GEORGE CLINTON.	1832.	MORGAN LEWIS.
1795.	WILLIAM STEPHENS SMITH.	1844.	WILLIAM POOPHAM.
1797.	NICHOLAS FISH.	1848.	ANTHONY LAMB.
1804.	WILLIAM STEPHENS SMITH.	1855.	HAMILTON FISH.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ELECTED.		ELECTED.	
1783.	GEORGE CLINTON.	1832.	NICHOLAS FISH.
1785.	BARON STEUBEN.	1833.	JOHN TRUMBULL.
1786.	PHILIP SCHUYLER.	1838.	ABRAHAM LEGGETT.
1788.	ALEXANDER HAMILTON.	1842.	WILLIAM POOPHAM.
1793.	JAMES WATSON.	1844.	ANTHONY LAMB.
1794.	WILLIAM STEPHENS SMITH.	1848.	HORATIO GATES STEVENS.
1795.	NICHOLAS FISH.	1855.	EDWARD P. DE MARCELLIN.
1797.	AQUILA GILES.	1857.	RICHARD VARICK DE WITT.
1804.	EBENEZER STEVENS.	1862.	WILLIAM S. POOPHAM.
1824.	MORGAN LEWIS.	1885.	ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

SECRETARIES.

ELECTED.		ELECTED.	
1783.	BENJAMIN WALKER.	1810.	BENJAMIN LEDYARD.
1784.	JAMES FAIRLIE.	1813.	HENRY S. DODGE.
1785.	ROBERT PEMBERTON.	1816.	DANIEL E. DUNSCOME.
1788.	JOHN STAGG, Jr.	1826.	CHARLES GRAHAM.
1790.	WILLIAM STEPHENS SMITH.	1838.	CHARLES A. CLINTON.
1791.	WILLIAM W. MORRIS.	1843.	EDWARD P. DE MARCELLIN.
1793.	JAMES M. HUGHES.	1855.	ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON.
1794.	ABRAHAM HARDENBURGH	1859.	GEORGE W. BLEECKER.
1795.	BERNARDUS SWARTWOUT.	1860.	WILLIAM S. POOPHAM.
1800.	JOHN STAGG, Jr.	1862.	REV. MARINUS WILLETT.
1803.	WILLIAM STEPHENS SMITH.	1866.	WILLIAM IRVING GRAHAM.
1804.	WILLIAM POOPHAM.	1872.	REV. MARINUS WILLETT.
1805.	JOSEPH HARDY.	1870.	JOHN SCHUYLER.

TREASURERS.

ELECTED.		ELECTED.	
1783.	PHILIP VAN CORLAER.	1842.	ANTHONY LAMB.
1788.	RICHARD PLATT.	1844.	HAMILTON FISH.
1791.	EDWARD DUNSCOMB.	1855.	HENRY HALL WARD.
1793.	ABIJAH HAMMOND.	1873.	JOHN TORREY (acting).
1794.	THEODOSIUS FOWLER.	1874.	ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr.
1796.	LEONARD BLEECKER.	1881.	WILLIAM HENRY CROSBY.
1816.	JONATHAN BURAILL.	1883.	ALFRED AND JAMES CLINTON.
1820.	THEODOSIUS FOWLER.		

ASSISTANT TREASURERS

ELECTED	ELECTED
1783. NICHOLAS FISH	1828. ANTHONY LAMB.
1785. RICHARD PHALE	1842. WILLIAM B. CROSBY.
1788. EDWARD DUNCOMBE	1850. THEODOSIUS FOWLER.
1793. LEONARD BLEECKER.	1862. JOHN TORREY.
1794. BERNARDUS SWARTWOUT, JR.	1873. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT GREATON (acting).
1795. LEONARD BLEECKER	1874. HERBERT GRAY TORREY.
1796. JOSEPH HARDY.	1878. WILLIAM HENRY CROSBY.
1805. JAMES FAIRLIE.	1881. EDWARD WILLIAM TAFT.
1807. JOHN KELLY.	
1809. JONAS ADDOMS	

CHAPLAINS.

ELECTED	ELECTED
1847. REV. LEWIS P. BALCH, D.D. (<i>done 1771</i>)	1880. REV. MARINUS WILHELI, D.D.
1857. REV. MANCIUS SMEDES HUTTON, D.D.	1881. REV. MANCIUS HOLMES HUTTON, D.D.

PHYSICIANS.

ELECTED	ELECTED
1857. ALEXANDER CLINTON, M.D.	1878. JOHN F. GRAY, M.D.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye officiated in the absence of Dr. Balch.

ROLL OF MEMBERS
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY,
AS RETURNED TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY IN MAY 1784.

OFFICERS FOR 1783 AND 1784.

<i>Major-General ALEXANDER McDONALD</i>	...	<i>President</i>
<i>His Excellency Major-General GEORGE CLINTON</i>	...	<i>Vice-President</i>
<i>Colonel PHILIP VAN CORLENDYKE</i>	...	<i>Treasurer</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel BENJAMIN WALKER</i>	...	<i>Secretary</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel NICHOLAS FISH</i>	...	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL MEETING.

<i>Colonel PHILIP VAN CORLENDYKE,</i>	<i>Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM S. SMITH,</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel NICHOLAS FISH,</i>	<i>Captain JAMES FAIRHURST</i>

NEW YORK ARTILLERY (2d Regular).

<i>Colonel JOHN LAMB (Brig.-Gen.)</i>	<i>Lieutenant MICHAEL WETZELL.</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel EBENEZER STEVENS.</i>	" JOHN SHAW,
<i>Major SEBASTIAN BEAUMAN</i>	" JAMES BRADFORD,
<i>Captain ANDREW MOODIE,</i>	" JOHN REED,
" JOHN DOUGHTY,	" HENRY CUNNINGHAM,
" THOMAS MACHIN,	" ISAAC SMITH,
" GEORGE FLEMING,	" PETER ANSPACH,
" JACOB REED,	" HENRY DEMIER,
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant EPHRAIM FENNO,</i>	" GEORGE LEAVCRAFT,
" CORNELIUS SWARTWOUT,	" WILLIAM LEAVCRAFT,
" ISAAC HUPFER,	" WILLIAM SIKACHAN,
" JACOB KEMPER,	" JAMES GILES,
" ISAAC GUION,	" JONAS ADAMS,
" CALEB BREWSTER,	" ROBERT BURNET, JR.
" PETER NESTELL,	" WILLIAM WALTON MORRIS,
	" JOHN SMITH.

2d NEW YORK REGIMENT.

<i>Colonel PHILIP VAN CORLENDYKE (Brig.-Gen.)</i>	<i>Lieutenant SAMUEL TALMADGE,</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel ROBERT COCHRAN</i>	" DANIEL DENISTON,
<i>Major NICHOLAS FISH (Lieut.-Col.)</i>	" CHRISTOPHER HULLON (Lieut.)
<i>Captain SAMUEL T. PEET (Major)</i>	" MICHAEL CONNOLLY (Pvt.)
" JOHN F. HAMILKICK (Major)	" RUDOLPH VAN HOEVENBARGH
" JONATHAN HALLETT (Major),	" EPHRAIM WOODRUFF
" ISRAEL SMITH (Major),	" JOSEPH FRICK,
" THEODORE FOWLER,	<i>Ensign</i> BENJAMIN SWARTWOUT,
" HENRY VANDERBURGH,	" NEHEMIAH CARPENTER,
" BENJAMIN WALKER (Lieut.-Col.)	" SAMUEL DODGE,
" HENRY PAULING,	" BALTHOUMEW VANDERBURGH,
" JACOB WRIGHT,	" DIRCK SCHUYLER,
<i>Lieutenant SAMUEL DODGE,</i>	" WILLIAM PEETERS,
" JAMES FAIRHURST,	<i>Surgeon</i> DANIEL MENEMA,
" CHARLES F. WEESNERIES	<i>Surgeon's Mate</i> ALFRED PRIOR,
" JAMES JOHNSON	

1ST NEW YORK REGIMENT

Colonel GOOSE VAN SCHAICK (*Brevetted*)*Lieut.-colonel* CORNELIUS VAN DACK*Major* JOHN GRAHAM*Captain* AARON ALDRICH (*Major*)

" HENRY THOMAS

" LEONARD BEECHER

" JAMES GREGG

" JOHN C. TUNEROCK

" CHARLES PEARSON

" GEORGE SYKES

" CORNELIUS T. JANSEN

Lieutenant PETER MAGLI" JEREMY VAN RENSSELAER (*P. M.*)

" PHILADELPHIA SNOW

" WILLIAM KELLYMAN

" SAMUEL LEWIS

Lieutenant JOHN FULLMAN

" ABRAHAM HARDENBERGH

" HENRY VAN WOUKE (*O. M.*)" JACOB H. WENDELL (*Lt. Col.*)

" BENJAMIN GILBERT

" JOSIAH BAGLEY

Ensign JOHN MAISSEY

" JOHN FONSEY

" GARRETT LANSING

" ROBERT WILSON

" BENJAMIN HERRING

" DOUGLASS FONSEY

" ADAM TINT ROCK

" JOSEPH MORETTI

Sergeant CALLE SWEEZ*Sergeant's Mate* JOHN FONSEY

OFFICERS BELONGING TO DIFFERENT CORPS

Captain DANIEL NIVELL, Engineers

" ROBERT PEMBELLON, Spencer's 4th N. J.

" PETER VOSSEL, 6th, James Livingston's Regiment

" JOHN GREEN, U. S. Navy.

Lieutenant DUNCAN CAMMELL, Clinton Livingston's Regiment

" DANIEL McLANE, Massachusetts Artillery.

" WILLIAM PRICE, Massachusetts Artillery.

" JOHN STUCKEY, Van Heer's Light Dragoons

Captain Lieutenant ANDREW FISHER, 1st Massachusetts Regiment*Lieutenant* THOMAS LEDDY & JACKSON, Sheldon's ad Regular Light Dragoons*Captain* PHILIP TAYLORMAN, Sappers and Miners

STEPHEN GRAHAM, Hospital Mate

OFFICERS WHO HAVE RESIGNED OR BEEN DERANGED

Colonel PHILIP GANSVOORT, 3d New York

(Deranged)

Lieut.-colonel FREDERICK WEISSENFELS, 4th New York,

(Deranged 1776. Served four years.)

" PIERRE REINIER DE ROUSSY, 3d New York

(Resigned 1776. Served five years.)

" MARION WILLETT, 3d New York

(Deranged. Served five years.)

" SAMUEL HAY, Pennsylvania

(Served five years.)

" JOHN CONWAY, 1st New Jersey

(Resigned 1781. Served five years.)

Major BENJAMIN LEDDY, 1st New York,

(Resigned 1779. Served four years.)

" SAMUEL LOGAN, 5th New York

(Deranged.)

Captain HENRY DU BOIS, 2d New York

(Resigned 4th Nov., 1778. Served seven years.)

" CHARLES GRAHAM, 3d New York,

(Deranged 1780. Served six years.)

" ELIJAH MARSHALL, 2d New York

(Deranged 1776. Served five years.)

" JAMES STEWART

(Deranged 1776. Served five years.)

" JAMES GILHANE, Sappers and Miners

(Resigned 2d Oct., 1781. Served six years.)

" EDWARD DUNSCOME, 4th New York

(Deranged 21st Dec., 1780. Served four years.)

Captain-Lieutenant DANIEL PARKER JR., 2d Massachusetts

(Resigned 1776. Served ten years.)

" JOHN WALDRON, 2d Regiment of Artillery

(Resigned 1777. Served six years.)

Lieutenant GREGORY L. DENNISON, 3d New York,

(Deranged 1780. Served 4 years.)

" WILLIAM TAFT, 3d New York,

(Deranged 1780. Served four years.)

" THOMAS HUNT, 4th New York,

(Resigned 1779. Served four years.)

" WILLIAM BETTS, 4th New York

(Deranged 1776. Served five years.)

" JOSEPH FOOL, 1st Massachusetts

(Resigned 17th July, 1782. Served seven years.)

" CHRISTOPHER CEDWELL, 3d New York

(Deranged 1780. Served six years.)

" ABRAHAM LEGGETT, 5th New York,

(Served four years.)

" FRANCIS HANMORE, 2d New York

" JOHN DELTON CRIMSHAW, Paymaster, Colonel Lamb's Artillery

(Resigned 1780. Served four years.)

Physician and Surgeon Doctor THOMAS THOMSON

(Deranged 1781. Served five years.)

Surgeon JOHN FRANCIS VACHE, 4th New York

" GARRETT VAN WAGENEN, 5th Pennsylvania

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS AND OFFICERS BELONGING TO NO PARTICULAR CORPS.

*Major-General ALEXANDER McDOWELL,
His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON,
Brigadier-General JAMES CLINTON,
Colonel WILLIAM STEPHENS SMITH,
Lieut.-Colonel Aquila Gibbs,
" RICHARD PLATT
Major and Adj.-de-Camp RANDOLPH STEPHEN McDOWELL
Lieut.-Colonel RICHARD VARDICK, Deputy Master-Master General
Major MATTHEW CLARKSON,
Honorable JOHN LAWRENCE, Judge Advocate-General of the U. S. A.
Doctor JOHN COCOIAN, Director of the Military Hospital
" ROBERT JOHNSON, Physician of the General Hospital,
Colonel SIMEON DE WITT, Geographer to the Army
Reverend JOHN GASCO, Chaplain New York Brigade
Major-General PHILIP SCHUYLER,
Colonel ALEXANDER HAMILTON.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 12th, 1879.—Copied from the original list now in possession of the Secretary General.

JOHN SCHUYLER, *Secretary, N. Y.*

ROLL OF MEMBERS
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY,
AS RETURNED TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY IN MAY, 1783.

<i>The Honorable Major-General BAKON STEELE</i>	<i>President.</i>
" " " PHILIP SCHUYLER	<i>Vice-President.</i>
" <i>Brigadier-General PHILIP CORNWALLIS</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>
<i>Major RICHARD PEARCE</i>	<i>Assistant Treasurer.</i>
<i>Captain ROBERT PEMBERTON</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>
<i>Hon. Major-General JAMES CLINTON</i>	<i>Captain CHARLES PARKER</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel NATHANIEL FISHER</i>	<i>Ensign BENJAMIN HICKS</i>
<i>Captain SAMUEL T. PELL</i>	<i>Captain GEORGE SYTEZ</i>
<i>Major JOHN F. HAYTHORNTHWAITE</i>	" CHRISTOPHER T. LEE
<i>Captain JONATHAN HAMILTON</i>	<i>Lieutenant ABRAHAM HAGEN</i>
" ISRAEL SMITH	<i>Ensign DEWITT T. COLEMAN</i>
" THEODORE S. LOWELL	<i>Lieutenant E. Q. M. HENRY VAN WERT</i>
" HENRY VANDERFURGH	" & Adj't. JACOB H. WERTH
" HENRY PAULING	<i>Ensign J. MORRELL</i>
<i>Lieutenant SAMUEL DODGE</i>	" ADAM TEN BROOK
" CHARLES F. WEINGREN	<i>Lieutenant BENJAMIN GRISWOLD</i>
" JAMES J. BIRCH	<i>Surgeon's Mat'l. JOHN LEWIS</i>
<i>Ensign BERNARDUS SVARTWOUT</i>	<i>Ensign DIERK SCHUYLER</i>
<i>Lieutenant SAMUEL TAYLOR</i>	<i>Captain LEONARD BELLOCQ</i>
" DANIEL DE LANCEY	<i>Ensign JOSEPH McDONALD</i>
<i>Ensign NEHEMIAH CARPENTER</i>	<i>Surgeon CALER SWEET</i>
<i>Lieutenant & Adj't. CHRISTOPHER HULL</i>	<i>Ensign WILLIAM PEPPER</i>
" & Q. M. WILLIAM COLVRAKE	<i>Brigadier-General JOHN LEWIS</i>
<i>Brigadier-General GOOSE VAN SCHICK</i>	<i>Lieutenant MICHAEL WETZELL</i>
<i>Brigadier-Chaplain Rev. JOHN GALT</i>	" LOUIS SHEA
<i>Regimental Surgeon DANIEL MENEMAN</i>	<i>Captain LYNNIE T. FISHER</i>
<i>Sergeant's Mate ABRAHAM PRIGG</i>	<i>Lieutenant & Adj't. THOMAS REED</i>
<i>Lieutenant MICHAEL CONNELLY</i>	" JOHN REED
<i>Lieut.-Colonel ROELOFF COUDEN</i>	<i>Major WILLIAM NOGUE</i>
<i>Lieutenant RYLOTT VAN HOORN</i>	<i>Lieutenant HENRY COSSUTT</i>
" EPHRAIM WOODCUTT	<i>Lieut.-Colonel ELIJAH STEVENSON</i>
" JOSEPH FEATCHICK	<i>Captain DAVID NIVINS</i>
<i>Ensign SAMUEL DOOLEY</i>	<i>Major SEBASTIAN BYRNE</i>
" BARTHOLOMEW VANDERBROEK	<i>Captain PHILIP TAFT</i>
<i>Captain HENRY DU BOIS</i>	<i>Lieutenant WILLIAM PRICE</i>
" JACOB WRIGHT	<i>Captain JOHN DODGE</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel BENJAMIN WAVER</i>	<i>Lieutenant LEAV SWEET</i>
" WILLIAM STEPHEN SMITH	<i>Captain THOMAS MCGOWAN</i>
<i>Lieutenant PETER MAGG</i>	<i>Lieutenant PETER ANDREW</i>
<i>Major JOHN GRAHAM</i>	<i>Captain ISAAC GALT</i>
<i>Lieutenant & P.M. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER</i>	<i>His Excellency GEORGE CORNWALL</i>
<i>Captain AARON AORSON</i>	<i>Captain CALER BREWSTER</i>
<i>Ensign JOHN MARSH</i>	<i>Captain GEORGE LEWIS</i>
<i>Lieutenant EPHRAIM SNOW</i>	<i>Lieutenant JOSEPH FOOT</i>
<i>Ensign JOHN LONGLEY</i>	<i>Lieut.-Colonel FREDERICK WERTH</i>
<i>Captain HENRY THOMAS</i>	<i>Lieutenant George LEWIS</i>
<i>Lieutenant WILHELM RUMMEL</i>	" WILLIAM FAHEY
<i>Ensign CALLE LANGE</i>	" THOMAS HENRY
<i>Captain JAMES GREGG</i>	" WILLIAM BELKNAP
<i>Ensign ROBERT WILCOX</i>	<i>Surgeon JOHN FRANCIS VAN WERT</i>
<i>Captain JOHN C. TEN BROOK</i>	<i>Major BENJAMIN LEWIS</i>
<i>Lieutenant SAMUEL TEW</i>	<i>Captain CHARLES GOODMAN</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel CORNELIUS VAN DUYK</i>	" ELIAS MCGOWAN
<i>Lieutenant JOHN FURNESS</i>	" JAMES SAWYER

* General McDougall having died

Captain DANIEL PARKER, Jr.
 " JAMES GEORGE
Lieutenant ABRAHAM HAYE
 " JAMES FAILEY
Brigadier-General JOHN LA FARGE
Colonel Richard VANCE
Captain SIMON DE WILDE
Captain ANDREW LINCOLN
 " JOHN REED
Lieutenant George LEAVESLEY
 " WILLIAM LEAVESLEY
 " WILLIAM SULLIVAN
 " ABRAHAM LEGGETT
 " JOHN STAKE
 " JAMES GILES.
Captain John PEPPER
Lieutenant Isaac BAGBY
Major John DAVIS
Lieutenant John CONWAY
Captain Edward DODSON
Lieutenant Frank PECKMAN
Captain David COOPER
 " JAMES MILES HEDGES, Esq.
 " CALF SWAN
Lieutenant Marion S. WHITE
Captain Peter V. STEUBEN
Lieutenant Francis HANVICK
Major Samuel LOGGINS
Lieutenant Andrew GILES
 " Peter GANSSEBACH
Major Matthew CLARKSON
Lieutenant John STAGG, Jr.
Captain Lieutenant JOHN WALDTON
Major General J. VAN WAGENEN
Lieutenant Thomas FREDERICK JACKSON
 " WILLIAM WADTON MORRIS
 " JOHN SMITH
Captain JOHN GREEN, NAVY
Pursuivant THOMAS THOMAS
Captain JOHN BARD.

<i>Lieutenant John S. LEWIS, CANADA</i>	<i>Captain Silas GRAY</i>
<i>Lieutenant T. J. VAN WAGENEN</i>	" NATHANIEL HENRY
<i>Captain Isaac COOPER</i>	<i>Captain Lewis CORY</i>
<i>Captain James ROBERT LEON</i>	<i>Lieutenant ALFRED HAMMOND</i>
<i>Captain Andrew VAN WALEN</i>	<i>Captain Andrew VAN WALEN</i>
<i>Lieutenant EDWARD HENRY</i>	<i>Lieutenant EDWARD HENRY</i>
<i>Doctor A. DEWE CRAGGE</i>	" ETHELLIE CLESEA
<i>Captain DAVID VAN HORN</i>	<i>Captain DAVID VAN HORN</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel ALEXANDER HAMILTON,</i>	<i>Lieutenant Col. DAVID BROWN</i>
<i>Lieutenant John BROWN</i>	" RICHARD MORGES
<i>Lieutenant John BROWN</i>	" R. R. LIVINGSTON
<i>Lieutenant John BROWN</i>	" JAMES DAVIS
<i>Lieutenant John BROWN</i>	" WILLIAM DODGE
<i>Lieutenant John BROWN</i>	" JOSEPH HORN
<i>Lieutenant John COFFEE</i>	<i>Lieutenant JOHN COFFEE</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel Jacob COOK</i>	" LAVINIA COOK
<i>Captain James WALDEN</i>	<i>Captain JAMES WALDEN</i>
<i>Lieutenant CHARLES MCKNIGHT</i>	<i>Lieutenant JOHN HACHA</i>
<i>Purser JOHN HACHA</i>	<i>Purser JOHN HACHA</i>
<i>Lieutenant Nathaniel LAWRENCE</i>	<i>Lieutenant Nathaniel LAWRENCE</i>
<i>Society</i>	<i>Society</i>
<i>Peter LEWIS LEE</i>	<i>Peter LEWIS LEE</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonel HENRY B. LIVINGSTON</i>	<i>Lieut.-Colonel HENRY B. LIVINGSTON</i>
<i>The Honorable William LLOYD (Honorary)</i>	<i>Lieutenant LAVES GATES</i>
<i>Lieutenant LAVES GATES</i>	<i>Lieutenant ANDREW WHITE</i>
<i>Captain JAMES BERKELEY</i>	" JAMES BERKELEY
" J. CALLEN LAWRENCE	" J. CALLEN LAWRENCE
<i>Lieutenant ALFRED E. LIGGISON</i>	<i>Captain DANIEL GANO</i>
<i>Captain DANIEL GANO</i>	" MORGAN LEWIS
<i>Captain JOHN SANDBERG</i>	" JOHN SANDBERG
<i>Colonel SAMUEL B. WEBB</i> , of the Conn. Society.	<i>Colonel SAMUEL B. WEBB</i> , of the Conn. Society.

Copy of the original signatures to the Institution. New York, 3d May, 1788.
 Attest: ROBERT PEMBERTON (*Secretary*). STEUBEN (*President*).



J. Allen

HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ADMITTED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

WHEN ELECTED

1784,	July 6th.	REV. STEPHEN GANO. " JOHN LANSING. " JAMES M'CLAUGHERY, <i>Colonel</i> . " LEWIS MORRIS, <i>Major-General, U. S. A.</i> " THOMAS MOFFATT, <i>Major</i> . " JONAS PLATT, <i>Judge</i> . " PHILIP PELL, Jr., <i>Judge Advocate, U. S. A.</i> " JOHN MORIN SCOTT, <i>Brig.-General</i> . " PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, <i>Lieut. Governor of N. Y.</i> " DANIEL WILLIAMS, <i>Captain</i> . " ROBERT YATES, <i>Chief Justice</i> .
1786,	July 4th.	RICHARD MORRIS, <i>Chief Justice</i> . " ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, <i>Chancellor</i> . " JAMES DUANE. " WILLIAM DUEL. " JOHN SLOSS HOBART, <i>Justice</i> .
1787,	July 4th.	HENRY LIVINGSTON. " WILLIAM FLOYD, <i>Colonel</i> .
1791,	July 4th.	STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER (<i>the Patroon</i>). " JOHN HATHORNE, <i>Colonel</i> .
1796,	July 4th.	JACOB MORTON. " WILLIAM CONSTABLE.
1800,	July 4th.	JOHN BARKER CHURCH. " REV. WILLIAM LINN, D.D. " THOMAS TRUXTON, <i>Captain, U. S. N.</i>
1803,	"	GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.
1805,	"	REV. JOHN MITCHELL MASON, D.D.
1813,	"	STEPHEN DECATUR, <i>Commodore, U. S. N.</i> " JACOB JONES, <i>Captain, U. S. N.</i> " WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, <i>Commodore, U. S. N.</i> " OLIVER HAZZARD PERRY, <i>Commodore, U. S. N.</i> " JAMES LAWRENCE, <i>Captain, U. S. N.</i>
1815,	"	THOMAS MACDONOUGH, <i>Commodore, U. S. N.</i> " ISAAC HULL, <i>Captain, U. S. N.</i> " JOHNSTON BLAKELEY, <i>Captain, U. S. N.</i> " LEWIS WARRINGTON, <i>Captain, U. S. N.</i>
1818,	"	JACOB BROWN, <i>Major General, U. S. A.</i>
1819,	"	ANDREW JACKSON, <i>President of U. S.</i>
1822,	"	RUFUS KING.
1824,	"	BARON D'AUKIER, <i>Commander of the French Army</i>
1827,	"	EDWARD LIVINGSTON, <i>Chief Justice</i> .
1847,	"	STEPHEN W. KEARNEY, <i>Major General, U. S. A.</i> MATTHEW C. PERRY, <i>Commodore, U. S. N.</i>

1841, July 4th	ZACHARY TAYLOR, <i>President of U. S.</i>
"	WILLIAM J. WORTH, <i>Major-General, U. S. A.</i>
1846, "	WILLIAM G. BIRKNAP, <i>Major-General, U. S. A.</i>
"	JOHN E. WOOD, <i>Major-General, U. S. A.</i>
1853, "	JAMES BUCHANAN, <i>President of U. S.</i>
"	JOHN ALSOP KING, <i>Governor of N. Y.</i>
1862,	ROBERT ANDERSON, <i>Brig.-General, U. S. A.</i>
1866,	ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, <i>Lieut.-General, U. S. A.</i>
"	DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT, <i>Rear Admiral, U. S. A.</i>
1870,	WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, <i>Genl., U. S. A.</i>
1881,	WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, <i>Major-General, U. S. A.</i>

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the New York State Society consisted of those officers of the two New York Regiments of Infantry, who were members of the Cincinnati, and was held in June, 1783, at the Cantonments, on the Hudson, near New Windsor, when the following was adopted :

Resolved, That as the officers of the New York line are on the point of separating, and will not have an opportunity of meeting for the election of officers of the State Society of the Cincinnati, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Walker be directed to collect the ballots of the members present, and to request the officers of the artillery to send him their ballots as soon as possible, and that when the whole are collected, he do call in the assistance of any two officers who may be present to count the said ballots, and declare the election.

In pursuance of this resolution, on the 5th of July,

1783,

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Walker, Captain Israel Smith, and Captain Caleb Brewster having met, counted the ballots for officers of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, and declared and certified the Election to have fallen on

Major-General McDougall, President,

His Excellency Governor Clinton, Brigadier-General, Vice-President,

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER, Secretary,

Colonel CORTLANDT, Treasurer,

Major FISH, Assistant Treasurer.

1784.

On the 3d February, a Committee consisting of *Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt*, *Lieutenant-Colonels*, Edward Antill, William S. Smith, Benjamin Walker, *Majors*, Nicholas Fish, Richard Platt, *Captain Edward Dunscomb*, *Lieutenant James Fairlie* and *Dr. John Cochran*, were appointed to prepare a set of By-Laws for the Society, which were submitted and adopted on the 9th of February

following. The XXIst Article of these divided this State Society into two Districts, the Northern and the Southern.*

The General Society, at their meeting in May of this year, having proposed alterations to the Institution, their *circular letter* to the several State Societies suggesting them was presented to the New York State Society on the 6th July, but the Society declined to take action upon it then, and referred it to a Committee, who subsequently on 6th July, 1786, as will hereafter appear, made their report, which was adopted by the Society.

1786.

On the 21st January, at a meeting held at the New York Coffee House, Baron Steuben, Colonel Samuel B. Webb, and David Brooks, *Assistant Clothier-General*, were appointed a Committee to draw up a plan of the proper ceremonials † to be observed in the delivery of the Diplomas to the members of the Society, especially to the elected members, and to report their proceedings to this Committee, which they did on the 21st of June following.

First Chair or Seat, covered with light blue satin with white fringe, the carvings of the arms and feet painted white, on the top of the back a staff supported by two hands united, holding up the Cap of Liberty, which is clasped by the bald eagle (as the Order of the Society) below, a white fillet with the motto

"We will defend it."

This chair to be elevated on two semicircular steps, covered on the top with light blue cloth and painted white in front.

Second Chair or Seat, a stool of silk, imitating the standard of the United States, having thirteen blue and white stripes, alternate, in the upper corner of which to be painted the bald eagle.

Chair of Honor, about three feet four inches in height, covered with blue satin fringed with blue silk fringe and tassels.

Chair of the President, covered with blue silk, fringed with blue silk fringe and tassels, on one of which the eagles and on the other the diplomas of the elected members will be displayed.

That the ceremony be performed in the Assembly Room at the City Tavern. The outside of the house to be decorated with laurel wreaths and festoons. The room for the ceremony to be arranged in the following manner.

The floor to be covered with carpets.

The Chair of State for the President to be placed opposite the door of entrance, at each extremity of the room amphitheatre to be erected for the spectators. On the right of the Chair

* In the original Cincinnati Society Charter By-Laws, signed by General James Deane, Chairman, on the 6th February, 1775, the following appears:

"The XXIst Article, dividing this State Society into two Districts, your Committee apprehend has, with respect to the Northern District, an infirmity. It does not appear from the records that more than one convention of the Society ever occurred there, during which was on the 21st of March, 1776, the institution of Washington as General-in-Chief of the Army, the Committee think it not improper on this account to give a few words concerning it, and to leave it unexecuted until it is worthy of consideration, whether any By-Law can be made for the Society which shall be fit to a dead Letter, and no longer to exist."

C. H. - I perfectly endorse the apprehension of the Committee, and its valid observations in the Old World and bears the signature of the General in the original copy of the By-Laws which he had been familiar with. It is scarcely necessary to say that you are fully apprised of the present state of our Society, and its difficulties.

of State, a distant desk chair for the Vice-President, on the right of the Society, the left of the Chair of State, seats to be placed for the members belonging to the other States in the Union and such foreign members as should be present at the ceremony. In front of the two amphitheaters to be placed seats for the members of this State Society. Opposite the President's Chair to be placed seats for the members to be received. The gallery above the door of entrance to be decorated and therein to be stationed kettle-drums and trumpets.

The following members were appointed the Masters of Ceremony for the 4th July, 1786—Colonels Webb, Van Cortlandt, Lewis, and Major Giles, any two of whom to perform the duty.

Form of Reception used by the Society at its Anniversary on the 4th of July, 1786:

The foreign members and members belonging to other State Societies, the spectators, kettle-drums and trumpets having occupied their places, *Captain Isaac Guion, the Standard Bearer*, escorted by four members all in full uniform wearing the Order of the Society, carried the standard into the hall and planted it in front, to the right of the steps of the Chair of State. The escort returning, the Society marched in procession into the Hall in the following order:

*1st.—Masters of Ceremony
(Colonel WEBB and Major GILES.)*

*2d.—Members
(Two by two)*

3d.—The Secretary

Captain ROBERT PIMPERNO carrying the original Institutions of the Society bound in light blue satin).

4th.—The Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer

Colonel VAN CORTLANDT and Richard PLATT bearing the two white satin cushions containing the gold eagles and the diplomas).

*5th.—The Vice President
(General CHENEY.)*

*6th.—The President
(Gen. SAVAGE.)*

At entering the room the members filed off to the right and left, and were placed by the Masters of Ceremony, and remained standing before their seats. The Secretary was stationed behind a small table, covered with white satin, placed on the left in front of the steps of the State Chair. The Treasurer was placed on the steps, on the right of the President, supporting the cushion, in which were the gold eagles, and the Deputy Treasurer on his left, supporting the cushion, on which were the Diplomas for the elected members, and the Masters of Ceremony took their places, one on the right of the Standard and the other on the left of the Secretary. At the entrance of the President the Standard saluted, and the kettle-drums and trumpets gave a flourish until he had taken his seat, then the Standard was raised and the members took their seats. The Masters of Ceremony were then ordered to introduce the newly-elected members, who were placed on seats opposite the State Chair. The ceremony was opened by an oration delivered by *Colonel Hamilton*. After the Secretary had read the Institution the President (*General M. Dougall*) addressed the Society and the newly-elected members. The President, rising from his seat, put on his sword and the members of the Society stood to him. The Masters of Ceremony conducted to him the newly-elected members, and first presented the first step before the President, who asked him first, whether he desired to be received into the Society, and if so, to promise a strict observance of the Rules and Statutes just read. Upon answering in the affirmative, with one hand taking the Standard, he signed the Institution with the other. The President then taking one of the gold eagles from the cushion held by the Treasurer, presented it with these words, "Receive this mark as a recompence for your merit and in

remained at the gates for a few moments. The kettle-drums and trumpets then gave a few short blasts, during the last one of which the recipient's name was inserted, presented at the gate.

It was with great pleasure that I was invited to be the Master of Ceremonies at the Annual Meeting of the Society, and I am very much gratified to have been chosen for our Patron, like him be the defender of your country and its institutions. As a member of the Committee of Correspondence, I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. George Washington, the President, twice during his visit with us, and I have also met him at the meetings of the Society, and I am very glad to have him, when he was assigned to speak at the meeting, to be the Master of Ceremonies to the members of the Society for the day only.

James Duane and William Duer
and John Sloss Hobart (*Judge of the Supreme Court*) were then
installed as honorary members with the same immunities.

The Mass left taking off his hat; the assembly proceeded to the Banqueting Hall in the following order:

The first meeting of the new Board of Directors was held on January 10, 1919.

After the discussion, the following questions were given:



Wm. C. Swinburne

After the completion of these ceremonies the Society adjourned to the sixth inst., when the Committee to whom were referred the proceedings of the Society of the Cincinnati at their last General Meeting, submitted their report. That they have attentively considered *the alterations proposed* at that meeting to be made in the original Constitution of the Society; and though they highly approve the motives which dictated those alterations, they are of opinion it would be *inexpedient to adopt them*, and this chiefly on the two following accounts :

1st. Because the Institution as proposed to be altered, would contain in itself no certain provision for the continuance of the Society beyond the heirs of the present members, this point being left to the regulation of charters which may never be obtained, and which in the opinion of this Committee so far as affects this object ought never to be granted, since the dangers apprehended from the Institution could then only cease to be imaginary, when it should secure the sanction of a legal establishment. The utmost the Society ought to wish or ask from the several legislatures, is to enable it to appoint trustees to hold its property for the charitable purposes to which it is destined.

2d. Because, by a fundamental article, it obliges the Society of each State to lend its funds to the State, a provision which would be improper for two reasons—one, that in case the Society might be able to dispose of its funds to much greater advantage—the other, that the State might not always choose to borrow from the Society.

That while the Committee entertain this opinion with respect to the proposed alterations, they are at the same time equally of opinion that some alterations in the original constitution will be proper, as well in deference to the sense of many of our fellow citizens, as in conformity to the true spirit of the Institution itself.

The alterations they have in view respect, principally, the duration or succession of the Society, and the distinction between honorary and regular members. As to the first, the provision intended to be made appears to them to be expressed in terms not sufficiently explicit, and as far as it may intend an hereditary succession by right of primogeniture is liable to this objection—that it refers to birth what ought to belong to merit only, a principle inconsistent with the genius of a Society founded on friendship and patriotism. As to the second, the distinction holds up an odious difference between men who have served their country in one way and those who have served it in another—a difference ill-founded in itself, and improper in a Society where the character of Patriot ought to be an equal title to all its members.

The Committee, however, decline proposing any specific substitute for the parts of the original Constitution which appear to them exceptionable, as they are of opinion any alterations necessary to be made can only be digested in a General Meeting of the Society, specially authorized to agree upon and finally establish those alterations. With a view to this, they beg leave to recommend that a Circular Letter be written from the Society to the different State Societies, suggesting the expediency of instructing and empowering their delegates at the next General Meeting, to concur in such alterations as may appear to

that meeting proper, after a full communication of what shall be found to be the sense of the several Societies.

This report was signed by Richard Morris, Alexander Hamilton, David Brooks, Edward Dunscomb and Robert Troup as the Committee.

At a meeting of the Society on the 15th of the same month it was

Resolved, That the respective State Societies had authority to elect Freights as members.

And the following letter from *Major L'Enfant* was read :

PHILADELPHIA, 10th May, 1783.

MY GENERAL:—I have received your letter of the 2^d May, and I met by chance at the post office the 7th post, I set myself about the plan of the medal. I send you a sketch which I have made long, so that you may better judge of it. It consists of two circles, nodes at a convex surface, which is the front of the piece, and the other side is straight, yet not less than a circle, the subject being too large to be contained in a smaller compass.

I have given it a square to the sides, as such form is not proper for a medal, as it is liable to be cut off in the edges, and it persists in being the ornamen-tal part of a sword. I have thought of this. I hope that you will be pleased to accept my first attempt at getting me a new compass, the compasses of the 1st are too small to whom I gave you, I enclose the following resolutions:

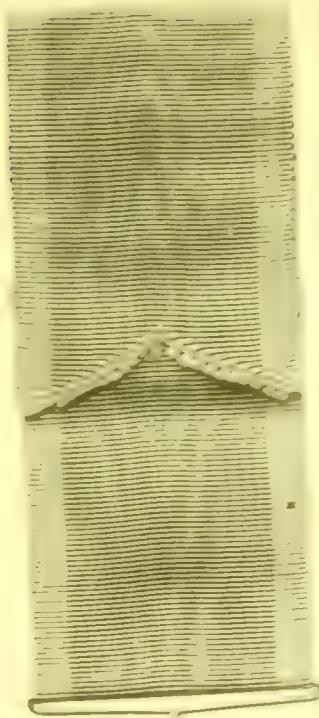
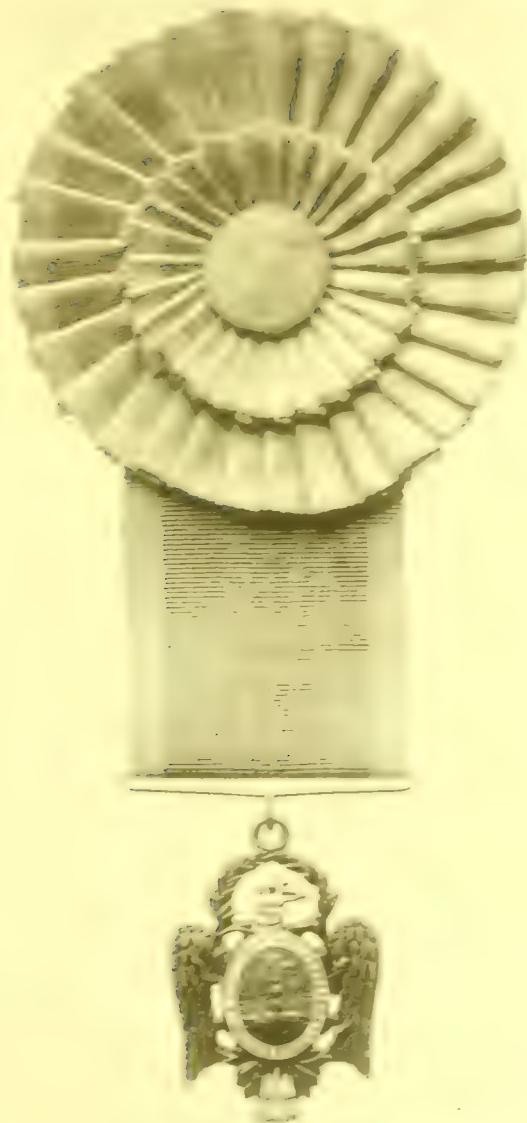
A medal, whether round or oval, is considered, in the different states of Europe, only as a reward of the laborer and the artist, or as a sign of a manufacturing community, or religious society; besides, the abusive custom prevailing particularly in Germany and Italy, of sending to France mountebanks, dancers and musicians, ornamented in this manner, renders it necessary to give it a simple and modest appearance, and which we may have the best purpose of honoring those invested with it, and making itself respected for its simplicity, by such simple and modest ornaments as follows.

No. 1. I propose a figure of an eagle, the upper part of whose wings is turned back. I consider that a just and honest society, who design such a reward, should be represented in the figure, applying to this subject, the words of the prophet, "Behold, he cometh with certain healing promises, and with good gifts." A figure of an eagle, the upper part of whose wings is turned back, is the most proper emblem for a people who have been persecuted, oppressed, and who are now seeking a mark of such a reward, as respects their conduct, the people of America, and especially the men of the country. On the one hand going in a hawk-like flight, with a long staff, a medal in his talons, and on the other, those who stand by him, as their children, as it were, who are the strongest supporters, and supporting with them.

No. 2. I propose a star, the upper part of which is distinguished from the lower, by a broad band, and the upper part may be observed at noon.

I send you also what I have done, and last one of them, in the shape of

the eagle, I made the eagle supporting a star with the upper part of the front, which is the figure of the medal, with its inscriptions, as well in front as on the reverse. A long staff, the upper part of which is straight, the neck of the eagle, with a pair of talons, or paws, supporting the staff, and the other, in the other, I have on the one side, supporting on its breast the figure of the medal, with a legend in his claws and about the neck, which is behind and sustains the reverse. I would prefer the latter, as it does not resemble any thing else, and is more elegant, and will be expensive less, and more durable. The last though more complex, would not be so dear as people might imagine, especially if the



than with the medal, but by sending it to Europe, where it would receive greater value, and it would be necessary to trust the execution of it to some workmen who were not engaged in business.

A medal is proposed to be struck to perpetuate the name of the Society, and it is proposed to the highest degree of exactness, that it should be a true representation of the Society, and should be made of the purest gold. No person, either a press proper for this work, nor people who can make a good die, I would willingly undertake to find; and therefore, if the members, the capital, or the time, will permit, I would be happy to propose to you a plan for the same.

So far from proposing to charge the Society with the expense of the medal, I do not pretend to incur any such charge. The object of the project is that silver medals should be struck, at the common expense of the Society, and distributed among the members, as marking their rank and position. It would be proper to stamp the figure of the medal, the eagle, or the star, in its full dimensions, and properly enlarged, enjoining on the members to conform to it, though leaving them the liberty, provided it be at their own expense, of having a medal of their own design, and of the size and weight of a half-dollard piece. Persons who become members pro tempore, or who are not members, should wear the order in the same manner as the original members; it would be necessary that they should wear the star, or the eagle, near their heart, and in the pocket, or at their third button-hole.

This is all I beg, and my General to have translated and communicated to the other Societies. I shall be glad to meet you at the office of the Journal, and there upon it.

I have, etc., etc., etc.,

•
FRANCIS.

N. B.—The head and tail of the eagle should be silver, or enamelled in white, the body and wings in gold, and the talons and beak, in the same metal. The stars should be silver, and the points of the eagle's wings, in gold, or enamelled in blue and white; those who would be at the expense might, instead of white, have diamonds. The riband, as is customary in all orders, should be watered.

The Committee on Correspondence, appointed to frame a Circular Letter to the other State Societies, composed of Alexander Hamilton, James Duane, and William Duer, presented, through their chairman, the following :

CINCINNATI. We have the honor to inform you, that we have been requested by the New York and Society of Cincinnati, a Committee of Correspondence with instructions to frame and transmit to the other State Societies, a circular letter, in which the alterations proposed to be made in the original Constitution of the Society, will be explained. In pursuance of this trust, we send you herewith a copy of the Circular Letter, framed by the said Committee, and transmitted to the New York and Society of Cincinnati, on the 12th instant. This extract will itself explain the objects intended to be communicated by this letter and will elucidate the subject.

Among other things comprised in it, you will find the report of a committee on the proceedings of the *General Society of the Cincinnati*, at their last meeting; which report, approved by our Society, contains its dissent from the alterations proposed to be made in the original Constitution, and assigns the principal reasons of that dissent. The reasons of the dissent are numerous, and additional reasons of weight, which however we shall omit, as we are persuaded your own reflections will supply them.

We cannot help thinking, that even those Societies which have adopted the proposed alterations will on a review of the matter be struck with the objections stated in the report, and will cheerfully concur in a plan for revising the business, and digesting it into a shape that will be satisfactory to all parties. In this case,

At least, the present state of the Society, and the present state of the country, render it necessary combining the views and sentiments of the respective Societies in some definite result, without which alterations agreed on every side to be proper, will either not be made at all or made

partially and on principles dissimilar and subversive of the uniformity of the Institution. This obvious idea will, we trust, demonstrate the justness of the opinion, that it will be advisable for each State Society to instruct and empower its delegates at the next General Meeting to agree upon and finally establish all such alterations in the original Constitution as shall be thought by a majority expedient. The extension of the authority of the delegates to the final establishment of the alterations to be agreed upon is, in our opinion indispensable. The prospect of an unanimous concurrence of all the particular Societies, in any plan which might be referred to their ultimate deliberations would be remote, and the objects of the Society are too simple and limited to require such a reference.

Before we dismiss the subject of the proposed alterations, we shall submit an observation on that part of them which relates to the exclusion of the clause by which it is made a fundamental principle of the Society, to promote and cherish between the respective States, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American Empire.

We flatter ourselves we speak the sense of the Society of which we are members, as well as our own, in declaring that we reverence the sentiments contained in that clause too much to be willing to see it expunged. Nor can we believe that its continuance will on reflection, give umbrage to any whose views are not unfriendly to those principles which form the basis of the Union, and the only safe foundation of the tranquility and happiness of this country. To such men it can never appear criminal, that a class of citizens who had so conspicuous an agency in the American Revolution, as those who compose the 'Society of the Cincinnati,' should pledge themselves to each other in a voluntary association, to support by all means consistent with the laws, that noble fabric of *united independence* which at so much hazard and with so many sacrifices they have contributed to erect—a fabric on the solid foundation and duration of which the value of all they have done must depend—and America can never have cause to condemn an institution, calculated to give energy and extent to a sentiment, favorable to the preservation of that union by which she established her liberties, and to which she must owe her future peace, respectability, and prosperity. Experience, we doubt not, will teach her that the members of the Cincinnati, always actuated by the same virtuous and generous motives which have hitherto directed their conduct, will pride themselves in being through every vicissitude of her future fate, the faithful and steady supporters of her liberty, her laws, and her government.

Permit me to call your attention to two resolutions contained in the extract transmitted herewith—one relating to a limitation of the number of members to be elected—the other, relating to the right of the State Societies to elect foreigners as members of the Cincinnati. We believe the spirit of both these resolutions will appear to you prudent and conducive, perhaps we might say essential to the respectability of the Society. The first speaks for itself, and the last has the reasons for it detailed in a letter from Major L'Enfant, included in the extract. The opinion of our Society in this respect, is founded on the particular terms of the clause of the Constitution providing for the election of Honorary Members, which seem inapplicable to any but citizens of the respective States eminent for abilities and patriotism.

But we presume, if there should be any difference of opinion as to the right of electing foreigners, there will be none as to the expediency of referring that matter, exclusively to the General Society who will no doubt be properly impressed with the necessity of circumspection in admitting the claims of candidates of that description, and who will be less likely to be importuned with ill-founded pretensions. The Society of this State, will be happy to find that the views of the Societies of the other States, coincide with theirs in the object of this letter; should this not be the case, we at least persuade ourselves they will be considered as the dictates of a pure zeal for the honor and interests of the Institution.

1787.

March 17th, the Delegates to the General Meeting were instructed to vote for a resolution for the reception of the officers of the Navy into the Society, they were also authorized on the part of this Society, to agree upon and finally establish all such alterations in the original Constitution, as shall appear to a majority of the General Society expedient and proper; and that they endeavor to carry into effect the sense of this Society, as expressed in the approved report of the Committee of the 6th July, 1786.

On the 5th of July, Hamilton, one of the delegates to the General Meeting, reported that he had attended the General Meeting at Philadelphia, on the 7th of May; that the delegations of some of the State Societies had not powers similar to those given by this Society, and therefore it was not practical to proceed in the alterations to the Constitution agreeably to his instructions; that an additional motive for suspending the consideration of those alterations, was, lest any change should be an obstacle to the acceptance of the office of President-General by the late Commander-in-Chief, which appeared to the meeting to be a matter of great importance to the Institution. For these reasons, principally, the discussion of the proposed alterations was deferred to a future period.

1788.

On the 20th March, the delegates to the General Meeting were directed "in any alterations which may be proposed in the present Constitution, to govern themselves by the report of the Committee on the proceedings of the General Society convened at Philadelphia in 1784, as confirmed by this Society, 6th July, 1786."

On the 4th July, Commodore Nicholson was requested to attend with the Society, as a member and at the same time the sense of the Society was expressed, that "officers of the Marine, of similar rank, are entitled to be members of the Society."

1789.

At a meeting of the Society, held on the 11th of March, at the Holland Lodge, Hamilton informed the Society that he intended to move at the next meeting, for the following By-Law, to be annexed to those already established by the Society, *to wit*:

"That each Treasurer of the Society, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall give bond, with two sufficient sureties, to the five Trustees, to be named by the Society, in the sum of dollars, for the faithfull application of the funds of the Society."

It was also unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the worshipful Master and Brethren of the Holland Lodge, for their polite attention towards the Society, in accommodating them in so handsome a manner with their Lodge-Room and furniture, at the present meeting, and that the Secretary be directed to communicate the same accordingly.

1790.

At a meeting held February 1st, a petition having appeared in the public papers as being proposed to be signed by officers of the late Army of the U. S., and to be presented to the National Legislature, praying that in the system for *adjusting* *American Debts*, a discrimination may be made in favor of the original holders of the public securities, the Society unanimously disclaimed the principles contained in the petition, conceiving it inconsistent with their character "to seek any advantage to themselves which might be incompatible with the principles of an honorable policy."

It was determined in this year to celebrate in the future the Anniversary of the birth of Washington.

At a meeting held at Francis' Tavern on July 8th of this year, an *vigilant* member of the Society, *John Clegg*, and his name ordered to be erased from the Register. The record states that he had, "by his ungentlemanlike conduct, become a disgrace to the Society." This is the only instance which appears upon the minutes, of the exercise by this Society of so severe an act of discipline.*

Charles *Hardy* of the Marines, and *George* *Hacker* of the Navy, were admitted as members, by a unanimous vote, upon a full report from a Committee to whom their claims had been referred.

At a Meeting of the Standing Committee, held on the 8th December, it was

Resolved, That the Society of the Cincinnati, by a vote, in the name of the *Holland Lodge*, doth hereby accept the services of Standing Committee, or such other members as the President may choose, who shall be named by the members of the Society present the same.

1791.

At a meeting of the Society, held on the 10th April, at Corre's Hotel, *the Honorable Stephen Van Rensselaer* (*Patterson*) was elected an honorary member.

Resolved, That the Society of the Cincinnati, by a vote, in the name of the *Holland Lodge*, doth hereby accept the services of Standing Committee, or such other members as the President may choose, who shall be named by the members of the Society present the same.



John Jay

No record appears in the book of minutes of a meeting having been held on the 4th July of this year, probably on account of the epidemic (*the yellow fever*).

1792.

At a meeting of the Society, held on the 23d January, at Corre's Hotel, it was

Resolved, that the Standing Committee be directed to hold a meeting on the first Monday in every month, for transacting such business as may appear to them proper, and that it be the duty of the Secretary to give notice thereof to the Members.

No record appears in the book of minutes of a meeting having been held on the 4th July of this year.

1793.

On the 4th of July it was resolved, that every member from other State Societies now residing or who may hereafter reside within this State, before he be admitted to vote or take part in the debates of this Society, shall produce his diploma or a certificate signed by the President, or Secretary of the Society of the State from which he removed, of his having been regularly admitted, and continuing to be a member thereof, to the time of his removal into this State.

1795.

On July 4th.—*Commodore Silas Talbot* was admitted a member.

1798.

On July 4th the Society unanimously directed the following address to be sent to John Adams, the President of the United States :

The respectful Address of the Officers of the late American Army and Navy assembled in the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York.

"Convened to celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence our attention is naturally drawn to the interesting circumstances which characterize the present situation of our country. Threatened as it is by a very powerful foreign nation, we cannot but view that situation as critical, and in a time of imminent public danger, our late profession of soldiers seems to render the expression of our sentiments peculiarly proper. Whatever difference of opinion may at any time have existed among us, as among other classes of citizens, concerning particular

measures we conceive that the liberty of opinion cannot ought to exist as to any of these cardinal points : that our sentinel rights as a free and independent Nation are at every hazard to be maintained ; that the Constitution of our Country as established by the choice of the people is in every event to be defended against all foreign control or influence ; that invasion from abroad, from whatever quarter, is to be repelled by united and vigorous exertions ; that our Government ought never to subscribe to national degradation ; that, however desirable peace certainly is, the evils of war can bear no comparison with sacrifice or abandonment of those great principles. Making this declaration of our principles, the same with those which led us to assist in fighting the Battles of our Revolution, we cheerfully dedicate the remainder of our lives to the maintenance of them, and we pledge ourselves to stand ready to seal our sincerity with our blood."

By unanimous voice,

NICHAS ESE. President.

BENJAMIN STONE, Secretary.

To which the following answer was received :

"*A Letter from the General Society of the Cincinnati, dated the 4th July, 1788.*
"—N. Y.—Received the 8th August A. D.

GENTLEMEN : Your respectful address has been presented to me by your Senators in Congress, Mr. North and Mr. Lawrence, who are also members of your Society. The interesting and critical situation of our country, that prevails as it is by a very powerful foreign nation, could not fail to command the attention of gentlemen of your characters and talents, & I am happy to find that your opinions coincide with mine upon all the cardinal points—that our equal rights as a free and independent Nation are at every hazard to be maintained ; that the Constitution of our Country as established by the choice of the people, is in every event to be defended against all foreign control or influence ; that invasion from abroad, from whatever quarter, is to be repelled by united and vigorous exertions ; that our Government never ought to subscribe to national degradation ; that the evils of war can bear no comparison with the sacrifice or abandonment of any of the great principles. It has been a maxim with a sound popular, that to give way to injustice is the most flagrant act, and to submit to insult, the most pernicious effect of cowardice, & it is impossible therefore that ye, who fought the Battles of our Revolution with so much reputation, upon such principles, should not dedicate your lives to the maintenance of them."

Philadelphia, 1st March, 1788.

JOHN ADAMS

1790.

At the meeting on the 4th of July a letter from the South Carolina Society was read, containing the following extracts from their proceedings, to which the Delegates from this Society to the General Society were "requested to pay due attention."

Extract from the Journals of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of South Carolina.

March 4, 1790.—The committee who were appointed at the last meeting to digest the report of the Committee on the Constitution, reported the same which we read, accepted, and is as follows:

That it is the duty of this Society to conduct for this Society in future to observe, should the General Society not think proper to adopt, a system for perpetuating the same.

1. That all the sons of revolutionaries, and all the descendants of my American members, whether such descendants be male or female, branch or not branch having credit with reputation, now in the United States, and entitled to a pension, died within six months after the army was disbanded, who may be judged worthy of becoming its members and supporters, may be elected into this Society on application, after attaining the age of twenty-one years, provided three-fourths of a legal quarterly meeting are in his favor. That each member so elected shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer, for the use of the fund the sum of thirty dollars.
2. That all those who, in a time of war, have served in the Forces, Navy or the United States, and in those of Great Britain, for six years, and who still continue therein, or who, after having served as aforesaid for six years, left the service with reputation, or who shall have been deranged by any act or resolution of the Congress of the United States, after having served with reputation for three years, and *all those who are, or shall hereafter be appointed to a command in the Army or Navy of the United States, commanding a corps, and who shall have served therein with reputation, for six years, or who shall be exchanged, by an act or resolution of Congress, after a service with reputation for three years,* may be admitted into this Society, upon application, by election, provided three-fourths of a legal quarterly meeting are in his favor, and upon payment of one month's pay into the treasury of this Society, according to the respective ranks of the applicants for admission.
3. No election shall be valid without the name of the candidate shall be openly proposed, at a regular quarterly meeting previous to the quarterly meeting, at which the ballot shall be held.

On December 21st, a Special Meeting was convened in consequence of the intelligence of the death of WASHINGTON, when it was

Resolved, that the members of this Society will wear full mourning as for a Father, for six months, during which time they will also wear the badge of the Society covered with black crape. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with committees from the Corporation of the City of New York, and other bodies, to agree upon the best manner of paying suitable honors to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

Subsequently, Congress having recommended that the 22d of February be set apart for the purpose of observing the public grief on the event, the Society requested the Rev. Dr. Wiener Linn to deliver a discourse adapted to the mournful occasion. The solemnities were observed in the new Dutch Church in Nassau street, and were opened with a solemn dirge on the organ, followed by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reeder, an anthem was sung, and the oration delivered by the Rev. Dr. Linn. There was an interval, upon the organ, at the conclusion

1801.

At a meeting in January it was proposed to erect a monument within the City of New York to the memory of WASHINGTON. It was subsequently decided, that the monument should be an equestrian statue of bronze, with suitable inscriptions and ornaments. For this purpose a large amount of money was collected, and still more subscribed, but not sufficient to defray the estimated cost. The money which had been collected was some years afterwards returned to the contributors with the accumulation of interest thereon.

Major James Fairlie and the Secretary, Lieutenant John Stagg, Jr., were

appointed a Committee to design a standard suitable for the Society, and at a subsequent meeting presented the following report, which was adopted and ordered to be executed.

"That a banner be adopted instead of a standard, of the form hereunto annexed, to be made of silk, and to measure about forty-one inches in length, and twenty-eight inches in breadth. That the stars be silver embroidered on a blue field. Thirteen stripes, light blue and white alternately. Flying silver, about two inches in length. On the top of the staff, which is to be painted white, and to be about ten feet in length—to be represented an eagle—the order of the Society to be made of brass or copper, and set from its beak a gilt chain, suspending the banner." In the Treasurer's report following appears this item, "To Madam Bancal for making the standard, sixty-five dollars."

1802.

July 5.—The Standing Committee was constituted, the Committee to which all applications to be admitted as members of the Cincinnati should be presented, and they were directed to report the same to the Society for final action. Prior to this, under a resolution of March, 1789, there had been a separate "Committee on Claims," which considered all such applications.

1803.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee on 7th December, a communication being made to the Society by *Colonel* Smith that a turnpike road runs directly over the grave of the late *Baron* Steuben, it was

Resolved, That the Society, holding in reverence and respect his memory, the President be requested to communicate with *Colonels* Walker and North, and to report whether any and what steps would be proper for the Society to adopt on the subject, not interfering with the wishes of the deceased previous to his death, and that the President report to the Standing Committee at the next monthly meeting the result of his inquiries.

1804.

At the Standing Committee's Meeting of 27th June, the secretary reported that an invitation had been send to *Colonel* John Trumbull, late one of the Commissioners on the part of the United States of the Court of Great Britain, to attend the celebration of the Anniversary of the National Independence on the following 4th July. The Minutes of 4th July state that "the Society adjourned to Ross's Hotel, where the 29th Anniversary of the day was celebrated with a suitable entertainment, *Commodore* Truxton and *Colonel* Trumbull being among the guests and that after the dinner, a number of appropriate toasts were drank and the evening spent in that harmony and social glee, which has ever distinguished the Society on that auspicious day."

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the Society on the 13th July.

Resolved, That in future Public Processions of this Society the following order be observed to wit :

The Sergeant-at-Arms.

The President.

The Standard borne by member in full uniform.

The Secretary.

The Private or the Pastoral Patriarch.

The Standing Committee.

U. S. Marshals—two in due.

The Vice-President.

It was also at the same meeting

Resolved, That on the occasion of the Society's being in mourning the eagle shall be worn on the left breast, the ribbon covered with crape, a crape chevron round the left arm above the elbow, to be worn for one month.

On the 4th of July, on motion of Hamilton, the Committee were directed, in case of a favorable report upon claims for admission as a member of right (except where there may have been a previous admission in another State Society), to report specifically the ground upon which they conceive the original right of the applicant to stand, and the reason which may have prevented an earlier application for admission if any delay has been.

July 13.—The death of Hamilton was announced, and a special meeting of the Society was called. The Society was requested by a Committee of the Common Council of the City of New York, to take order for the funeral procession, and appointed a Committee for the purpose. At their request, the Honorable Gouverneur Morris delivered the eulogium at the tomb of the deceased. The Society adopted resolutions expressive of the “deepest affliction at an event which has deprived them of their most illustrious member, their country of its most enlightened and useful statesman, and the world of one of those extraordinary men which ages have seldom produced.” Letters were addressed to the Vice-President-General, and to the other State Societies, announcing the sad event, and the deep and universal sorrow it has occasioned in this Society, and amongst their fellow citizens of every description. At the request of the Society, the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason delivered an oration in honor of the talents, the virtues, and the eminent services of this great man.

The Society subsequently erected a Mural Tablet in Trinity Church, New York City, to him with the following inscription :

THIS TABLET
does not profess to perpetuate
the Memory of a Man
to whom the age has produced
no superior
nor to embalmon worth
eminently conspicuous in every feature
of his country's greatness
nor to anticipate prosperity in their
judgment of the less weighty services
sustained by his private exertions
in the simplicity of grief
the veneration and anguish which filled
the hearts of the members of the
NEW YORK SOCIETY,
CINCINNATI
on every recollection
of their illustrious Brother
MAJOR GENERAL
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
OCTOBER 1804.

On August 2d, a letter was read from Edward Roach, late Secretary of the Delaware State Society, stating that that Society had been dissolved long since, and the funds been divided among the members.

The following was adopted on the 5th December :

A motion, That all future resolutions passed in this Committee shall be brought forward by the mover in writing, which original resolution shall be preserved in file as vouchers for the entry thereof in the minutes.

1805.

On the 5th of July, a Committee appointed at a former meeting to make application to the Legislature for an *Act of Incorporation*, was discharged, and a new Committee requested "to pursue this desirable object without fail."†

* This amount of the Rebagtione of the Society was collected in 1804, and paid in full to the State of New York, of which was paid in full to the State of New York, N.Y., C. 1804.

† The amount of the sum was presented to the Legislature with the application for incorporation, and the same was granted, and the Society incorporated under the name of "The Society of the Cincinnati," and the same was made a member of the State of New York, N.Y., C. 1804.

On December 4th, an application having been made to the Standing Committee by the widow of a deceased member for pecuniary aid, after full consideration, it was resolved, that she has no claims on the Society merely as the widow of a deceased member, "that the funds are exclusively reserved for the relief of indigent members, their widows or children upon proof being exhibited of their situation and necessities."

1806.

On the 4th July, a form of certificate of membership was adopted to be endorsed upon the back of the original diploma in cases where an hereditary member was admitted by right of representation of the original member.

On Nov. 5th it was represented that the Connecticut Society had been dissolved, and their funds deposited in the hands of a trustee subject to the order of the individual members, according to their respective deposits.

1810.

By a resolution passed on the 4th July, fifteen members being present shall hereafter be deemed a quorum of the Society competent to transact business. It was also *Resolved*, that *Captains* Fowler, Bleeker, Dunscomb, *Majors* Platt and Fairlie be a Committee to compile a new publication of the By-Laws, proceedings of the General Society, a register of the New York line in the Revolutionary Army, and the present members of the New York State Society, and for the better enabling them to carry this resolution into effect, they are hereby authorized to have free access to the books and papers of the Society.

1813.

On the 5th of July an application for admission was presented in behalf of a younger brother of the original member, who died without leaving issue, the elder brother having renounced in his favor. The Society dismissed the application as "not within the purview of the Constitution or the rules of the Society."*

* In August, 1805, the Standing Committee made a new adoption of the Constitution, and recommended the admission of the younger representative to vote for the election of a President. On the 4th July, 1806, the Society adopted their new Constitution and admitted the younger brother, George Graham a nephew of the senior brother, John George, who was admitted to the Society. A copy of the Constitution, which was adopted in 1805, is in the possession of the Society.

1815.

On Nov. the 15th, it was resolved that three Trustees of the funds of the Society be appointed, in whose name all the funds are to be invested. In the absence of an act of incorporation the Society's funds have since the above date continued to be thus invested.

1816.

In 1816, an application was presented for admission by James Smith, only son of Surgeon Isaac Smith, who claimed to have been an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and who had died about the year 1792, without having united with the Society. It was decided that the father having declined becoming a member of the Society during his lifetime, and no sufficient reasons being offered for his having so declined, his rights ought to be considered as having expired with him.

1817.

A special meeting of the Society was held on the 11th of June for the purpose of paying their respects to *President Monroe*, then on an official visit in the City of New York. A procession was formed, and the Society in a body waited upon the President, when an address was made to him in behalf of the Society by a Committee for that purpose, to which the President replied as follows :

"I am greatly gratified to visit this City at the assemblage of important public bodies has passed here recently. The New York State Society of the Cincinnati, with many of whom I was well acquainted in our Revolution, affords me heartfelt satisfaction. It is impossible to meet any of those patriotic citizens whose valuable services were so intimately connected with that great event, without recollections which it is equally just and honorable to cherish."

"In your support of all proper measures for the national defence and advancement of the public welfare, I have the utmost confidence. Those whose zeal and patriotism were so fully tried in that struggle will never fail to rally to the standard of their country in any emergency."

On the 4th July, the following was adopted :

Resolved. That the officers of the Revolutionary War bear the rank that they respectfully held during that war, and that the members since, by right, bear the title of Mr.

1818.

On the 4th July the President read to the Society a letter from *His Excellency De Witt Clinton, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New*



B. M^d Montgomey

York, covering an order of the Adjutant-General, relative to the honors to be conferred to the remains of *General Richard Montgomery*. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That *Captain Stevens*, *Trumbull*, *Miles*, *Fish*, and *Lathrop*, and *Captain Fowler* be a Committee with unlimited powers, to make the necessary arrangements for paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of that gallant General of the Revolution. It was also

Resolved, That the President, *Colonel Varick*, *Willett*, *Giles* and *Trumbull*, *Majors Fish*, *Clarkson*, and *North*, and *Captain Tiebout* be the pall-bearers.

1819.

At a meeting of the Society, held 24th February, on motion of *Colonel Giles* it was

Resolved, That whereas, by the Constitution of this Society it is amongst other things provided as follows, viz.: "As there are and will at all times be, men in the respective States eminent for their ability and patriotism, whose views may be directed to the same laudable objects with those of the Cincinnati, it shall be a rule to admit such characters as honorary members for their lives only." That this Society in testimony of the high sense which it entertains of the patriotism, military talents and ability of *Major-General Andrew Jackson*, and of the meritorious services rendered by him in his early and judicious arrangements for the defence of New Orleans, and his gallant defence of that city on the 8th January, 1815, which eventuated in the entire repulse, overthrow, and destruction of the Veteran British Army then before it, thereby greatly exalting the military reputation of our Country, do admit him and he is hereby admitted an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

On the 5th July, on motion of *Major Fairlie*, it was

Resolved, That the Standing Committee shall not meet to exceed four times in each year, extraordinary occasions excepted.

1823.

At a special meeting on the 18th of June, called to take into consideration a letter addressed to the N. Y. State Society of the Cincinnati by the *Honorable* the Corporation of the City of New York, inviting its officers and members to dine with them at the City Hall on the coming 4th of July, in celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, the Standing Committee directed its Chairman and Secretary to give the following answer:

To *Jacob Morton*, Esq. For the Committee of Arrangements of the *4th* of July, the Corporation of the City of New York.

The members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati regret that it will not be in their power to accept the polite invitation of the *Honorable* the Corporation, to dinner on the 4th day of July next. The members deem it respectful, as well as decent, to decline accepting an invitation from such a distinguished public body, as the Corporation of the City of New York.

The Society was instituted for the avowed object of cultivating in peace those affections, sympathies, and friendly relations, which united the members (who were officers of the Revolutionary Army) during the struggle for our Independence, and the Anniversary of that Independence will from the first organization of the Society, elected as its Anniversary, in order that the members of the Cincinnati Societies, and the Veterans of the Revolution, might on that day assemble together, and by acts of mutual kindness, and good will, and the recollections of past scenes, cement and brighten the chain which has long bound them together.

In addition to which, previous to the receipt of the invitation of the *Hon. W. H.* the Corporation, the Standing Committee of the Society, pursuant to the By-Laws, had adopted measures preparatory to the approaching Anniversary, and engaged a dinner, which would of itself, deprive the Society of the honor of dining with the Corporation."

By order of the Standing Committee,

JOHN TRUMBULL, G. S. A. (1756-1843)

DANIEL F. DUNWODY, C. S. A. (1770-1841)

On the 4th of July an application for admission was presented by a nephew of a deceased original member who died without issue, leaving one sister of the full blood, and six brothers and sisters of the half blood. The applicant was the eldest son of the sister of the full blood. The Standing Committee on December 3, unanimously reported in favor of his admission.*

1824.

At the Anniversary meeting of July 5th, on motion of Mr. Graham, the following preamble and resolution was adopted :

H. R. — The Congress of the United States, in accordance with the sentiments of the Nation, have invited General La Fayette to visit the United States, and it having been represented that the General has accepted the invitation and will shortly visit this city, the members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, his associate in arms, and the witnesses of the distinguished and valuable services rendered to this country by General La Fayette during that arduous struggle, which terminated in the Independence of the United States, are desirous to render to him the highest honors.

A. S. C. — Unanimously, that Morgan Lewis, John Trumbull, Philip Van Cortlandt, Marimus Willett and Nicholas Fish be a committee to wait upon General La Fayette on his arrival, and to assure him of the respect and esteem which is entertained for him by the members of this Society, to introduce him to the Society (which the President will convene for that purpose), and generally to adopt such measures as, in the opinion of the Committee, may conduce to his distinguished reception, and render his visit to this country satisfactory.

The special meeting and banquet of the New York State Society was held, agreeable to public notice, on the 6th September, at Washington Hall, for the purpose of paying that tribute of respect to La Fayette which his services, during and since our glorious Revolution, justly entitle him. The members present at the banquet were : *The President, Colonel Varick ; the Vice President, Colonel Morgan Lewis ; Captain Theodosius Fowler (Treasurer), Lieutenant Jonas Addoms, Lieutenant Lebbeus Loomis, Captain Leonard Bleeker, Dr. J. Jedidiah Waterman, Lieutenant William Torrey, Lieutenant William*

* See *Journal of the Society*, p. 26, Garret Van Wagener.

Walton Morris, *Lieut.-Colonel* Lewis Morris, *Captain* Henry Tiebout, *Major* Nicholas Fish, *Lieutenant* Samuel Cooper, *Lieut.-Colonel* Robert Troup, *Lieutenant* Abijah Hammond, *Lieutenant* William Leaycraft, *Colonel* Simeon De Witt, *Colonel* Philip Van Cortlandt, *Lieutenant* Abraham Leggett, *Dr.* John R. B. Rodgers, *Lieutenant* Bezaleel Howe, *Major* Richard Platt, *Captain* James Brewster, *Captain* Ebenezer Macomber, *Major* Matthew Clarkson, *Dr.* James Davidson, *Captain* William Popham, *Captain* Peter Taulman, *Captain* Daniel Kemper, *Captain* Nathaniel Norton, *Captain* Charles Graham, and the following hereditary members : John J. Plume, Horatio Gates Stevens, Henry S. Dodge, Anthony Lamb, Brigham Howe, John L. C. Hardy, Alexander Hamilton, and Stephen Van Rensselaer and Jacob Morton, *honorary members*.

1825.

General La Fayette having represented to the Society that the *Baron D'Aurier*, a lieutenant-general in the armies of France, had served in the United States during the War of the Revolution as an officer of distinguished merit, in the division of the French troops then commanded by *General the Count Rochambeau*, and as allies of the American Army under the immediate command of *His Excellency General Washington* at the capture of Yorktown, in October, 1781, and that the said *Baron D'Aurier* is a gentleman of very estimable and fair character, and is in his sentiments a patriot, and worthy of being enrolled as a brother among the surviving officers of the Army of the United States of the Revolution, and that the *Baron* is desirous of becoming an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

On the 4th July this Society, in testimony of the high sense it entertains of the political principles, the fair character and talents, and the meritorious services of the *Baron D'Aurier* in the War of the Revolution for the Independence of the United States of America, do admit him, and he is hereby admitted an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati :

Resolved. That a copy of the preceding resolution, together with a diploma, with the usual certificate endorsed thereon and signed by the President of this Society, be delivered to our friend and brother, *General La Fayette*, with a request that he will be pleased, on his return to France, to present the same in due form to the *Baron D'Aurier*.

At a special meeting of the Society, held on the 29th October, the Society accepted the invitation to attend the celebration of the opening of the Erie Canal on November 4th.

1826.

On the 4th July, Nicholas Van Rensselaer, a *Lieutenant* in the 1st N. Y. Regiment of the Revolutionary Army, was permitted to subscribe his signature

to the Institution of the Society, "*nunc pro tunc*," as an original member, it appearing that he was an original member, but had omitted to subscribe to it before.

The Society then adjourned to the Common Council Chamber, pursuant to invitation to be present at the presentation by *his Honor* the Mayor, of the Canal Medal, voted by the Corporation, to the children of the late Robert Fulton (deceased), and subsequently dined with *the Honorable* the Corporation of the City of New York, at the City Hall.

The venerable John Adams having died at Quincy, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 4th July of this year, and Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, in the State of Virginia, on the same day, being the 50th anniversary of that memorable day on which, both the above named venerated Patriots and Statesmen, subscribed the Declaration of our National Independence, and the Corporation of the City having determined to celebrate so remarkable an event by a procession, and appropriate religious services, and having also requested the coöperation of this Society, the following was issued by direction of the President of the Society, to wit :

GENERAL ORDER, July 1stth.

The members of the Society are requested to meet at the City Hall, on Wednesday morning next, at half past nine o'clock, to unite with the *Honorable* the Corporation, in paying tributes of respect to our late illustrious fellow citizens, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. The members to wear the usual badge of mourning.

CHARLES GRAHAM (*Secretary*).

RICHARD VARICK (*President*).

The religious services upon the above occasion were performed at the Middle Dutch Church, in Nassau Street, consisting of a prayer by the Reverend Mr. Shroader, a sermon by the Reverend Mr. Rowan, and a prayer by the Reverend Mr. Stanford.

1828.

His Excellency DeWitt Clinton, Governor of this State, having departed this life, the following was issued on the 15th of February:

GENERAL ORDER.

The President performs the melancholy duty of announcing to the Members that *His Excellency DeWitt Clinton, Governor of the State, and a member of this State Society, departed this life at Albany, on the 6th instant.*

Clinton's public and private life are so generally known, his patriotism and love of country so universally admitted, his philanthropy and talents so justly admired, that his death is at this time to be mourned as a national loss, while his attachment to the members of the Society,

and his continued exertion to promote the best interests of the Institution, make him to be regretted as a personal friend.

The members of the Society will therefore wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, to evince their respect for his memory.

CHARLES GRAHAM (*Secretary*).

RICHARD VARICK (*President*).

On the 4th of July, *Colonel* Trumbull presented to the Society a portrait—painted by himself—of Bryan Rossiter, for many years the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Society. This portrait is now in the custody of the New York Historical Society.

1829.

8th April, *Major* William B. Crosby and the Secretary, who had been heretofore appointed a Committee to procure a new eagle for the Standard of the Society, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and produced an eagle, elegantly gilt upon copper, made by Nel West, a mechanic of this city, whereupon it was resolved, that said report be accepted, and further, that the Chairman draw his warrant upon the Treasurer, in favor of Mr. West, for thirty dollars, the amount of his account for said eagle, and that the Committee be authorized to procure a new and lighter chain, to suspend the Banner of the Society to the said eagle.

1830.

The Society, on the 5th July, addressed the following letter to *Colonel* Marinus Willett : †

DEAR SIR : The Society congratulate you upon the return of our national anniversary, they feel grateful that an overruling Providence has permitted you to live to witness this 54th anniversary, but while they regret that your infirmities have not permitted you to join your brothers in the public celebration of the day, they are fully sensible that no one feels a deeper interest in the prosperity and happiness of the Nation than yourself. The members of the Society assure you of their affectionate regard and profound respect.

HORATIO GATES STEVENS (*Acting Secretary*).

RICHARD VARICK (*President*).

* A discourse commemorative of the character and public services of DeWitt Clinton, was delivered in the Middle Dutch Church, on the 5th of November, by Dr. David Hosack, and attended by the members of the Society.

† *Colonel* Willett died 2d August, 1830, seventeen days afterwards.

1830.

The Society addressed the following letter to La Fayette :

NEW YORK, December 4, 1830.

To GEN. LA FAYETTE.—The members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, a remnant of veterans made in the war which raised the United States to the rank of a free and independent nation address you General, at this time with no common emotions. We rejoice with the French people, and with the friends of the rights of man throughout the civilized world, at the victory which the National Guards and their associates, recently obtained over despotism. Victory is common to the brave, but the forbearance humanity and dignity of conduct exercised toward the conquered in the late Revolution, created in us heartfelt joy, mingled with profound respect for the actors in that great and happy event, nor do we less appreciate the wisdom which when the right and power of self-government were obtained, calmed the tempest, or was content to enjoy the good resulting from it. And more especially General, we rejoice that you, our friend and compatriot, have been active in promoting the forbearance and humanity which so eminently distinguish the late Revolution from all others.

We pray God to have you and your great nation in his especial keeping; to frustrate the machinations of the impious and interested who seek to plunge France into a sea of anarchy and blood; and that you may remain in peace, and in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. —Sincerely, the fervent prayer of your respectful and affectionate comrades, but of course, of the United States.

In view of General's absence, the following was issued by the distinguished consideration of the members of the Cincinnati Society:

By order of the Board of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati,

C. A. T. — G. A. L. — S. — C. —

RICHARD VARICK, *President.*

1831.

GENERAL ORDER.—The following was issued on July 5th:

The President with deep and sincere regret announces to the members of the Society, that the venerable James Monroe, late President of the U. S., and a member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati, died at his residence in this city yesterday at half past three o'clock P. M., being the 17th anniversary of our National Independence.

Mr. Monroe joined the army of the Revolution in the Fall or Winter of 1776 as a volunteer, and fought with his native Virginia a company of artillery, which he raised and commanded, and of which the late William Washington was lieutenant. Col. Monroe sought the post of leader at the battle of Trenton on the 26th December, 1776, and greatly distinguished himself in an action in that action, in which he was severely wounded, having been shot through the breast, and by which he was disabled for nearly a year. After his recovery he was appointed Adjutant General to Lord Sterling, and continued on his staff for some time. He was subsequently elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was a member in the year 1783, when Washington signed his commission to that body. After the war Col. Monroe was appointed by Washington, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and was subsequently appointed by Madison, Secretary of State, from 1811 to the 1st of 1814, when in consequence of the war with Great Britain, in which the United States were then engaged, and to give his attention to the operations of the War Department, he was appointed Secretary of War, and held that office until the peace of 1815, when he was again placed by Madison at the head of the Department of State.

Colonel Monroe was installed President of the United States on the 4th March, 1817, and held that high and dignified office for two terms.

The members of the Society are desirous that the following statement may be sent for incorporation in the record of the Society and that it be copied into the paper to be appointed to that purpose.

1. *Leucosia* (L.) *leucostoma* (L.) *leucostoma* (L.) *leucostoma* (L.)

卷之三

1832.

GENERAL ORDER.—The following was issued on 22d February:

The members of the Society, throughout the United States, are requested to meet at the City, to unite with them in celebrating the Centennial return of the birthday of the first President General WASHINGTON, first President General of the Society, are requested to meet at the City, to unite with them in celebrating the Centennial return of the birthday of the

⁶ 楊繼盛《楊文忠公集》卷之三。

• 100 •

The Society attended the Procession in pursuance of the above order. The exercises were held at the Middle Dutch Church, and consisted of a prayer by the Reverend Dr. Kuypers, an ode, composed for the occasion by Samuel Wm. Worth, was sung by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Earle, an oration by Colonel Morgan Lewis. An anthem being sung, the ceremony closed with prayer and benediction by the Reverend Dr. Milnor, when the Procession resumed its march back to the City Hall. Brigadier-General Gilbert Hopkins being the Grand Marshal of the day. The vessels in the harbor were decorated with flags from sunrise to sunset. Salutes were fired from the Navy Yard and Governor's Island. The City Hall clock was brilliantly illuminated from 7 until 10 P. M.

Upon the occasion the Society received the following:

"On the Anniversary of the birth of their former chief."

Current Value

The President of the United States, Mr. George Washington, the First President of the Continental Congress, was born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, in 1732. He devoted in early life his talents to the study of the military profession, was enabled to render very efficient services to his country during the War of Independence, and became the First President of the United States.

miles of the Wabash — to Quebec. In the attempt to storm that fortress in the night of the 3d of December, 1775, he was attached to Arnold's command and was, with most of that detachment, made a prisoner. He was exchanged in 1776, and in January, 1777, was commissioned as Major of General Green's Regiment of the R. I. line of the Army, and was at the battle of K. Bank on the 2d of October. In 1778 his Regiment was ordered to the defense of his native State, and was commanded by him in the skirmishes with the enemy which took place on General Sullivan's retreat. In 1779 he was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel and served with the rank until 1781, when he retired from the Army.

The members of this Society will, to evince their respect for the memory of a brother officer, whose remains are deposited among them, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

CHARLES GRAHAM (*Secretary*).

MORGAN LEWIS (*President*).

1834.

GENERAL ORDER. — On 26th June the following was issued :

The President with the most unfeigned regret announces to the members of the Society, the death of their esteemed associate and respected friend, General La Fayette, who died at Paris on the 20th May, in the 77th year of his age. It is impossible, in the limits of an order, to give even a sketch of the life of him whose fame has spread over the Globe, and whose exploits have shamed every Hemisphere, nor is it necessary. Of his bravery in the battles in the Revolutionary War, especially at Blandywood and Yorktown, you were witnesses, and his love of this, his adopted country, and his affectionate attachment to you, his brothers in arms, remains indelibly written upon your hearts. General La Fayette was a true disciple of republican liberty; at the age of twenty-one he abandoned the pleasures of the Court of France, the ease and enjoyment of great wealth, and joined the Americans in their arduous struggle for independence. He spent his stay with yours in that memorable contest, and is entitled to a large share of its honor and glory. He became the adopted son of our venerated Father, George Washington. His remarkable law in character, and in the revolutions of his native land, displayed that wisdom, moderation, modesty, and firmness, which he had learned from his adopted parent. General La Fayette lived to witness the happiness of the country, which he so nobly favored in laying the foundation, and his late visit to it is a just monument of a Nation's gratitude to the Nation's guest.

The Society will cause the Banner of the Society to be shrouded with black, and the members are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in remembrance of their departed companion.

CHARLES GRAHAM (*Secretary*).

MORGAN LEWIS (*President*).

The Society on the 26th of June convened with the Common Council at the City Hall to pay funeral honors to La Fayette. A procession under the Grand Marshal of the day, Gilbert Hopkins, Esq., assisted by *Brigadier-Generals* Garret Striker, John Lott, John Lloyd, *Colonels* Isaac L. Varian, Samuel D. Jackson, William L. Morris, Frederick Pentz, Nathan B. Graham and Henry P. Robinson, William S. Jones, also *Lieutenant-Colonels* Morgan L. Smith, Andrew Warner and *Major* Robert Brown, moved up Chatham Street and the Bowery, to Broome Street to Broadway, to Castle Garden, where the ceremonies were performed. The military, under the command of *Major-General* Jacob Morton, preceded the following pall-bearers, namely, Morgan Lewis, *President of the Cincinnati*, *Colonels* John Trumbull, Simeon De Witt,

William North, *Majors* William Popham, Samuel Cooper, *Captains* John Van Dyck and Nathaniel Norton, all of whom were members of the Cincinnati Society, on each side of the cenotaph—which was drawn by eight cream-colored horses. Then followed the Clergy, the Mayor (Cornelius W. Lawrence), the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State—the *Hon.* James Tallmadge, the orator of the day—the Common Council—the Board of Aldermen—the Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn—the Society of the Cincinnati—Consul of France and French residents—the Judges of the United States, State and City Courts—the Recorder—Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—Members of the Legislature of the State—Foreign Ministers and Consuls—the Grand Lodge of the State—Members of the Bar—U. S. Marshals—the Sheriff and other Officers of the city—Officers of the Army and Navy of the U. S.—the President, Trustees and Faculty of Columbia College and the New York University—the College of Physicians and Surgeons—the Chamber of Commerce—Board of Trade—Officers of the Customs—Wardens—Harbor Masters—the Fire Department—Masons and other Societies, and Citizens of New York, Brooklyn and other cities. The church bells were tolled, all the public buildings, as well as all the vessels in the harbor, had their colors hoisted half-mast, and all business was suspended throughout the city.

1836.

On the 4th of July, John Baptiste Auguste—son of the Baron D'Aurier, an honorary member—was elected to membership in the New York State Society, but never having complied with the requirements of the Institution by signing his name to the same, failed to avail himself of the honor.

GENERAL ORDER.—The following was issued the 3d December :

The President with deep and sincere regard announces to the Members of the Society, that their worthy and respected friend, *Major General* Jacob Morton died this morning of apoplexy, in the 70 year of his age. His death was awfully sudden, and will impress upon those who survive, the great truth “in the midst of life we are in death,” and call them to be prepared—as he believes the General was—for their final account.

General Morton, like most of the young gentlemen who were driven from this City by the war of the Revolution, and its occupation by the British, studied law with the late Mr. T. J. Parsons of New Jersey, was first admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and afterwards to that of this State, and practiced law in this city for many years. He received his first commission as an officer in the militia, on or about the year 1786, and continued in commission until the time of his death. He was upon duty and acted as one of the Marshals of the day, at the trial of the Queen of Washington, which took place in this city on the 30th day of April, 1794. He was appointed as Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, and was transferred with that regiment to the Artillery, and upon the death of *General Ebenezer Stevens*, was appointed in 1815 to the command of the 1st Division of the Artillery of this State. He served as a Brigadier-General, in the War 1812 to 1815, under the orders of the President of this Society, who was honored by the President of the United States, with the command of the Military District which included the City of New

Veteran. The President of the Society seems to justify the charge. Morton to state, that whether in peace or war, it was the duty of his command, were it always ready to defend their country, and to sustain the civil authority to put down riot or civil commotions. In civil life, General Morton was a less stirring soldier. He was a lawyer, he was elected a member of the House of Assembly of New Hampshire, and a member of the Legislature of the State. In 1812, an Act was passed by Congress, authorizing the States to call out their militia to repel invasion from Canada, and to sustain the Federal Government in the defense of the City of Washington. General Morton, the General-in-Chief, was called Major General, and the other officers were appointed as the Judges of the War Department, and the Adjutant General of the City Forces. In 1813, he was appointed a member of the Board of War, and of the Board of the City Forces. In 1814, he was appointed a member of the Board of the City Council of this City, which office he held for more than twenty years.

In private life he was the urbane and accomplished gentleman, an affectionate husband, a dutiful son, a good neighbor, a kind master of slaves, a Society man, a slave owner, a slave trader, a Society of Friends man, and a slave trader.

He died at his residence on No. 88 State Street, on the 25th instant, at 12 M., and was interred at 88 State Street, on the 27th instant, at 12 M., in a vault prepared for forty days in advance, in the basement of the building.

C. H. COOPER,
Secretary.

MORGAN LEWIS, C.

1837.

An application being made for admission by Count Gabrowski, claiming in right of his father Count Gabrowski, as having served under the *Duc de Rohan*, to the Society, a resolution to the President General, respecting information with respect to the succession from the officers of the French Army, who were admitted members of the Society, and received the following reply : *

GENERAL RESOLUTION.

May 22, 1837.

Sir. At its meeting on the 11th May, 1837, it was ordered, after examining the documents presented by the applicant, that the Society was established by the orders of the French Army who signed the Institution, and that the same had been on the Plan successively from 1789, passing according to the several grades, without condoning them to any Society. This resolution was passed at the same meeting, of a vestry of the Society.

The above resolution was passed, and with it known to the Society. From this point it will be seen that the existence of the orders, and the conduct of the persons designated to receive the same, does not make it a matter of present difficulty for the President General to admit the society mentioned, and to admit that the person mentioned has not been a General or Colonel in the Army commanded by Count Rochambeau. As such, he is not entitled to membership in the Society, and to the benefit of its protection, and the admission of such a man, would be a violation of the Society's charter, and of the orders of the Society.

General Resolution.

V.

John C. H. Cooper,
Secretary.

* The Society of the Cincinnati.



John...
John...
John...

the production of the medal, which was doubtless sent to every officer in the French Army who was entitled to it, or accounting for its loss.

I know of no list of the names of the officers of the French Army, who were admitted members of the Society, other than as contained in the enclosed provision, nor of any such prepared by General Knox, but if such an one was prepared at the time, it must have been confined to the General's and *Cadet de*, in *Count* Rochambeau's army.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

AARON OGDEN

1838.

GENERAL ORDER.

It has become the painful duty of the President of the Society to announce to its members the recent and lamented death of the *Honorable Major-General* Stephen Van Rensselaer, an honorary Member of this Society, and the oldest officer in rank of the militia of this State.

Our country has given birth to few individuals, if any, whose loss will be more sincerely and universally regretted and deplored. As a man, he was in disposition mild, unassuming, benevolent, and liberal in the extreme. As a patriot, his valuable services were promptly devoted to his Country, both in peace and war. In his civic character, the records of his Country will exhibit him for years presiding over the Senate of his native State, and also over many of their most important institutions. In his military capacity, we find him among the first in war, exchanging the joys and comforts of domestic life, amid a numerous, amiable and interesting offspring, for the toils, privations, sufferings and dangers of the tented field.

Born in princely inheritance, his vast available income was ever disbursed with unbounded munificence in charities and donations to aid the moral, intellectual, physical and religious advancement of the human family, without the semblance of ostentation or unworthy selfishness. In friendship he was sincere, to simulation a stranger, bearing always figuratively, but truly, his heart in his hand free from all disguise. Intimately known to the President from years of early boyhood, he can assert with confidence that the whole tenor of his life was an illustration of those virtues and graces which elevate, adorn and dignify the human character.

The Members of the Society are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

CHARLES A. CLINTON (*Secretary*).

MORGAN LEWIS (*President*).

1840.

At the Anniversary meeting, it was proposed that the eldest sons or grandsons of the original members of this Society be admitted by courtesy, to attend the future meetings of the same in their absence, whereupon on motion, it was resolved that the adoption of the same is inexpedient.

1843.

GENERAL ORDER, November 13th.

The President with deep regret announces to the Members of this Society the death of their venerable friend *Colonel* John Trumbull, an original member, who departed this life on Friday morning, the 10th inst., after a protracted illness, in the 87th year of his age.

Captain Trumbull at an early period of our Revolutionary struggle entered the Army, and was attached to the military family of General Washington, whose warm regard he maintained 'till the close of the War. His military life is so familiar to most of our citizens, that it would be superfluous to recapitulate; sufficient to say, that in all his capacities he was a distinguished and meritorious man, as well as an exemplary Christian.

The Society will be debarred the melancholy satisfaction of attending his respected remains to the grave, they having at his request been removed to New Haven, but they will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

EDWARD P. DE MARQUEEN (Secretary).

MORGAN LEWIS (President).

1844.

At the Anniversary meeting of the Society, *Captain* William Popham was chosen President in the place of *Colonel* Morgan Lewis, deceased. Whereupon he made the following address:

GENTLEMEN.—The death of our late regretted President who hath descended to the grave full of years and full of honors, has in the course of ordinary events called on me (unfit as I am) to take his place and attempt to discharge the duties of his office. It is now sixty-five years since I first associated myself with the gallant band who laid the foundation of the Society which you now compose, a Society formed at a time and under circumstances which find no parallel in the annals of any nation on earth.

A glorious termination of the war, which for seven years had been maintained against the most powerful of nations, against the evils of poverty, destitution, privation, and the absence of every comfort which can render life desirable, with a firmness and fortitude of which we can produce no example, it became necessary to disband this gallant army, Congress unable to comply with their engagements, dismissed them without pay or emolument of any kind.

The army then lay in the vicinity of Fishkill, Newburg, New Windsor and West Point, the headquarters at New Windsor, the order was issued that the army be forthwith disbanded and marched to their respective homes in squads, under the command of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to prevent disorder, that their pay of necessity was reduced to forty for one, with the promise of ample justice when the state of the country would admit. This was received without any reluctance. After a few days a second order was issued requiring all the officers within its reach to meet the General at headquarters; this order was also obeyed. After we had all collected, the General produced a letter, which was read by his order (if I mistake not) by Col. Thaddeus. The letter contained sentiments the most abominable which the writer could possibly indite. After stating the toils, the labors and patience of the army during a seven years' war, which had terminated in the glorious independence of their country, they were dismissed and sent home more like mendicants than a victorious army, that their applications and remonstrances to Congress for the fulfillment of their contract, or relief of their wants, was rejected; he advised, he called on the officers not to lay down their arms or abandon their troops, but to march to Philadelphia and invest the Senate Chamber, and demand at the point of the bayonet what their humble solicitation failed to obtain, then to return to the wilds of our country and establish themselves as a Military Colony.

This letter, the General commented upon with his usual dignity, represented the glorious character the army had obtained in the eyes of every nation on earth, by their successful fortitude and forbearance, from which a step like this would precipitate them into contempt. He urged them to persevere in the cause they had pursued—that he should never lose sight of their merits—nor fail to use his utmost exertion to procure for them full and perfect justice, so soon as the state of the country permitted.

Previous to the separation of the officers, a few, with *General* Knox and *Colonel* Hamilton, etc., etc., prepared to form the Society which you now sustain—the Constitution which, when

drawn up, was submitted to the General, who approved and sanctioned it with his signature. It was intended to perpetuate the friendship which had subsisted in times the most trying and afflictive, in the gloomy hour of retreat as the joyful shout of victory—to transmit that friendship to our latest posterity—and to relieve the wants of the necessitous and indigent widows and orphan children of such of our brothers as had fallen in the field of battle, for which purpose each officer agreed to pay into the hands of a treasurer to be appointed, so soon as they should be enabled, one month's pay, to form a fund for that purpose, and I record it with pleasure, that the droppings of that little fund has caused the heart of many a widowed mother to sing for joy. Of this gallant band I, through the good providence of God, have been spared as the last and only survivor, and while I look round in vain for those friends of my youth, the companions of my early schoolboy days—who had devoted their lives to the service of their country—and breathe a sigh of sorrow and sympathy for their premature fate, my heart bounds with rapturous delight to behold so many of their posterity, who have sprung up like the plants of the Garden of Eden, clustering around the standard of their country's freedom, who have sworn on her altar, that the glorious and untarnished standard, which they have received from their fathers, they will, by God's help, transmit, unstained to their posterity.

I lament to say that some of the members of this Society have expressed a wish, and urged the dissolution of this Institution, and of dividing its funds among its members. Perish the thought! No! Never while I live, though I shall through the natural infirmities of extreme old age be denied the power of appearance in it again, I will never consent to consign to eternal oblivion an Institution which has received the sanction of Washington, and been consecrated by his own signature. No? I consider this greatly undervalued Institution as an integral portion of the soil in which the glorious tree of our country's liberty was originally planted, which has taken deep root and whose branches have extended to the utmost boundaries of the habitable globe.

I consider it as the Alma Mater of the greatest and most resplendent empire that the world has ever seen, an empire that hath sprung up from cradled infancy to the meridian of gigantic manhood. Where shall be found a country in which such successful enterprise is exhibited? Where shall we find a spot of navigable water in which the spangled banner of the United States has not sported in the breeze? Where is the country of interminable extent through which an army of one hundred thousand men can be collected, at any point of yon sea-coast, if necessary, within forty-eight hours, to repel the invading foe, by means of canals, railroads, and steamboat, erected in the short space of less than four hundred years? A country which has introduced a river forty miles underground, to adorn their capital city and rejoice the hearts of her citizens. Nothing would be easier than to pursue this delightful subject, but I have imposed too long on your patience, and have exhausted myself. I have only to add, that as in the course of human events, I now at the close of my ninetieth year, may not be permitted to see your face again in this world. I shall hope to meet you in that eternal world, where we shall see no more through a glass darkly, but face to face, where we shall know even as we are known.

1845.

GENERAL ORDER, 21ST JUNE.

The President, with heartfelt regret, announces to the members of the Society the death of Major-General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, which melancholy event took place at his residence (the Hermitage) on the 8th inst., full of years and honors.

In consideration of the distinguished military achievements of General Jackson, he was unanimously elected, an honorary member of this Society, on the 24th February, 1810.

Our country has given birth to few individuals whose loss will be more sincerely and universally regretted. As a patriot, his valuable services were devoted with untiring zeal to the cause of his country, which may with pride look back to his career as a conquering and triumphant chieftain. His civil life was not less distinguished for its devotion and fidelity.

The members of this Society are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

EDWARD P. MARCELLUS, *Secretary*

WILLIAM POPLHAM, *Treasurer*

1846.

At the Anniversary meeting it was

Resolved, that the Society be invited to have a special meeting at the previous Society's room on the second Monday in December, to hear the proceedings of the Society at their last annual meeting, and the present state of the Society, as far as the officers and members of the Society can be present.

1848.

GENERAL ORDER OF MEETINGS.

The meetings of the Society will be held at the Office of the Secretary, unless otherwise provided by the General Order of Meetings, or by the Standing Committee, or by a resolution of the Society. The meetings will be opened with a short prayer, and the Secretary will read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the correspondence, and any other business which may be before the Society. The meetings will be closed with a short prayer, and the Secretary will read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the correspondence, and any other business which may be before the Society.

GENERAL ORDER OF MEETINGS.

ANTHONY LAMB, President.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee, on the 15th of November, the Secretary stated that he had received a letter from the Trustees of the Rockland Cemetery, offering the Society the gift of 400 feet superficial of ground, for the use of the Society, together with a certificate of the gift. Whereupon it was

Resolved, that the Society accept the gift of the said land, and the Society make use of the same.

1850.

At the Anniversary meeting the following was adopted :

Resolved, that the Society accept the gift of the said land, and the Society make use of the same, and that the Society's name be changed to "The Society of the Cincinnati," and that the Society's laws be changed accordingly, and that the Society be reorganized.

At the General Meeting, December 1, 1850, the following was adopted:

GENERAL ORDER OF MEETINGS.

GENERAL ORDER, July 16th

It is with the most painful sensations that the President announces to the members of the Society, the death of General Zachary Taylor, *President of the United States*, and an honorary member of our Society, who died on the evening of the 9th instant, after an illness of four days.

The loss of General Taylor at this time appears to be irreparable; from the moderation, wisdom, patriotism, purity and firmness of his character, he had the full confidence of the Nation, and was well qualified to conduct it through the term, which was hanging over us, of great difficulty, which if not put at rest, will endanger the peace and happiness of our nation.

The members of the Society will wear the usual badge of mourning for the death of the illustrious man for thirty days.

For the Massachusetts Society.

ANTHONY LAMB (*President*)

At a meeting of the Standing Committee on the 4th November, it was

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of General Howard, General George T. Cole, Dr. Keatney Rutgers, and the Secretary, be appointed to confer with the A. A. D. G. of the *President-General* of the Society of the Cincinnati on the object of preparing a suitable and suitable inscription, to be presented to the national Washington monument, now in course of erection at Washington, D. C., on the part of the Society.

1851.

At the Anniversary meeting, the New York State Society adopted the following:

Resolved, That the General Society of the Cincinnati, at their meeting held in the City of New York, on the 7th and 8th day of May, 1851, adopted "An ordinance for the admission of members," which has been transmitted to this Society (accompanied by the report of a committee upon the subject) for its approval and ratification.

Whereas, This Society is of opinion that the adoption of the said ordinance by the several State societies will tend to a uniform and harmonious action between the several societies, will in some degree restore the diminished numbers of the Society, and yet more effectually to the great object contemplated by its founders of transmitting and perpetuating the friendships found under the pressure of common dangers; therefore,

Resolved, That the New York State Society, of the Cincinnati do hereby approve and adopt the aforesaid ordinance, and do adopt the same. But inasmuch as the approbation and adoption of the said ordinance, by all of the State societies, is essential to its adoption as a code for future action, in the admission of members, to the Society of the Cincinnati, the adoption of the said ordinance by this Society is upon condition, and with the express direction, that the same shall be approved, ratified, and adopted by each and every one of the remaining State societies before it shall be considered as a rule of action for the government or control of the Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary do transmit an authentic copy of the said ordinance and resolution, to the Secretary-General of the Cincinnati, and also to the Secretaries of each of the remaining State Societies, and that he do respectively request of each of the remaining Secretaries, to be informed of what action may have been had in their respective societies upon the subject of the before-mentioned ordinance and report.*

* The ordinance referred to in the above resolution, is as follows:

The following was moved by Mr. Alexander Hamilton at the same meeting, but was unanimously lost :

That the 4th Canon or resolution authorizing "the admission of all the lineal male descendants of the Revolutionary officers, and all the male lineal descendants of those Revolutionary officers who became members of the Cincinnati Society at its original organization," be reconsidered, and that the same may be referred to a special committee. (See *mt.*, page 54.)

1852.

GENERAL ORDER, July 2d.

The Corporation of this City having decided to render appropriate honors to the memory of the Honorable Henry Clay, deceased, who has been so highly distinguished for his preëminent talents, the purity and disinterestedness of his patriotism, and his uniform devotion to the great interests of the country during his long and useful life, and the members of our Society, being descendants of those patriots who fought the battles of the Revolution, which secured to our beloved country its independence and the power to establish our glorious Union, and as this distinguished patriot has on all occasions, by his great talents, his energy and perseverance, eminently contributed to sustain and preserve that Union, it is therefore proper that we should unite with our fellow-citizens in rendering the highest honors to his memory.

The members of this Society will assemble at the City Hall to-day, at the hour designated by the Committee of the Corporation in their advertisement in the papers, for the ceremonies to take place, for the purpose of joining in the solemnities to be observed on the melancholy occasion.

EDWARD P. DE MARELLIN (Secretary).

ANTHONY LAMB (*President*).

1853.

An application for membership having been received from Theodore Gentil on the 10th November, it was referred to Theodosius O. Fowler to investigate, who subsequently submitted the following report:

At the last semi-annual meeting of the Standing Committee, on application having been made by Mr. Theodore Gentil for admission to the Society in right of his grandfather, *Général* Stephen Rochefontaine, it was referred to the undersigned to ascertain if the claim preferred by him was sufficiently valid to entitle him to be elected as a member, provided no other impediment existed. The undersigned finds that in St. Domingo, where the mother of the applicant was born, she was known to many—who subsequently on the breaking out of the Revolution in that Island emigrated to this country—as the only daughter of *Colonel* Rochefontaine—among whom was Francis Depau, late father-in-law to the undersigned—John B. Cazaula, *Editor of the Courier des Etats-Unis*, states that he knew Madame Gentil well and all her antecedents, and is perfectly convinced of her identity with the only daughter of *Colonel* Stephen Rochefontaine.

Mr. Gentil has submitted to the undersigned the commission of Stephen Rochefontaine as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army of the Revolution, and the Diploma he received as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, both signed by George Washington.

The claim of Mr. Gentil, to be the only lineal descendant of *Colonel* Stephen Rochefontaine, appears to the undersigned fully established. The character of Mr. Gentil as a man and gentleman render him in every way worthy of being elected.³

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER.

³ Mr. Gentil was admitted to the following 4th Dec.

1854.

The following was adopted at the Anniversary meeting :

Whereas, The General Society of the Cincinnati, at their triennial meeting held in Baltimore on the 17th day of May, 1854, adopted the three following resolutions, vi.

I. *Resolved*, That each State Society shall have the full right and power to regulate the admission of members, both as to qualifications of members and the terms of admission; *Provided*, That admission be confined to the male descendants of original members or of those who are now members (including collateral branches as contemplated by the original constitution), or to the male descendants of such officers of the army or navy as may have been entitled to admission, but who failed to avail themselves thereof within the time limited by the constitution, or the male descendants of such officers of the army or navy of the Revolution as may have resigned with honor or left the service with reputation, or to the male collateral relatives of any officer who died in service without leaving issue.

II. *Resolved*, That the male descendants of those who were members of State Societies which have been dissolved may be admitted into existing Societies upon such terms as those Societies think proper to prescribe.

III. *Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be proposed to the several State Societies and their assent be requested thereto, and upon such assent being given by each of the remaining Societies, the Secretary-General shall issue notice thereof to each Society, and thereupon the said resolutions shall become operative, and each State Society shall be at liberty to act upon the power given thereby.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the assent of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati be and the same is hereby given to the first and second of the said resolutions.

Resolved, That if the assent of each of the other remaining Societies be given to the said resolutions, then, upon notice being issued by the Secretary-General as contemplated in the third of the said resolutions, the said first and second resolutions shall become and be deemed operative as a part of the constitution of this Society, and this Society shall thereafter be at liberty to act upon the power given thereby in such manner as shall hereafter be determined.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Society forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly attested, to the Secretary-General, and also to each of the remaining State Societies.

The following resolution was also adopted at the same meeting :

Resolved, That in case the assent of each of the remaining State Societies be given to the resolutions respecting the succession and admission of members, which were adopted at the last meeting of the General Society (in May, 1854) and by them proposed to the several State Societies, the Standing Committee be directed to report to the Society, at its next meeting, such *rules and regulations* as they may think proper to recommend for the admission of members under the power given by the said resolutions.

GENERAL ORDER, December 6th.

The President, with unfeigned sorrow, announces to the Society the death of the venerable *Captain* Robert Burnet, Jr., of Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y., a member of the Society, who, it is believed, was the only survivor of the commissioned officers of the Army of the Revolution.

He died at his residence on the 29th November. He was born 22d February, 1762, and was at his death ninetytwo years of age. *Captain* Burnet was appointed a lieutenant in the Artillery Corps commanded by *Genl* Lamb, when nineteen years of age. He was a true man, a brave and efficient officer, and when the American Army marched into New York at the evacuation

tion of the city by the British troops he had the honor of commanding the American guard which relieved the British rear guard stationed in the Bowery.

The spirit of patriotism which animated him at the age of nineteen appeared to burn in his bosom with a fervent energy. He was invited to come to the city to lecture with the Society and the public audience to celebrate the birthday of George Washington on the 22d February, 1811, which was intended to be celebrated with unusual splendor for the purpose of bringing into prominent view the sentiment of the patriotic party in relation to the preservation of the Union, which appeared to him to have been forgotten or disregarded by numbers of people who boldly advocated its dissolution. His opinion was asked on the subject. He stated that his government friends were such that it was impossible for him to attend the celebration, that he was always in favor of preserving the Union, and was opposed to that spirit of discord which threatened one portion of the Union against another, and that he had always been an advocate for the Union, a firm supporter of the Constitution in all its compromises, had never countenanced by his vote or influence any of the fanatics of the day, by whatever name they were called—the "Free Soil" or the "higher power" party—who denounced the Constitution as a gross violation of the law of God and the right of nature, and he enjoined it upon the members of the Cincinnati, of which he had so long been a member, to support the Union and adhere to the Constitution so long as there was a member of the Society in existence.

The members of the Society will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days as a testimony of respect to the memory of their venerable associate.

EDWARD P. DE MULFELLY (Secretary).

ANTHONY LAMB (President).

1855.

At the Anniversary meeting Mr. Hamilton offered the following, which was adopted :

"Resolved, That the future celebration of the Society be hereafter held on the 2d of November (Election Day).

1856.

On the 4th of July, certain Rules and Regulations with regard to the qualifications and admissions of members into the New York State Society were presented and referred to the Standing Committee.†

1857.

On the 4th of July, the Rules and Regulations, with regard to the qualifications and admission of members into the New York State Society, having been recommended by the Standing Committee, were adopted as follows:

† These rules were referred to the Standing Committee.

See also the Society's Circular Letter of August 1, 1857, in Frontispiece, Vol. I, page 3.

1. No person shall be admitted as a member of the Society whatever may be his conduct or character, unless he be a member of the Society under the law of a good moral character and a reputation, and by the terms of the original constitution, by the Society made lawfully by its own agents, officers and members.

¹¹ None but males, of full age, had been admitted to membership in the church; developing up a minor, had been deemed vetebi, or ineligible, but the use thereof would generally avoid the disability of exclusion.

III. The succession to the member ship shall be according to the rule of inheritance at the time of his death, otherwise expressly provided, except in all cases to the proviso of the 1st Regulation. And he who was a Member of the Army of the Revolution, who was an Original Member, shall be deemed and taken as the *Successor* to whom succession shall be derived.

In cases where, according to the rules of the common law, the inheritance would descend to two or more persons, the Society may admit either of them, as the one entitled in lineal succession, or may allow the benefit of the right of adjacency without pay, to be apportioned among all or several of the said persons.

IV. All male descendants of officers of the Revolutionary Army or Navy, who were Officers or Members of the State Society, and also all male descendants of all persons who have been, or now are, Officers, who may become Member of this State Society, shall be eligible as Members, and if admitted, may be admitted upon the following terms, viz.: The descendant entitled to a seat in said succession, according to Rule III, shall be admitted, if he is a man of good character, and if his claim to be a member is established, by payment of one month's pay of the Officer, or One and Member, upon whom he claims descent, or in whose trust he claims membership, according to the rank of such Officer, at the time he signed the rolls of the Society, provided that such sum shall in no case be less than seventy-five dollars.

V. Any member of the State Society, if no child, or having children, no descendants, the Society may upon the application of some one of the party, styled to whom any his brother's or nephew's issue, whom they may judge worthy to be a member of the Society and the person so selected, shall be entitled to receive a sum in right of such deceased member, but no greater than five dollars. If a brother or nephew, shall be allowed a succession to a member who shall have died leaving no descendants. Provided however, that the descendants of any such brother or nephew who should have been dead, may succeed to him.

VI. The male descendants, of full age, of the Original Member, or any of the State Societies, which have been dissolved, and also the male descendants residing in the State of New York of the Original Member of any State Society, may be admitted into the Society Under Twenty, upon the payment in one year of a sum equal to two months' pay in the Continental Army, of the Original Member for whom they stand, or according to the rank of such Original Member, at the time he signed the rolls of the Society of which he was a member, provided that such sum shall in no case be less one hundred and fifty dollars.

VII. No person shall be admitted a member of this Society who either or potentially endangers the cause, or looks protection from the English during the war of the Revolution.

VIII. The vote of the Society shall not be divided to constitute the person or persons, for a Member unit. It shall have divided the votes of the Society, and have computed with the same, by any rule or regulation, by law, or order of the Society.

IX. A sum money paid into the Treasury by persons admitted in pursuance of the foregoing clause, may be deducted as a debt to be considered as part of the funds of the present money belonging to the Society, and the name of the Trustee, as provided by law, by any

X. The diploma or certificate which Members are entitled, by virtue of the XIVth By-law, (doz. 1 in May, 1910), to receive upon their admission, shall be in the following form:

SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

Br. It. knows, That A. B., the legal successor or a descendant of C. D., who was a member of the Regiment of New York Infantry, holding forth the rank of the officer as described before the Regulator Society, and an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati, in the State of New York, and a resolution of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, passed on the 1st day of January, 1812, by the Society of the Cincinnati in New-York, by the Officers of the American Army of the Revolution, and its dissolution in 1783, as well as to consider of the event which gave Independence to the United States of America, and for the purpose of increasing his acquaintance in deep history, as well as in the present state, and of uniting in acts of brotherly affection among the members of his party and friends, the Member constituting an

In witness whereof, the New York state of the Confederate States of America,
by their President and Vice-President, have caused to be signed
this one thousand fifth day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

211111

1000

¹ At the adoption of the term "moral hazard," see, e.g.,

1858.

The following schedule, taken from the War Department, of the monthly pay of Officers of the Revolution, was adopted at the Anniversary meeting on the 5th of July, as a criterion for the Society's use:

\$100 to \$180.	Major Generals.
100 00.	Secretary to the General.
128 00.	Brigadiers and Adjutant General.
100 00.	Commissary Generals and Paymaster General.
100 00.	Colonels of Artillery.
90 00.	Cavalry.
80 00.	Infantry.
60 00.	Lieutenant-Colonels.
90 00.	Field Commissary of Military Stores.
80 00.	Quartermasters, Deputy Commissary and Chief Engineer.
62 45.	Majors of Artillery.
62 45.	Cavalry.
50 00.	" Infantry.
50 00.	Captains of Artillery.
40 00.	Cavalry.
40 00.	Infantry.
35 00.	Second Lieutenants of Artillery.
30 00.	" Infantry. Ensigns or Cornets.
30 00.	Regimental Paymasters and Clothiers (additional).
30 00.	Captains.
25 00.	Surgeons.
10 00.	Mates.
102 50.	Director of the Hospital Department.
100 00.	Deputy Physician " "
42 00.	Apothecary and Surveyor of the Hospital Department.
90 00.	Surgeons.
100 00.	Captains in the Navy.
30 00.	Lieutenant.

GENERAL ORDER, Albany, March 6th.

With deep sorrow the President announces the death of Matthew C. Perry, a *Post Captain* in the Navy, and an honorary member of the Cincinnati.

Without enumerating the various services of this distinguished man, it is enough to say that they stand conspicuous in the naval history of our country.

Matthew Perry always sustained the character of an honorable and upright man. He was a true friend and an ornament to his profession. His death will be mourned by all who enjoyed his personal acquaintance, regretted his loss, professional associates, and acknowledged by all a loss to the country.

In token of their respect for his memory, the members will be in mourning for thirty days.

ALEXANDER B. THOMAS, S. C. RICHARD ARICK DE WEE, C. L. Z. COOK,

GENERAL ORDER, New York, June 30th.

The public ceremonies on the occasion of the removal of the remains of *ex-President* Monroe

to Virginia, will take place on Friday, July 2d, under the direction of the Special Committee of the Common Council.

Mr. Monroe was a member of the Virginia State Society. He joined the Army of the Revolution in 1776, as a *sutler*, and brought with him from Virginia a company of artillery, which he raised and commanded. At the battle of Trenton *Captain*, afterwards *Colonel* Monroe, greatly distinguished himself. He received a severe wound through the breast, by which he was disabled for nearly a year. After his recovery he was appointed *Aide de Camp* to *Major General* Lord Stirling, and continued on his staff for some time. He was subsequently elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was a member in 1783, when *General* Washington resigned his commission to that body.

After the war *Colonel* Monroe was appointed Minister to France, and subsequently Secretary of State and Secretary of War. He was elected President of the United States, 4th March, 1817, and held that high office for two terms.

Mr. Monroe died in this city on the 4th July, 1831.

Members of the Cincinnati will take the place which may be assigned them at the obsequies, by the Special Committee of the Common Council.

The insignia will be in mourning until the 5th of July.

ALEX. B. THOMPSON (*Secretary*). RICHARD VARICK DE WITT (*Acting President*).

At the special meeting of the Society held on Evacuation Day of this year, at the Everett House, the Secretary presented a communication from Mr. Thomas L. Servoss, enclosing a letter addressed to the *Baron Steuben*, President of the N. Y. State Society of the Cincinnati, by John Pintard, Sagamore of the St. Tammany Society or Columbian Order, as follows :

SIR : In behalf of the Society of St. Tammany or the Columbian Order, I have the honor to present you with a *Calumet of peace*, as a pledge of that friendship which they wish to cultivate with the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

Established upon national principles, the Columbian Order consider your Society as brothers, with whom they desire to promote a mutual interchange of civilities. As the junior establishment, it accordingly makes the first advances, and it rests with you to determine how far it will be agreeable to cultivate a friendly intercourse between the two Societies.

That every true son of America may be connected by one bright chain of friendship, and ever smoke the Calumet of peace in the sunshine of prosperity, and under the protection of the Great Spirit of freedom, is the earnest prayer of our Society, in whose behalf I have the honor to subscribe myself your friend and well-wisher,

JOHN PINTARD (*Secretary*).

New York, 13th May, 1790.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Servoss, that Mr. Pintard's letter be placed on the archives, and that the Acting President be requested to write Mr. Servoss in acknowledgment of the donation.

1861.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee on May 21st, on motion of Mr. Hoffman, the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the book of minutes of the Society:

Whereas, Our fathers founded the Society of the Cincinnati to the intent that their children should always preserve that love of country and loyalty to its government which they held to be the duty of patriots and of soldiers; and

Resolved, They then declared it to be their unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective States that union and national honor, so essentially necessary to their happiness and to the future dignity of the American empire; and

Resolved, The Government they founded on these eternal principles is now threatened by those who resist its authority and defy its laws; therefore

Resolved, That, as members of the Society of the Cincinnati, it is our sacred duty to guard with vigilance the inheritance we have received from our fathers, and to transmit it to our children unimpaired and inviolate.

Resolved, That we do utterly deny the right of secession, and hold that no State can rightfully withdraw from that union of which it forms a part.

Resolved, That the first duty of a soldier is to the Government he has sworn to support, and that we do therefore utterly condemn the conduct of those officers who have violated their oaths, and deserted their flag, and hold them to be unworthy successors to the heroes of the Revolution.

Resolved, That it is our duty as citizens of the United States, to support its Government, to enforce its authority, to uphold its laws, and to this sacred duty we, in the spirit of our fathers, and in their immortal words, do hereby pledge our lives and fortunes and our sacred honor.

It was also on motion

Moved, That a committee be appointed to consider and report whether, in their opinion, it is desirable that the Society should raise a regiment of infantry, for the defence of the Government, and a sketch be prepared that it is so desirable, to prepare an report to the Standing Committee a plan for organizing such regiment.

It was ordered that the committee consist of the president (Mr. Fish) and two members of the Standing Committee (Mr. William Hoffman and Mr. Earl Douglass).

On the following 4th July the Committee, to whom it was referred to consider the propriety of raising a regiment of infantry, to be offered to the President of the United States for the defence of the Government, beg leave to

Moved, That the Society consider it advisable to take executive steps in the matter, before the meeting of the General Society.

The Committee was thereupon discharged.

1862.

At the Anniversary meeting the following was adopted:

Resolved, A meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati is appointed to be held in this city on the 1st of November, A.D. 1862, thereto.

Resolved, That an entertainment be provided by this Society during their sitting, and that a Committee of three members be appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and to transmit the same to the Secretary of this Society, to the other associations of General Society, and to the members of the same for their meeting, and that the treasurer pay the expenses of the same, on the amount appropriated by the Committee of Arrangements, namely, Dr. Fisher, Mr. Toplitz, and Mr. Earl Douglass.



Wm. H. Harrison

1865.

GENERAL ORDER, April 22d.

The members of the Society are requested to join in the funeral procession of the late President of the United States. The sons of those who perilled their lives to found a Nation, mourn the loss of one who perished in the firm maintenance of that Nation's existence. But while they mourn the martyr, they had the assurance that a Nation's name and a Nation's honor, strike deep their roots in the soil moistened by the martyr's blood.

The blood of Lincoln is shed, in the completion of the work for which the blood of Washington was freely risked.

The members of the Society will assemble on Tuesday next at such time and place, and will take such position in the line of the procession, as shall be designated by the authorities in charge of the arrangements. They are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and also to wear, in the procession, their order properly draped.

MARCUS WHITNEY, *Secy. Com.*

HAMILTON FISH (*Prov. M. D.*)

At the Anniversary meeting the following was

Resolved. That this Society avail itself of the first opportunity since the assassination of the late President of the United States, to record its profound abhorrence of the foul crime that deprived the Nation of its chosen head, and to perpetuate its appreciation of the noble virtues, the unflinching honesty, the stern simplicity, the devoted adherence to principle, and the comprehensive philanthropy of Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President of the United States.

Resolved. That we recognize assassination and individual murder as following naturally and logically in the train of a causeless and unprincipled revolt against a benign, gentle, and self-imposed Government—a revolt instigated by lust, jealousy, and sectional prejudice—a revolt aiming at the enslavement and oppression of a race, and the overthrow of a Constitutional Government—a revolt directed and led on by the unholy ambition of unprincipled leaders, misguiding a contending and generous constituency—a revolt marked in its conduct by a cruelty and ferocity, unknown to Christian and civilized nations, by a treatment of prisoners taken in war, revolting to every feeling and sense of humanity, and which will forever associate the names of Andersonville, Belle Isle, the Libby Prison, and the inhuman authors and perpetrators of the enormities there committed, with the most atrocious cruelties, that disgrace the darkest pages of history.

Resolved. That holding treason to be the height of crime, we believe that justice to the living and to the dead—to the vindication of right—to the stability of government—and to the future peace of the nation requires stern and exemplary punishment to be awarded to the prime instigators and leaders of the late rebellion, while we hail with delight, the far-reaching amnesty which the wise councils of the present enlightened head of the nation, has proclaimed to those who had been drawn into the schemes, of designing traitors and ambitious and unprincipled leaders.

Resolved. That after four years of strife, we hail with delight the return of peace, the confirmed integrity of the Union, the preservation of the Constitution, and the train of blessings and privileges which it secures; that forgetting the animosities of the late conflict, we would remember only the great lessons which its history teaches. We hail with joy and pride to the cherished recollections of the years that preceded it—an open our arms to embrace with sincere affection, brothers returning to their inheritance of a common parentage, and to the re-enactment of the laws, the Constitution and the Union, secured to them and to us by the valor, and cemented by the blood of a common ancestry.

Resolved. That we extend to each and every of the slaves, now subjects of the Cincinnati, our cordial congratulations, on the day designated by its founders, as the common anniver-

city, and we desire to express to each of them, the assurances of friendship, affection, and brotherly love, and to record anew, our subscription to the principles, which their fathers and ours, declared to be immutable and to form the basis of our Society. We therefore declare, that we will, hereinafter, in incessant attention, to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which our fathers fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing; and an inalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective States, that union and national honor, so essentially necessary, to their happiness, and to the dignity of the American Empire.

GENERAL ORDER, February 15th.

The President announces with deep regret to the Society, the death of their venerable and beloved associate Philip Schuyler at his residence in Pelham, Westchester County, on Sunday the 12th inst., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. Schuyler entered the Society in July 1811, in right of his grandfather, the illustrious Major General Schuyler of the Army of the Revolution. He filled various positions, both under the State and National Government, and in every relation of life exhibited the same earnest, just, sincere and generous character; warm in his friendships and affectionate in a remarkable degree in his domestic relations, he had endeared to himself a large number of devoted friends, who will long cherish the memory of his name and his virtues.

The members of the Society are requested to attend his funeral, wearing the usual badge of mourning, on Wednesday the 15th inst., at one o'clock p.m., at Christ Church, Pelham, by order of

MARSHAL WHEELERS, S.A.D.

HAMILTON FISH (*Pres. Genl.*)

1867.

Mr. William Irving Graham, the Secretary, at the meeting of the Standing Committee, on November 25th, read a letter from the Secretary of the Maryland State Society, announcing that that Society had adopted a Rule that any "existing members had the right to name one gentleman of the blood of an original member, and that said nominee, if elected, shall enjoy all the rights of the Institution, except voting on any amendment to the Constitution," and also stating that the Annual Meeting of the Maryland Society will hereafter be held on the 22d day of February.

1871.

GENERAL ORDER, February 15th.

The Society will meet at Delmonico's, 14th Street and 5th Avenue, on Wednesday Evening, February 22d, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of celebrating the 10th Anniversary of Washington's Birthday. An appropriate address will be delivered by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D.D.

WALTER LEVENS, GUARDIAN, S.A.D.

HAMILTON FISH (*Pres. Genl.*)

At the Anniversary meeting of this year it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed with power to call a meeting of the Society on the 2d of November, a.m., or the 2d day of February, and to prevail a suitable collation, the same to be continued, in agency, during the pleasure of the Society.

1873.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee, May 22, it was

Resolved, That the Institution of this Society, together with abstracts of the proceedings of the General Society and of the New York State Society down to the present time, also a full list of the members of this Society, together with the revised By-Laws, be printed to the number of five hundred copies, under the direction of the Secretary.

At the Anniversary meeting it was

Resolved, That John Cochrane, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Pierre Van Cortlandt, John Schuyler, and the *Secretary*, Marinus Willett, be appointed a Committee on the *Centennial Celebration* to be held at Philadelphia in 1876.

1874.

At the Anniversary meeting of this year the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, for the *tricennial meeting** of the General Society, to be held in New York 12th May, 1875, namely, John W. Greaton, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., and General John Cochrane.

1875.

At the Anniversary meeting, held on the 5th of July, on motion of Mr. Walton White Evans, the following was adopted :

Resolved, That John Schuyler, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., William H. Crosby, and the *Secretary*, Marinus Willett, be a Committee to whom all applications for membership be referred, who shall report to the Standing Committee on the same; and further

Resolved, That applications now in the hands of the several Committees and not acted on, be referred to the said Committee.

The securities of the Society were ordered at this meeting to be assigned and stand in the names of the following *Trustees*, viz.: Hamilton Fish, William S. Popham, and William H. Crosby, *their survivors, successors, or assigns*.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee on 3d of November, *General Cochrane* and Mr. Schuyler were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the annual dinner.

* The meetings, collations, and Banquet were held at Delaware Avenue, where carriages were provided during the afternoon for many of the members, at the different points of interest in Manhattan Island. Mr. Hazard also entertained them with a dinner at the Union Club House.

1876.

At the Anniversary meeting of this year Mr. Alexander H. Hammond presented the Society with a very finely executed oil painting of his father, Abijah Hammond, a Lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, in full uniform, wearing the Order of the Cincinnati on his left breast.

General Cochrane submitted the report of the *Centennial Committee*, which was as follows :

"That in compliance with the duties devolved upon them by their appointment they in due time opened a correspondence with each of the six existing State Societies upon the subject of the time, place and manner of their celebrating the Centennial Year of the Republic, that each of the State Societies having consented to be governed by whatever their delegates at their meeting in Philadelphia—on the 18th of July, 1876—should decide, it was then and there determined that there should be a suitable meeting of an informal character of the several State Societies in Philadelphia, on the 19th of October, 1876, the anniversary of the surrender in 1781, of Cornwallis to the united armies of France and the United States of America."

Your Committee further report that the reunion of the several State Societies took place in accordance with the recommendation of their delegates at Philadelphia on the 18th and 19th of October, 1876, and that all the State Societies, with the exception of South Carolina, were represented on the occasion and participated therein—also that at an informal meeting held on that day the following was adopted :

Motion. We, the descendants of officers of the Revolutionary Army, have met in this city of Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the nation; and,

Whereas, It is right and proper that we should give expression to our feelings, on this deeply interesting occasion, therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with feelings of unmixed satisfaction the evidences we see around us of the wonderful progress our country has made in the great march of development and improvement.

Resolved, That the great success which has attended the *Centennial Exposition* of the country, to which all the nations of the earth have contributed of their material resources, should be a source of great pride to all the citizens of the Republic, and that we, in common with them, rejoice in the evidence thus afforded of the high position our country has assumed amongst the nations of the world.

Resolved, That we will never cease to cherish with feelings of veneration and respect the memory of the great men who founded this Society, and who, by their efforts and sacrifices in the cause of freedom, started our country on the career which has produced such grand results.

Resolved, That we will give our best efforts to the perpetuation of this Society, forming as it does a link between the present and the past, and calculated as it is to foster a spirit of true patriotism and love of country, and to promote feelings of veneration for the great men and the great deeds of the past.

Resolved, That we congratulate the managers and officers of the *Centennial Exposition* on the very capable manner in which they have conducted its affairs, and on the great success which has attended their efforts.

The members were, upon invitation from *General Hawley*, the President of the *Exposition*, received at the entrance on the 19th of October, and marched in procession into the grounds and up to the Judges' Hall, where the *Exposition Committee* received them, and, after a few happy words of welcome, conducted them to the various places of interest. In the evening the members

were entertained with a very elaborate and brilliant banquet at the Reform Club-House, in Chestnut Street, given by the Hon. George W. Harris, *Secretary General* and President of the Pennsylvania State Society.

1877.

The Committee charged with the duty of ascertaining and verifying the names of the *original members of the New York State Society*, reported on the 1st of July that they had succeeded in finding the original Roll of the New York State Society, which had been lost or missing from the archives since the year 1850. It was discovered in an old trunk of papers in Illinois in the possession of a married daughter of a former Secretary.

1878.

An application for membership having been presented in 1875 to the Society by Dr. T. Matlack Cheeseman, M. D., asking the right of admission from his grandfather's brother, who was killed with Montgomery in Canada, the Committee reported that under the institution the right of representation in the Society was only extended to the "*offspring* of those who died in the service," and as Dr. Cheeseman was not such offspring, his application could not be entertained. Upon investigation it appeared Dr. Cheeseman subsequently made application to be admitted in the New Jersey State Society, where he was, on the following 4th of July, admitted. The New York State Society then appealed to the General Society, which met in May, 1878, at Philadelphia, for a decision whether the action of the New Jersey State Society should be sustained. The matter was referred by them to the Committee on By-Laws for investigation. (This Committee has not as yet made their report.)

1879.

At the Standing Committee meeting held on the 9th of May, *General John Cochrane* was added to the Committee on applications in the place of the *Secretary*, Mr. Willett, who had resigned.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted at the Annual Meeting:

H. R. 1. Certain portions of the "Rules and Regulation," cap. I, pt. I, July 1877, are already incorporated in the Institution and By-Laws of the Society; and

H. R. 2. Other portions of the same have expired, and are therefore hereby

R. 1. That such of these "Rules and Regulation," conflict with the Institution and By-Laws of the Society be incorporated in the By-Laws, and all the remaining be rejected.

1880.

BY-LAWS

.M. J. H.

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1880. — RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1880.

I. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, each of whom shall in virtue of his office be a member of the Standing Committee.

II. The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting in the City of New York, on the Fourth of July in each year, unless that day fall on Sunday, in which case the Annual Meeting shall be held on the following day. Extraordinary meetings may be called by the President or, in case of his death, absence from the State, or inability to act, by the Vice-President. Public notice of all meetings of the Society shall be given in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, by advertisement, for two days preceding the day of meeting.

III. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society if he be present, but if absent the Vice-President shall preside; if both be absent the meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman appointed by the members.

IV. The presence of at least fifteen members shall be necessary for the transaction of any business which may authorize or involve the expenditure of money, or the admission of new members, or the election of Honorary Members. Nine shall constitute a quorum for all other purposes, but no business shall be transacted at an extraordinary meeting which shall authorize or lead to the expenditure of money, nor shall any appropriation of money be made at such meeting.

V. The officers of the Society shall be elected at the Annual Meeting in each year; at which time there shall also be elected a committee of eight members who, together with the officers of the Society, shall constitute the Standing Committee. There shall also be elected, at the same time, five delegates, to represent the Society in any meeting of the General Society which may be held during the ensuing year.

VI. The election of the officers of the Society, including the members of the Standing Committee and delegates to the General Society, shall be decided by ballot, and the person having the largest number of votes cast for the respective places shall be elected. The vote upon the admission of new members, and the election of Honorary Members, shall also in all cases be taken by ballot; and the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members present and

voting shall be necessary for the admission of a new member, and of three-fourths of those present and voting for the election of an Honorary Member.

VII. It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to take care of the general concerns of the Society, as well as of all matters specially committed to them by the Society. They shall annually appoint a sub-committee of three of their own number to examine the Treasurer's accounts and to make report thereon to the Society at its Annual Meeting. They shall examine and audit all bills and claims against the Society, and shall authorize the payment of what they shall deem just demands. They shall, from the funds of the Society, afford such relief to the members, or the families of deceased members, who may in their judgment be proper objects for the beneficence of the Society, in such sums and at such times as they shall think proper. They shall grant warrants upon the Treasurer for all claims which they shall audit and pass and for all payments which they shall authorize; but the aggregate of the expenditures authorized by the Committee to be paid, including all sums distributed in aid of members or their families, in any one year, shall not exceed the annual income for the year arising from the productive permanent funds of the Society. The Committee shall have power, from time to time, with the concurrence of the Trustees referred to in the eleventh of these By-Laws, or a majority of them, or of the survivors or survivor of them, from time to time, to call in any of the moneys belonging to the Society, and to invest the same, and to change the investments of the Society's funds. They shall have power to appoint proper persons to fill any offices or places which shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, except as hereinafter provided in By-Law XI: such appointments to continue until the place be filled by an election by the Society at an Annual Meeting. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Society at reasonable times, and which shall be laid before the Society and be read at the Annual Meetings.

VIII. Five members of the Standing Committee shall be a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but no payment of money shall be authorized unless seven members be present.

IX. Every person desirous of becoming a member of the Society shall make application, in writing, to the Standing Committee, setting forth distinctly and clearly his claim to be admitted. The Committee shall advise thereon, and may require any proof which they may deem proper in support of such claim, or any testimonial with respect to the character and standing of the applicant, and they shall report, in writing, the facts of the case together with their opinion to the Society. No person shall be admitted as a member unless he shall be twenty-one years of age, nor unless his claim and application for admission shall have been before the Standing Committee prior to the day of the meeting on which he may be voted for as a member.

Section 1. No person shall be admitted a member of the Society (whatever may be his relation to an original or other member of the Society) unless he be of good moral character and reputation, and be (in the language of the original institution) "judged worthy of becoming its supporter and member."

Section 2. Eligibility to membership in succession, devolving upon a minor,

shall be deemed vested in such minor, but the use thereof shall remain in abeyance until the disability cease or be removed.

Section 3. Lineal succession to membership shall be according to the rules of inheritance at the common law, unless otherwise expressly provided, subject in all cases to the provisions of the Institution. And the Officer of the Army or Navy of the Revolution, who was an Original Member, shall be deemed and taken as the "proprietor," from whom succession shall be derived.

Section 4. If any member of this State Society have died, or shall hereafter die, leaving no descendant (the eldest male line having become otherwise extinct), the Society may, upon the application of some one of the parties, select from among his brothers or nephews some one whom they may judge worthy to be a member of the Society, and the person so selected shall be entitled to the succession of such deceased member; provided, however, that no collateral relative other than a brother or nephew, shall be admitted in succession to such member, and that the descendants of any such brother or nephew who shall have been so admitted, may succeed to him.

Section 5. The eldest male descendant, of full age, of any Original Member of any of the State Societies which have been dissolved, and also the eldest male descendant, if residing in the State of New York, of any Original Member of any State Society, may be admitted into this Society (if judged worthy) upon the payment into the Treasury of a sum equal to one month's pay in the Continental Service, of the Original Member from whom the applicant claims descent, according to the rank of such Original Member, at the time he signed the roll of the Society of which he was a member, together with legal interest thereon computed from the Society's organization to the time of such admission, provided that such sum shall in no case be less than five hundred dollars, unless by special order of this Society.

Section 6. No person shall be admitted a member of this Society whose ancestor adhered to, or took protection from the Enemy during the war of the Revolution.

X. No person shall be admitted a member of the Society, and no Honorary Member shall be elected, except at an Annual Meeting, and no person shall be elected an Honorary Member without having been openly proposed as such at the immediately preceding Annual Meeting, and an entry of the fact being made upon the minutes.

XI. All investments of the funds of the Society shall continue to be, as heretofore, in the names of three Trustees, and of the survivors of them, as joint tenants. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of either of such Trustees, the place shall be filled by the Society at its next regular meeting; but if at any time there be two vacancies, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee forthwith to fill the same, which appointment shall be valid until others be appointed in their place by the Society; and immediately upon the appointment of any new Trustee or Trustees, all investments of the Society's funds shall be transferred to the joint names of the then existing Trustees as joint tenants.

Section 1. All money paid into the Treasury by persons admitted, in pursuance of the foregoing rules and regulations, shall be considered as part of the

funds or principal money belonging to the Society, and shall be kept in the name of the Trustees.

XII. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society and of the Standing Committee, and shall have the custody of the books and papers belonging to the Society.

XIII. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Society arising from the interest or income of the Society's funds, or other sources of revenue. He shall keep an account with some Bank or Trust Company, or both, in the City of New York, in which he shall deposit all moneys so received by him, on account of the Society, in the name and to the credit of "The New York State Society of the Cincinnati," subject to draft upon checks signed by the Treasurer of the Society for the time being. He shall keep regular accounts and submit them to the inspection of the Standing Committee whenever required by them to do so. He shall present an annual report and account of all moneys received and paid out by him during the year, and shall submit the same, together with the vouchers for his payments, to the Auditing Committee, to be appointed by the Standing Committee, in time that the same may be examined by them and be presented to the Society at their Annual Meeting, except the payment of the expenses attending the Anniversary Meeting of the Society, which may be paid by him upon the order of the President or Vice-President, countersigned by the Secretary.

XIV. Every member, upon his admission, shall be entitled to receive a Diploma or Certificate of Membership, to be signed by the President of the State Society and countersigned by the Secretary, for which Diploma he shall pay the Treasurer, before signing the roll of the Society, the sum of ten dollars. The fees thus paid shall be for the use of the Society and be considered as part of the revenue for the current year.

XV. All officers, delegates, trustees, and members of the Standing Committee, shall continue in their respective authorities until the election of others in their stead.

XVI. No rule or by-law shall be altered or repealed or suspended unless such alteration, repeal or suspension shall have been proposed at one Annual Meeting and agreed to at the next, and no new rule or by-law shall be made (except upon the written recommendation of the Standing Committee unless it shall have been proposed at one Annual Meeting and agreed to at the next).

XVII. Stated meetings of the Standing Committee shall be held at least twice in each year, as nearly as may be, at intervals of six months. The time and place of meeting, whether stated or special, shall be named by the President, or in case of his death, absence or inability to act, by the Vice-President. Notice of the time and place of meeting shall be given in writing by the Secretary to each member of the Committee at least two days before the meeting.

In case of the death, absence or inability to act of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary shall designate the time and place of such meeting, and in case of his death, absence or inability to act, the meeting may be called by the Treasurer, or by any three members of the Standing Committee.

XVIII. The Society shall at the Annual Meeting each year, from among its members, elect a Chaplain and a Physician, each of whom shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Standing Committee.

XIX. Whenever any person shall be admitted to the right to become a member of the Society, it shall be the duty of the Secretary forthwith to give him notice thereof, and the person thus admitted must immediately thereupon subscribe the roll and pay whatever may be required by the rules or regulations, by-laws or order of the Society, and in case he neglect so to do for the space of one year from the date of the vote or election admitting him to the right to become a member, such vote or election shall be, and be deemed and held to be, revoked, annulled, inoperative and entirely void, and he shall not thereafter be entitled to subscribe the roll or be considered in any way as a member of the Society, or entitled to become such, unless upon a new application for admission he shall again be admitted to such right.

XX. The fund of this State Society, having been contributed by its members at its formation, is held for the relief of the hereditary members thereof and their families who may be in need of such relief, and, therefore, cannot be appropriated to the relief of those whose ancestors were not original members of this State Society : *Provided*, that the members admitted to this Society in the right of an original member of any of the State Societies that have been dissolved, and the members admitted in the right of an original member of any State Society, who shall have paid, as a condition of their membership, into the Treasury of this Society, such sum as this State Society may from time to time establish, shall have the same claim on the fund of this Society, as if the original members, in whose right they were admitted, had contributed their month's pay thereto.

To the Sirs (Mr. Fish having read before the Society, at the annual meeting, a letter from the President of the South Carolina State Society, in reference to commemorating the centennial anniversary of the *battle of Cowpens*, which occurred on the 17th January, 1781, the following was adopted :

Whereas, This Society recognize the importance of the battle of Cowpens, in its result toward the attainment of independence, the creation of a nation, and desires to unite with the patriotic citizens of all an every part of the territory embraced within the limits of our common country in the commemoration of the events which made us a nation and gave us the precious rights of freedom, and a recognized place among the family of nations ; and

Hence, by the reason of the absence of the Legislature of the State of New York, no action can be taken in behalf of the State by its authorisation in participation in the contemplated commemoration ; and

Hence, some of the original members of this State Society participated in the said battle, and all of its members, past, and present, have sympathized with those who were actors in the gallant strife of Monckton, and in his victory over Tarleton, which check'd the onward march of the enemy, who had successfully overrun our Southern territory.

Resolved, That this Society does cheerfully unite in the proposed commemoration and in the project to erect a monument in memory and in honor of the event and of those who shone in the victory, and for this purpose contributes the suggested sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Resolved, That Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Cochran and Mr. Crosby be a committee to co-operate with the Governor of this State, and with such others as may be duly authorized by or in behalf of other States, or by any of the State Societies of the Cincinnati, or in failure of any other being thus authorized, then of themselves to take such measures in conjunction with the Committee of which the Mayor of Charleston is Chairman, as may be advisable, and proper in that direction, for the attainment of the object.

1881.

At the Anniversary meeting the following *Report of the Delegates* to the General Society, which met in Charleston on the 13th of April last, was read:

In general no formal report in writing has been heretofore made by your Delegates to the Triennial Meetings of the Society, but the proceedings of the General Society in Charleston on 13th April, 1871, were so serious, and involved so wide a departure from the "Immutables" principles and the uniform action of the Society, that a statement of the course of your Delegates at that meeting seems to them not only to be justified but required.

This departure arose with reference to the admission of the revived Rhode Island Society to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

This question had appeared first in the Triennial Meeting at Boston, May 29, 1872, and was referred to a Committee of which Admiral Thatcher was Chairman. This Committee reported, and their report was agreed to and ordered placed on its Minutes. It declared that it might be expedient and proper for the General Society to consider any such application for readmission *Provided, however, that conditions satisfactory evidence had been presented that the amount of the fund existing at the time of the insurrection of the Society had been fully made up with simple interest.*

At the Triennial Meeting in Philadelphia in 1878, delegates from the Rhode Island Society appeared and claimed admission. The application was referred to a Committee of Five, one from each of the States present, who were directed to inquire into the circumstances attending the dissolution of any Society, "the distribution of the funds," &c. Two reports were presented to the Society, but a resolution was adopted to recommit the application to the Committee for fuller information and to report at the next meeting.

This next meeting was the Triennial Meeting in Charleston on 13th April last, when the Delegates from Rhode Island again attended.

The Committee of Five made a very full and very clear report of the most impartial character, through their Chairman, Gen. Cochrane. The report was unanimous, save out of two members from the various States being present and agreeing upon the following facts based upon written evidence of the Rhode Island Society and its officers and the Records of the Bank.

From the report it appeared that on 4th July, 1832, a resolution was adopted by the Society that it be dissolved and the funds be divided and distributed among the original members and their heirs and representatives, and a Committee, composed of the President, Treasurer and John S. Dexter, was appointed to carry the resolution into effect. It is true no quorum was present at this meeting, but the Committee acted for several years, and did substantially divide all the invested funds and cash of the Society, amounting on 1st Janst, 1832, to more than \$4,400, among its members in pursuance of the resolution, and for a period of more than forty years this resolution to dissolve the Society and divide its funds was acted upon and acquiesced in without a vestige of protest in any quarter.

The Committee also found that a further sum of between \$1,000 and \$1,200 had been expended, but in the absence of any evidence to the contrary assumed that it had been applied to the legitimate objects of the Society, and took no account of it. It appeared that the practice of the late Treasurer Col. John S. Dexter, was to destroy the papers of the Society and that this practice was continued by his grand-daughter under his direction in 1873, in regard to the papers of the Rhode Island Society under his control.

With this unanimous report of a Committee establishing the foregoing facts, your Delegates were confronted by the Intitiation adopted by the Fathers in 1783, for the performance of which, in their own words, they "solemnly pledged to each other their sacred honor." That pledge is binding upon us, their descendants, if we would be in character, as in deed, their worthy successors. They declared in the Intitiation that certain principles should be "invariably" form the basis of the Society, and among these immutable principles were "the most substantial acts of beneficence toward those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it."

To form funds for these acts of beneficence each officer gave one month's pay, which they declared "shall remain forever to the use of the State Society, *the interest only* of which, if necessary, to be appropriated to the use of the unfortunate."

A more sacred trust could scarcely have been devised. The State Societies were Trustees, and the unfortunate descendants of Revolutionary officers, the *cestui que-trusts* for whose benefit the trust was created.

It was clear, then, that the Society in Rhode Island not only had dissolved, but had remained in that State between forty and fifty years, showing on their part total want of interest in it, but had deliberately committed a breach of this trust and wrongfully divided the principal and interest of the Revolutionary Fund among its members against the injunction of those who created it, that it should remain for ever, and thereby violating the principle declared immutable by the Founders, of extending acts of beneficence toward the unfortunate. This principle, too, being the only one that has any practical operation at this day.

Under such circumstances no choice was left to your Delegates. They went as far as they were at liberty to go, and one of them offered resolutions, which appear in the Minutes, to admit the Society in Rhode Island to membership on condition that the Funds which had been misappropriated should be made good at any time within three years, to the satisfaction of the President-General. A motion to lay this on the table, and thus cut off debate, was made for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the Society. This motion was carried by 21 to 13 votes, and a subsequent resolution moved by the same delegate to admit the Society in Rhode Island without conditions to full membership prevailed by a like majority, giving an unfortunate air of preconcerted action to the whole proceeding.

Upon the unanimous report of the Committee of Five, there could of course be no question as to the misconduct of the Society in Rhode Island in the past, and your Delegates, assuming on the part of their brethren who differed from them an equal interest with themselves in the fair fame and character of the Society, sought an explanation of the grounds on which their action was based. This was given, and was in substance that the transactions referred to occurred many years ago, and that the Delegates who appeared had not taken any part in them personally, but had unequivocally condemned them. This seemed to your Delegates to be wholly unsound. The Rhode Island Delegation did not present themselves as individuals, as in that character they could not have been admitted to the General Society, but claimed to represent the Society in Rhode Island of 1783, and asked its admission, with all its features of omission and commission upon its head, and unless the General Society were ready to condone its offences, and bear a part of the odium justly attaching to them, the only course left was to readmit upon restitution of the Funds.

Your Delegates still hope that the Society in Rhode Island will of their own motion replace the money and dissipate in part the cloud now hanging over the General Society.

In this unfortunate proceeding it was some relief to know that Massachusetts and New York stood side by side in maintaining, so far as they could, the ancient, and until this year, the unsullied honor and principles of the General Society. Though in a minority of States, they represented, as is supposed, a majority of the members of the Society, and if they had the misfortune to differ from so many of their associates, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they had adhered to the principles of the Institution, and were supported by the recorded opinions of such illustrious original members as Charles Colesworth Pinckney, Allen McLane and others.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN COCHRANE (*Chairman*).

On motion, the following remarks made by Mr. Hamilton were ordered to be printed, and accompany the above report:

Mr. Pinckney at Boston, Oct. 20, 1783.

In admitting the Report just read, your Delegates to the Triennial Meeting at Charleston have brought to a close the performance of what has been to them a painful duty. This feeling

is rendered stronger and deeper by the sadness, anxiety and gloom that hang over us, in common with the whole nation, to-day.

By referring to the printed Minutes of the Proceedings at Charleston, in the hands of the members, it will be seen that the report just made is based upon, and taken substantially from those Minutes, and that there can be no reasonable doubt of the accuracy of the Minutes and unfortunately of the inevitable inferences to be drawn from them.

For myself, I confess—though it may show a lack of fortitude—that with the deep affection and interest I have always hitherto felt in the Society of the Cincinnati, and which it was my right and duty to feel, these proceedings at Charleston have caused me much regret and pain, since unless we cherish the sacred memories, and give full, loyal, adherence to the principles of the Founders, the Society of the Cincinnati can exist only in name.

On motion, the following resolution was also adopted :

Resolved, That the Report of the Delegates to the Triennial Meeting of the General Society, in Charleston, in 1881, be approved and placed upon the Minutes of the Society, and that a printed copy thereof and of this Resolution be transmitted by the Secretary to the Secretary-General and also to the several State Societies.

Also the following was adopted :

Whereas, The General Society of the Cincinnati, at the meeting held in Charleston, in April, 1881, “*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of one from each State Society, to be chosen at the meetings of the State Societies, on the 4th of July next (viz.: the 4th of July, 1881), the one chosen, if unable to attend, to have the right, with the approval of the Society, to appoint a substitute, to which shall be added the President General as Chairman of the Committee, and that said Committee be instructed and shall have power to revise and modify the old, and present any new rules and ordinances that they may think best,” and further as provided in the said resolution of the General Society, and

Whereas, This State Society of New York has, in pursuance of the said resolution, appointed General John Cochrane to be the member of the said Committee from this State Society, therefore

Resolved, That this Society doth approve, and hereby gives power to General Cochrane, the member of the Committee from the New York State Society, if at any time he be unable to attend, to appoint a substitute in his place on the said Committee, and such substitute from time to time to change, and a new substitute to appoint, and further

Resolved, That in case the said General Cochrane be at any time unable either to attend or to appoint a substitute as above provided, that the Presiding Officer of this Society (for the time being) be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint another member of this State Society, as the member of such Committee from the New York State Society, with like powers of substitution as above expressed, and

Whereas, The scope of power granted to the proposed Committee is large, and may involve the future interests and business of the Society, it is the opinion of this State Society, that care and deliberation be had, and opportunity afforded, if need be, to consult and confer not only among the members of the Committee, but possibly with the several State Societies, or with the officers thereof, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, it is not expedient to attempt to hasten the conclusions of the Committee in anticipation of a meeting of the General Society, prior to the regular time of its meeting, and further

Resolved, That the New York State Society does not favor the assembling of a General Meeting during the present year, there being, in its opinion, no adequate object to compensate the expense and inconvenience of bringing delegates together so soon after the General Meeting held in April last.

Also the following was adopted :

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati have heard with heartfelt sorrow and indignation, of the murderous assault upon James A. Garfield, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and they desire to express to his family, their deep sympathy in the distressing calamity which has so suddenly overwhelmed them in the deepest grief, and to join their prayers with those of the whole community, that our heavenly Father may bless with success, the means used for his recovery, and may continue to our country and its institutions, His care and protection in the severe trials that may be impending.

Resolved. That a copy of the foregoing, certified by the President (Mr. Fish) and the Secretary (Mr. Schuyler) be transmitted by telegraph to the Hon. William M. Evarts, *Secretary of State of the United States.*

On motion, it was also unanimously

Resolved. In view of the distressing anxiety resulting from the present condition of the President of the United States, that the Society do dispense with its usual Anniversary Dinner.

A communication from the Hon. John W. Johnston, *Chairman of the Yorktown Congressional Committee*, extending to the New York State Society an invitation to attend and participate in the ceremonies of the Centennial celebration, to be held at Yorktown in October next, under the auspices of the United States, was received and, on motion, accepted.

1882.

At the Anniversary meeting the Committee, upon the communication from the Massachusetts Society, made the following report :

The Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, to the New York State Society for its information, having held the same under consideration, respectfully report the following facts, and their conclusions therefrom :

Ensign Frederick Frye was an original member of the Massachusetts State Society, and died a member thereof. In the year 1836 his son Daniel M. Frye, then a resident of the State of New York, was, on application, admitted a member of the Cincinnati by the New York State Society, upon the condition of his paying "into the funds of the Society, one month's pay upon the rank held by his father in the Continental army, previous to its dissolution." He died in the year 1859, leaving unperformed the condition on which his membership depended. His son, Frederick Frye, also a resident of the State of New York, was admitted to membership by the New York State Society in 1859. He removed shortly thereafter to Louisiana, of which State he was a resident for many years prior to his death, which occurred in New Orleans, 22nd June, 1881. His widow, Matilda B. Frye, then and still a resident of Louisiana, applied for aid to the New York Society, and was advised, that as no contribution to the funds of the New York Society had ever been made by her husband, or by his ancestors, her application could not be allowed by that Society. She thereupon addressed her application to the Massachusetts Society, to which it is understood that *Ensign* Frye contributed his "one month's pay" at the time of the organization of the Cincinnati, and which Society has enjoyed the use of that contribution for nearly one hundred years. The Massachusetts Society rejected her petition; first, by reason of a local regulation, and secondly, that as the widow of Frederick Frye, she had no claim upon that Society.

Your Committee might justly rest a recommendation that the request of Mrs. Frye be not granted by this Society, on the ground that Daniel M. Frye did not during his lifetime comply with the condition attached to, and which qualified his membership. It is true that technically the condition did not affect the tenure of Frederick Frye who succeeded him. But your Committee are of the opinion that the consequences of a pecuniary condition imposed and disregarded, should operate adversely to a petition for pecuniary relief, by the successor of the delinquent.

Your Committee, however, are not disposed to place their opinion on this single ground, but proceed to the consideration of the subject proposed and discussed in the communication submitted to this Society for its information, by the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society.

The postulate of the proposition submitted by the Massachusetts Society, "that no one can be a member of two sister Societies of the Cincinnati at the same time," is regarded by your Committee as untenable. The Society of the Cincinnati is one. Its unity is as indestructible as its principles. The division into State Societies is a peculiar economy of its government, which, avowedly to facilitate communication, delegates to each State a fractional representation of the whole. Upon admission to membership by a State Society, the candidate does not thereby become a member of the State Society, but of the ONE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Thenceforth he is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his residence determines in the proceedings of which of its Chapters he is entitled to participate. Had Frederick Frye, having been admitted in the State of New York, removed to the State of Massachusetts, it is not supposed that his prescribed access to the Society in Massachusetts would have disturbed his rights as a member of the Cincinnati. The Institution of the Society declares that "the State Societies will consist of all the members resident in each State respectively; and any member removing from one State to another is to be considered in all respects as belonging to the Society of the State in which he shall actually reside"—a provision qualified by the right of each "State Society to regulate everything respecting itself * * *" consistent with the general maxims of the Cincinnati," in virtue of which the State Societies have prescribed rules regulating the enrollment among their members of those removing among them from another State Society.

It remains to enquire whether Frederick Frye—having been admitted a member of the Cincinnati in the State of New York, and having removed from the State of New York and become a resident of Louisiana, where he died, and where his widow continues to reside—the application of his widow for relief is properly addressed to the Society in the State of Massachusetts, in whose treasury the contribution of "one month's pay" of Frederick Frye's ancestor, was deposited and remains.

In the third order of the fundamental principles to which was committed the perpetuity of the Society, is enumerated the continuance among its members of progressive generations, of the cordial affection which subsisted among its founders. The confident expectation that from this source would flow "the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the Society, toward those officers and their families who, unfortunately, might be under the necessity of receiving it," is particularly sanctioned by the Institution. It is noteworthy also, that this expectation comprehended a dispensation of the same measure of relief to the unfortunate members of the Cincinnati of successive generations and their families. The efficacy of the obligation was not entrusted to its annunciation alone. Not only the source of supply to these anticipated requisitions upon the benevolence of the Society, but the mode of their inception and acquittal is fairly indicated in the fundamental Charter. To those officers only, of the American Army, was accorded the right of becoming parties to the Institution, who both signed their names to the general rules of the Society in the State where they resided, and subscribed one month's pay to its funds. That the sums subscribed might be available for their purpose, they were directed to be delivered to the Treasurer of the State Society in perpetuity. The expected respectable proportions of their aggregate, warranting the belief that its interest would be adequate to the relief of the unfortunate, its interest only was appropriated to that object. Thus the sum delivered into the Treasury of each State Society by the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati constituted a fund ordained inviolate to the use of that State Society forever, the interest of which was to be appropriated to the relief of those who contributed thereto, or their unfortunate representatives. Though the obligation of relief is, as we have seen, a general obligation of the Society, yet the eleemosynary fund of each State Society having been raised by its original mem-

be, and appropriated to the exclusive use of that Society forever, the omission of the Society would be poorly revolved, which should fail to use it for the purpose to which the Institution devotes it, to wit, the support to the relief of the original members who contributed to the fund, and their families, and of those and the families of those who become members in the merit of the original members. In the opinion of your Committee, a claim for relief is rightly and equitably addressed to that State Society which holds the contribution to the Society's fund, made by the original member in succession to whom the claimant appeals. The right of relief to the original member inheres in the fund raised by his month's pay. Unless subscribed, he had not become a party to the Institution. Its delivery therefore was the essential consideration in which his rights under it were conveyed to him, and first among those rights is the right to partake, in due time, of the fund in which his "one month's pay" - the token of his patriotic services - is deposited. That his descendant admitted to the Society succeeds to the rights to the original member is obvious enough. If therefore it is impossible to withhold the right of the original member to relief from the fund of which his "one month's pay" is a part, it is also impossible to withhold it from the descendant, admitted to the Society as his ancestor to the benefits he enjoyed. It being self-evident that the right of a member to relief from a particular State fund, creates no responsibility of obligation on the State Society to render it, the question whether the removal of the member to another State, discharges the State Society of its obligation, is answered by the conclusion heretofore reached, that the essential rights of the member, and consequently the obligation of the Society, remain unaffected and unchanged by his removal. The consequences of an opposite conclusion might embroil the societies of a State Society, beyond whose limits its members shall have removed, in the possession of a constantly accumulating, but dead, fund, and of a State Society with a fund oppressed by the relief of migratory members, in consequence to the want of its unfortunate hereditary members and their families.

To the resolution your Committee avails of the opinion, and so report, that Matilda B. Frye, the surviving widow of General Frye, at his death a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, in the right of his grandfather General Frye, one of the original members of the Society in the State of Massachusetts, is not entitled to relief from the funds of the Society in the State of New York, and that her petition for relief was properly addressed to the Massachusetts Society.

JOHN COCHRANE,

JOHN SCHUYLER,

Committee.

Your Committee submit as part of their report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the adoption of the following regulation (to be laid over at the next meeting) would bring the different State Societies at this point into conformity with each other with the rules and requirements of the Institution: V.

The member of the state Society, having been contributed by the Society at its formation, is to be the owner of the hereditary member thereof and their families who may be in need of relief, and therefore cannot be appropriated to the relief of others whose ancestors were not original members of the State Society. It is also, that the member admitted to the Society in the right of an original member of any of the State Societies that have been dissolved, and the member admitted in the right of an original member of any State Society, who shall have paid, or a contribution of membership, into the Treasury of the Society such sum as the State Society may direct to time establish, shall have the same claim on the funds of the Society, as do the original members in whose right they were admitted and contributed their month's pay thereto.

That the report be adopted, and that a printed copy thereof be respectfully transmitted to the Massachusetts Society, and to each of the other State Societies of the Cincinnati, for their consideration.

On motion, a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chair, Mr. Fish, General John Cochrane, Peter Van Cortlandt, Alexander Hamilton, and John Schuyler (John Schuyler was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Cincinnati's 80th Anniversary May next,*)

Resolved, That a new committee be appointed to consider and settle all the details abroad

1883.

GENERAL ORDER, New York, 10th February, 1883.

The *Centennial dinner* of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, celebrating the 151st Anniversary of the birthday of General Washington, will be held at Dehner's (5th Avenue), on Thursday, February 22, at 7 o'clock p. m.

JOHN SCHUYLER (*Secretary*).

HAMILTON FISH (*President*).

At the meeting of the Standing Committee, May 2d, the Secretary read the following communication from the Committee on the celebration of the *Evacuation of the City of New York by the British*:

ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 9th March, 1883.

The Honorable HAMILTON FISH, *President*.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the *Committee of Fifteen*, delegated by the General Committee of the Common Council of this City, the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Historical Society, it was unanimously resolved to invite the New York Society of the Order of the Cincinnati, to participate in the Centennial celebration of the Evacuation of this City by the British, and to extend *honorary membership* upon the Committee of Fifteen to such five of your members as your Society may delegate.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS (*Secretary*).

JOHN COCHRANE (*Chairman*).

In accordance with the above the *President* delegated the following members: Mr. Schuyler (*Chairman*), Mr. Crosby, Mr. Keese, Mr. Clinton, and Mr. Clarkson to represent the Society.

The Secretary, at the Anniversary meeting, read a communication from the *Committee of the Centennial commemoration of the announcement of peace, and the disbandment of the Army of the Revolution*, which he had received on June 10th, and in accordance with which the following was issued:

GENERAL ORDER, June 13, 1883.

Members of the Cincinnati are invited to attend the Centennial commemoration of the announcement of peace, and the disbandment of the Army of the Revolution, to be held at the Camp Ground, New Windsor, on the 22d of June, 1883. The Albany steamer to leave at the foot of West 22d Street, at 9 A. M., for Newburgh.

JOHN SCHUYLER (*Secretary*).

HAMILTON FISH (*President*).

The Special Committee appointed under the resolution adopted at the Anniversary meeting of the Society, on the 4th July, 1882, to take charge of the *Centennial Celebration of the Society*, reported as follows:

* In the absence of the President, the banquet was presided over by the Vice-President, Mr. Elbridge Gerry.

That one of the Committee being absent in Europe, no definite action was taken until the meeting of the Standing Committee, May 2d, 1883, when the Committee was organized, and an appropriation of 200 dollars made for the expenses. As the 13th of May, the day on which the Institution was adopted, fell on Sunday, Monday the 14th of May, was fixed as the day for the execution to Zena Steuben's Headquarters, to celebrate the formation of the Society.

The General Society having decided not to commemorate the centennial, otherwise than by striking a medal, it was deemed proper to extend no invitations formally to our sister State Societies, but to treat the occasion according to the fact, as a celebration by the New York State Society only. In conformity with the usual practice of the Society, members of other State Societies, in the City of New York, were cordially invited to attend, by publication of the following notice and invitation in the daily papers, several days before the celebration:

The New York State Society of Cincinnati, on the 14th May, 1883. In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the New York State Society of Cincinnati, an executive will be made to the Centennial of the Revolutionary Army in New York, and to observe the anniversary of the Society, on May 14.

The executive committee will leave from Governor's Island to a boat, Puffin, foot of Whitefield Street, N.Y., at 12 o'clock noon, and will proceed to the dock, foot of West 2d Street, at about half past one, to Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, and *return* to Zena Steuben's Headquarters at Fishkill.

Members of the various State Societies in the city are cordially invited to be present at this occasion, wearing their badges or uniforms.

A copy of the above, to be countersigned, will be sent to every member.

Immediately after the 2d of May, the Committee took measures to secure a steamboat, when through the kindness of General Hancock and the *Post Captain Master General*, Colonel Hedges, the Government boat *Cutter L. Hoyle* was placed at the disposal of the Committee. It was thought proper to make use of this occasion to do special honor to the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and invitations were sent to them accordingly.

General Hancock, from recent domestic afflictions, was unable to attend, but Lieutenant Barber, his "fellow," with several distinguished officers from Governor's Island and the Army Post in New York City were present. The Navy was represented by *Lieut. Comdr.* Nicholson, *Commander* Upson and *Lieut. Comdr.* Arnold and others. Members of the other State Societies were among the guests. To our great regret, the President of our Society, from lameness caused by an accident, was unable to be present, but our venerable *Ex-President*, William S. Verplanck was on board, to the satisfaction of all. The steamboat, with the military band from Fort Hamilton, left New York about nine and a half o'clock, and touching at West Point, the party was joined by about twenty officers from that Post, including Lieutenant Hoyle, the *Lieutenant* present *Comdg.* Merritt, the *Second Lieutenant*, who was detained by his official duties. After leaving West Point, a collation was served (by Delmonico), and at its close the memory of Washington was again, as usual, standing and in silence. As the steamboat passed Newburgh, a *salute of thirteen guns* was fired from Washington's Headquarters, and flags were displayed throughout the town. The steamboat anchored off the dock, at the foot of the lawn of the Verplanck homestead, and the members and their guests landed in rowboats.

They were met on the landing, and most kindly received by Messrs. Verplanck and their friends, at *Escort* to the house, where the ladies of the family gave them a cordial welcome. A collation was served, and at its close, the members of the Verplanck family, the members of the Society and their guests assembled in the large hall, where the Society was formed. Here the principles that form the basis of the Society were read from the Institution, and a few words were said expressing the Society's gratification that they were permitted to meet in a spot hallowed to them by the dearest memories, and then, with many adieus, the members and their guests returned to the shore and went on board again. Unfortunately, head tides and the unavoidable delays of landing in small boats had brought the party to a late hour in the afternoon, and the Committee reluctantly compelled to disappoint the citizens of Newburgh, and omit a part of the proceedings, ascertained, by giving up the visit to Washington's Headquarters.

A heavy storm that was coming up contributed to this determination.

The steamboat proceeded on its way to New York, after landing the officer from West Point, reaching the city between ten and eleven o'clock. And so, this memorable day ended, without an accident to mar in the slightest degree its enjoyment. It, as Dr. Johnson said in

that well known passage—"That man is little to be envied who's patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon"—what ought to have been what were our feelings—the representatives and descendants, in visiting the spot, the birthplace of our country, where, one hundred years ago, the officers of the Revolutionary Army, as their patriotic and honored humanity, founded an Association based upon liberty, union, friendship and charity, as the closing act of eight years of unequalled fortitude and devotion. Everything served to heighten these feelings—the venerable house built in 1736, with its ample hall, oaken floor, panelled walls, generous wood fires, much as they were in 1783—the old anti-revolutionary trees surrounding it—the presence of the nested family, owners of the land from the 17th century to the present time—and, above all, the endearing Revolutionary memories, more than sufficient to rouse us from that "frigid indifference," to which Dr. Johnson refers with contempt in the passage alluded to. What wonder it must have been to the party assembled in that old hall, as we read from the Institution those principles, simple, but earnest, in which, under the pledge to each other of their sacred honor, our Fathers declared their unalterable devotion to liberty, union, brotherly kindness and charity, in that very spot.

In the providence of God, it shall, as we trust, be permitted to our successors to celebrate at the end of another century the formation of the Society. This brief record will at least show them that in our day we were not unmindful of what was due to the memory of the Founders.

New York, 4th July 1851.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON Chairman

At a special meeting of the Society held on 20th November, to take measures for participation in the celebration of the coming *Federation day*, the President (Mr. Fish) submitted the following invitation:

New York, 10th November, 1851.

The Hon. Mr. Fish (President).

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and the New York Historical Society, charged with the celebration of the *one hundredth Anniversary* of the Evacuation of the City of New York by the British Forces, appointed for Monday, the 26th inst., respectfully invite the presence of your honorable Society at the ceremonies arranged for the occasion.

With great regard, your obedient servant, by order,

John A. T. Smith, Secretary.

JOHN COCHETTE Chairman

At a meeting of the Standing Committee held on the 14th December, the Committee, on securing in the gallery of the N. Y. Historical Society a place for the safe keeping of the oil painting of Lieutenant Abijit Hammond, recently presented to this Society by his son, made the following:

Resolved, That the said oil painting of Lieutenant Hammond be accepted by the Society, and entered in the Committee of Safety, and that the same be placed in the gallery of the New York Historical Society, in the custody of Bryan Rossiter, which had been engaged for that purpose.

WILLIAM H. COOPER, Chairman.

The Secretary having stated that he had received several communications from General Palfrey in regard to the *Centennial Medal*, the Society ordered the following notice to be sent to each of its members:

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, the Secretary was instructed to notify each member of the Society that the Centennial Medal authorized by the General Society at its last meeting at Charleston, S. C., is now ready, and will be sent to those members ordering the same, by addressing a communication to that effect to *General Francis W. Palfrey*, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Society, No. 33 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass., stating the metal of which they desire to have their badge, enclosing the amount, and address to which they desire them sent. The price of the medal in gold will be \$20; in silver, \$2; and in bronze, \$1.30.

Respectfully, &c.,

NEW YORK, Jan. 15th, 1884.

JOHN SCHUYLER, *Secretary.*

N. Y. STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

On the 18th October the *City of Newburgh held a Centennial Celebration.* The invitations thereto having been sent by their Committee of Arrangements to the members of the Cincinnati individually, no general order was issued to attend. Many of the members endeavored to do so, but from the inefficiency of the Grand Marshal or the Committee of Arrangements in preserving order, it was impossible to gain admittance to the grand stand.

1884.

At the Anniversary meeting the Committee on the *Centennial of the Evacuation of the City of New York*, respectfully

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution passed by the Society at the Special Meeting of November 20th, let all the members of this Society, as well as those of the other State Societies, be notified, and that the Order of the Cincinnati at the grand stand at Madison Square, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was represented by the President-General in person and a full delegation from the several State Societies.

ALEXANDER T. CLINTON, *Chairman.*

1885.

At the Standing Committee meeting, held on the 12th May, Mr. Fish stated that he had received a bronze medal from the Committee to commemorate the Centennial Celebration of the Evacuation of New York by the British, and the erection of the Statue of WASHINGTON in Wall Street, together with a letter presenting the same to the Society.*

GENERAL ORDER.

Members of the Cincinnati Society are requested to attend the funeral of our *First President*, William S. Popham, from his late residence at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, June 20th. Carriages will be in readiness at the Scarsdale Station upon the arrival of the half-past two p. m. Harlem Railroad train from the Grand Central Depot. The usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

JOHN SCHUYLER, *Secretary.*

HAMILTON FISH, *President.*

At the 4th of July Anniversary Meeting a committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions, to be forwarded to the other State Societies and to Mr. Popham's family.

GENERAL ORDER, August 8th.

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati join in the universal grief occasioned by the death of their fellow member *General ULYSSES S. GRANT*. They appreciate that a great and good man has departed, and will take part in the demonstration of honor to be paid to his memory. The Society will, therefore, assemble on the morning of the funeral, at old Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William Streets, at 9 o'clock, wearing the usual badge of mourning.

Members of the other State Societies, in town, are invited to attend and report to the Secretary or Aide in charge.

JOHN SCHUYLER,

HAMILTON FISH (*President-General*).*Secretary and Aide to General Hancock.*

1886

GENERAL ORDER, February 10th.

The Society of the Cincinnati has to lament the death of *Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK*, an honorary member of the Society. A soldier of the highest order, a citizen of pure life, a friend of all that was lofty, he is called suddenly from his high position of usefulness.

Members are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

JOHN SCHUYLER (*Secretary*).HAMILTON FISH (*President*).

At the meeting held at Delmonico's on the 22d of February, to celebrate the 154th anniversary of the birthday of the Society's first President-General, *His Excellency General WASHINGTON*, it was on motion of *General John Cochrane*—

Resolved: That it is with painful emotions we record the loss our Society has sustained in the decease of its late distinguished member, our honored associate and friend, the *Honorable WILLIAM GIBBES DE SAUSSURE*, of South Carolina. Known to us all as a chivalrous gentleman, the story of his life narrates the history of an accomplished scholar. We sympathize with our sister State Society of South Carolina in the deprivation of their President, and with his surviving family in their irreparable bereavement.

General Grant died on the 23d July, 1885.
General Hancock died on the 9th February, 1886.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

MEMBERS

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY

OF THE

CINCINNATI.

JONAS ADDOMS

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Born in New Jersey. Died 16th of July, 1837. Aged 85.

He came early into New York, became an *Associate* for Independence in 1775, and joined as a private a uniformed company in New York, when the "Asia" opened fire upon the city, destroying a part of it west of Broadway. Was attached to the corps of five months men thrown upon Long Island, and served at the Narrows when *Lord Howe's* fleet landed the British Army at New Utrecht. He then returned to New Jersey with a company of militia, and was its acting *Quartermaster* when it joined *General Washington* at the Battle of Germantown, arriving, after a night's march, in front of the British line in season to aid in driving it back. He was afterwards detailed as *Assistant* to *Colonel Timothy Pickering*, *Quartermaster-General*, from 1st of October, 1780. Meanwhile he had served at White Plains, and in the struggle to check the advance in Westchester, after the Battle of Long Island. In August, 1781, he was appointed by *Governor Clinton* in the "New Levies," and commissioned by *Congress*, January 29th, 1782, as *Second Lieutenant* of the 2d Regiment of Continental Artillery—*Colonel John Lamb*—with rank from 20th of August. In regimental orders, 21st of December, 1781, on the special recommendation of *Colonel Richard Platt*, he was assigned to *Captain George Fleming's* company of that regiment, and served with it through many engagements to the close of the war. *Lieutenant Addoms* had the privilege of marching into New York after its evacuation on the 25th of November, 1783, with the main army, and to be stationed with his battery in the old Fort in the City Park still known by that name. After the termination of the war, 1st of January, 1784, he was mustered out, with part of his regiment, with an honorable discharge.

He subsequently located at Philadelphia, and later at Boston; but after three years returned to New York, being appointed by *Colonel Lamb*, his old commander—then *Collector of the Port*—first as *Welder* and then as *Public Storekeeper*, and remained attached to the service of the Customs, through all political changes, for thirty-three years, until he retired to pass the evening of

his life in domestic quiet, esteemed as a brave man, and a vigilant public servant. His name appears on the roll of officers entitled to Half-Pay.*

CHARLES ADDOMS, his eldest son, succeeded him in the Society in 1843. He died in 1881, leaving issue a daughter.

ROGER ALDEN

Staff rank of Major and Aide-de-Camp.

Born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1748, graduated at Yale College in 1773, and died at West Point on the 5th of November, 1836. Was appointed *Captain Lieutenant* in the 2d Connecticut Regiment—*Colonel* Zebulon Butler—1st of June, 1778. That regiment, commanded by a soldier of the French war, who was in the expedition to Havana, afforded *Lieutenant* Alden very soon a baptism of fire in the terrors of the Wyoming massacre, on the 3d of July following, where *Colonel* Zebulon Butler, with a thin regiment and a weak garrison, bravely ventured to attempt to surprise *Colonel* John Butler, an enterprising Tory officer—born like himself in Connecticut—who had invaded the valley with double his force. He was defeated with the loss of half his men, two hundred and fifty of whose scalps were the trophies of his savage opponent; and the attendant ravages have never been forgotten. Soon after this demoralization of his command he left it, on the selection of *Major-General* Greene, to serve as his *Aide-de-Camp*. By a resolution of the Connecticut State Society of the Cincinnati, 5th of July, 1783, he was admitted a member, signed the roll, and contributed a month's pay. He subsequently and fortunately, as it proved, affiliated with the New York Society in 1793, and served as a member of its Standing Committee. He resided at Meadville, Pa., from 1795 to 1825 as agent of the Holland Land Company, and was *Ordinance Store-Keeper* at West Point from 20th of January, 1825, until his death.

ROBERT PERCY ALDEN, his grandson, and son of the late *Captain* Bradford Ripley Alden of the United States Navy, was admitted to the New York State Society on the 4th of July, 1883, in his right.

* This article was introduced in Congress, and finally enacted May 17, 1780. The Committee first reported in favor of the officers in the regular service, and of the widows of those killed in service, and finally enacted that "All military officers commissioned by Congress who should continue in service during the war, and not hold any office of profit in the States, should be entitled to receive annually, after the conclusion of the war, one-half of their present pay, or the term of three years, provided that no general officer, or the artillery, cavalry or infantry, should receive more than the half-pay of a *Colonel*, and that this gratuity should extend to no officer who should not take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and actually reside within the same." The noncommissioned officers are also entitled to half-pay, instead of *lieutenants*, who entitled to receive a specific reward of eighty dollars at the end of the war. There were but two dissenting votes. The law was several times subsequently amended to make an extensive application to special cases.

PETER ANSPACH

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

He served as an *Assistant to Colonel* Timothy Pickering, from 1st of October, 1780, until appointed a *Second Lieutenant* in the 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel Lamb's*—21st of December, 1781, having acted with that rank in *Captain Moodie's* Company from the preceding 30th of August. He was next assigned to duty as *Assistant Quartermaster* in the main Army, and after the discharge of the Continental troops at West Point, excepting the Battalion of Artillery and a Regiment of Infantry, was, on the 1st of January, 1784, ordered to Philadelphia to settle his own accounts, and to assist in arranging those of the *Quartermaster's* Department.

Was honorably discharged on the 1st of June, 1784, and appears on the roll of officers entitled to half-pay after the Peace.

EDWARD ANTILL

Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Canada Regiment.

Born on the 11th April, 1742, at Piscataway, N. J. Died at St. Johns, Canada, in 1787.

He graduated at King's College, New York, in the Class of 1762. Was a member of a prominent family of New Jersey. In 1766 he settled in Quebec as a lawyer, where he married Charlotte Rievrier. When *General Montgomery* appeared before Quebec in December, 1775, he left that city, and joining him, influenced him to change his plan of attack. He became his *Chief-Engineer*, constructing field works of ice, where earth was inaccessible, and was present with him when he fell. When leaving the camp at Lachine on the 5th of January, five days afterwards, he wrote to *Colonel Burr*:

"DEAR BURR: I have desired Mr. Price to deliver you my pistols, which you will keep until I see you. They are relics from my father's family, and therefore I cannot give them to you. The *General*—Wooster—has thought proper to send me to the Congress, where I shall have an opportunity of speaking of you as you deserve Yours, EDWARD ANTILL."

In 1776, when Congress formed the 2d Canadian Regiment mainly of exiles, *Colonel Moses Hazen*, a British half-pay officer in easy circumstances, residing at St. Johns, and who had already cast his fortunes with *Montgomery*, and followed the remainder of the American forces over the frontier, was chosen its *Colonel*, and Edward Antill *Lieutenant-Colonel*. It was even then a

strong regiment—seven hundred and twenty men—but Congress appears to have valued it in ordering it to be recruited in *any* of the States to four battalions of five companies each, with four *Majors* and other officers in proportion. Sixteen companies, however, appear to have been the fullest complement of what was known as “Congress’ Own.” It had evacuated Canada, under General Sullivan, and therefore continued in his Brigade, which served with the main army at Trenton and Princeton, and later, in protecting the lines at Morristown. On the 8th of January, 1777, General Washington wrote him from his headquarters there a letter suggestive of coming action :

“ Call upon all your officers who are upon recruiting service to exert themselves as much as possible in filling their companies and sending their recruits forward to some general place of rendezvous, that they may be armed, equipped and got into service, with as much expedition as possible. As you and *Colonel Hazen* had the nomination of your own officers by virtue of your commissions, I shall have no objection to any gentleman of good character whom you may think fit to appoint.”

On the 24th of February following, Richard Peters, *Secretary of War*, urges, in a letter, upon *Colonel Antill*, then commanding the regiment, the necessity, from impending events, of promptness in hurrying his companies forward to unite in meeting the enemy.

In complying, the regiment was soon actively engaged under Sullivan, and when he attacked the rear of Howe’s army on Staten Island—consisting of three thousand British and loyalists—with eight hundred men, on the 22d of June, after partial success succumbed to the vigorous resistance, he became a prisoner, thereby losing his opportunity of being present at Brandywine, Germantown, and in much important service with his regiment.

He was not exchanged until November 10th, 1780, and only then through the influence of his brother, *Major John Antill*, who, differing in sentiment, adhered to the Crown.

Rejoining his regiment at Fishkill, he soon afterwards assisted in beating up the quarters of *Colonel James de Lancey* at Morrisania, for which he earned the thanks of Washington, in general orders.

In August he marched to Philadelphia, joining *Colonel Olney*’s Rhode Islanders, and proceeding by the Chesapeake and James River to Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis.

Although he had asked Congress to be relieved from service in an earlier period of inactivity, he continued therein until the disbanding of his regiment in November, 1783.

Not found on the Half-Pay Roll, he appears on the Balloting Book of New York in the list of Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, who had united with the Americans, to whom lands were granted by the State under the direction of its commissioners.

The following letter, preserved among the Society's archives, is of interest:

"COLDENHAM, July 7th, 1783.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

6 o'clock.

Retired from the din of arms and a military life clothed with laurels, and *the thankes of a most grateful country, all my pay and arrears of pay paid up to this day in solid gold, and a pension of half pay for Life*, I now amuse myself with my Dog and my Gun. I send the bearer on a little business to General Knox, and at the same time after enquiring after the health of your good little woman, in which Mrs. Antill joins me, I beg the favor of you to fill my powder horn with the best powder you have. If the U. S. insists upon it, I will deduct it out of the Guineas I received from them when we were disbanded.

Compliments to your good Family and all Friends.

Major S. BAUMAN

Yours Sincerely

West Point—per Express.

EDW^r ANTILL."

His wife resided in New York during the war, died there on the 3d of September, 1785, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard. *Colonel* Antill returned to his old home at St. Johns, and also died soon after. His eldest daughter, Nannette, married *Colonel* Garrit G. Lansing, of Albany, and his youngest, Frances, became the wife of Arthur Tappan, Esq.

It will be seen by "*Whiting's Revolutionary Orders of Washington*" that his useful life was not free from one of those Courts of Inquiry that attend such men as venture upon authority, and that after an impartial investigation he was honorably acquitted.

He subscribed his name to the Institution of the Cincinnati with the officers of his regiment on the Parchment Roll, with Washington at its head, now in the possession of the General Society.

A A R O N A O R S O N

Captain 1st New York Regiment.

Was appointed *First Lieutenant* of the 1st Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Alexander McDougall—on the 28th June, 1775, and served with his regiment in Canada and before Quebec until honorably discharged on the 15th of April, 1776. He was with *Captain* Cheeseman when that officer fell with *General* Montgomery at the gate. On the ensuing 26th of June he was appointed by Congress *First Lieutenant* of the 5th Regiment—*Colonel* Lewis Du Bois.

The following communication, preserved in the State Records, shows the result of the changes made by that officer on his rapid advancement to command :

GENTLEMEN,

We the subscriber do her by name the appointment we held in the Regiment lately ordered to be a regiment Commanded by Capt. Du Bois, Esq., for the following reason. First We have been immensely surprised which the odd arrangement of officer made by the Provincial Council will fully how far we can attain the object of Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment to which Capt. Du Bois before his appointment was promoted over the head of First Lieutenants of the same other Regiment. I know that several and corporal who went out in said 3d Regiment have superior officer who bore commissions in the late campaign - New York July 1776.

AARON AVERILL	RICHARD PLACE
To the Honorable Council	REGIMENTAL PAYMASTER
Provincial Council	DAVE GANO
	GALLER H. A. V. WADDELL

On the 3d of November, 1776, Aaron Averill was appointed *Chef de la Compagnie* of the 15th Company of the 3d Regiment under Capt. Peter Gansevoort, on its reorganization for the war. On the 5th of October, 1776, Capt. Richard Vanick, Esq., recommended him on a list with some others of his regiment as a suitable person. He was transferred to the 1st New York on the consolidation of its line, 1st January, 1778, and served as *Brevet Major* in that year and until peace was consummated. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll with the rank of *Captain*.

JOSIAH BAGLEY

1776-1777

Appointed *Chef de la Compagnie* of the 'Fireboat' Company of the 3d New York Continental Infantry under Capt. Gansevoort, 3d December, 1776, to rank from 1st of November. Subsequently assigned to Capt. Van Schuylen's Company, and appointed *Chef de la Compagnie* of it on the 1st of January, 1778. Was retained with that rank in the 3d New York Continental Regiment under Capt. Van Schuylen's on the consolidation of the New York Line. Capt. Gansevoort's letter to Capt. Van Schuylen, dated from Corp Orange Town the 10th of August, 1780, and preserved in the State Records, displays his interest in this young officer. Atty. exposting his opinion in another case, that a promotion should only take place on a vacancy, he says:

"The Committee on Discipline of the 3d New York Regt. have sent a copy of their resolution to Capt. Gansevoort, to inform him of the same, and to let him know what they say with respect to the promotion of Josiah Bagley, who was promoted to the rank of Captain in the 3d New York Regt. on the 1st of January, 1778, and to the rank of Major in the 3d New York Regt. on the 1st of January, 1779."

He was honorably discharged the service on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

JOHN BARD JR.

Captain of Georgia Regiment

Born July, 1739. Died unmarried in December, 1803.

He became an *Esquire* for Independence in 1775, at Phineasel, Dutchess County, N.Y., the son of Peter Bard, *Commissioner General* of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Mary de Normandie, and both cousin and brother-in-law to the celebrated *Dr.* Samuel Bard, whose father, *Dr.* John Bard, had early settled at Hyde Park on the Hudson River.

Appointed *Captain* in the 3d Regiment of the Georgia Continental Infantry *Colonel* Samuel Elbert, in November, 1776. He served on the expedition against East Florida in May, 1777, and at the capture of Fort Oglethorpe, Frederica, on the 19th April, 1778. Was actively engaged in that year in the vicinity of Savannah, participating in its defence when attacked by *Lieutenant Colonel* Sir Archibald Campbell, on the 29th December, 1778. He was taken prisoner in the action at Brier Creek, Ga., between *General* John Ashe and *General* Augustine Prevost, on the 3d of March, 1779. Taken as a prisoner to New York in 1779, he remained there on parole, until exchanged on the 5th of October, 1781. Honorably discharged the service on the 1st of January, 1783. His name appears on the Half Pay Poll.

SEBASTIAN BAUMAN

Major New York Artillery

Born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, in Germany, on the 6th of April, 1739, and died in New York City on the 19th of October, 1803. He was educated as an *Engineer* and *Artillerist* in the Austrian service, becoming a strict disciplinarian.

It is claimed by his family that his father, residing in the castle where Maria Theresa held her Court when at Frankfurt, was associated with her household. He fled to America in consequence of a duel, and said to his mother—a pious lady—at parting: "You will hear from me, and I will do honor to my name in the new country to which I go."

His wife, Ann Wetzel, was the granddaughter of *Dr.* Linet, of Minden, a martyr of the Reformed religion at the stake. In May, 1776, he was appointed *Captain* of a militia company in New York known as the "German Fidele," which volunteered, on the 15th of September, in a regiment of Minutemen, known on the Continental establishment as the 1st Regiment of

New York Volunteers, one of John Lasher, of which, on the 1st, he was acting Major. On the 3d of March, 1776, he was appointed in the permanent Continental service, Captain of a company of New York Artillery, and attached to General Henry Knox's Regiment on the 10th of April following. He was, on the 1st of January, 1777, transferred to the 3d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery, under Lamb's, and promoted to Major on the 10th of September, 1778. In 1781, he was in command of West Point, at intervals, and selected by Washington, 2d of December, 1778, on the reduction of the army, to command the Battalion of Continental Artillery retained, with which he served until honorably discharged, 15th of June, 1784.

It was during his service at West Point that he prepared the maps of that post for Washington, which Arnold secured, and which were discovered in Andre's bosom. These passed from General Clinton's possession to that of the State Library, where they still remain in legible condition. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and again made use of his professional skill in preparing, for his own use, a "Plan of New York, September, 1781," which Washington and other officers requested him to execute.²

He became Major General on the 10th of April, 1783. Appointed by Washington as the first Federal Surveyor of New York City in the preceding year, a position which he filled with credit until his decease. He was also Captain of the 3d Regiment of Artillery in New York from 1784 until it was disbanded, 1790. His body, wrapped in the American flag, in the Dutch Churchyard at the corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, which honored landmark, in the city's progress, was recently taken down. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

TJERCK BEEKMAN

Colonel A. Van Arnam.

Born at Kingston, 1710; December, 1781, died there on the 10th of December, 1781.

Was a second descendant of Williams Beekman, who emigrated from Holland in 1680, settling the administration of General Stuyvesant, and who, in 1685, held the position of *Colonel Major* to the Colony—equivalent to Sheriff today.

Tjerk Beekman was the son of Johannes Beekman and Lydia Van Keuren, an American woman for Independence at Kingston, Ulster

²See *Journal of the American Revolution*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 100.

County, his home, in June, 1775. He served as a *Private* in the Canada Campaign and before Quebec in the 3d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry.

Colonel James Clinton. Having been recommended by his brother officer for promotion, in appreciation of his service, he was appointed *Lieutenant* in Captain Nicholas Fish's second company of the 3d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry. *Colonel* Philip Van Cortlandt, on the 1st of November, 1776, under a commission, in the possession of his family, dated 28th of June, 1779, but taking effect from the 1st of September, 1776.

Was honorably discharged the service, on the consolidation of the New York Line, 1st of January, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Poll.

JOHN BEEKMAN WESTBROOK, his great-grandson, was admitted in his right in 1879.

WILLIAM BELKNAP[†]

In Captain's Colored Jersey Regiment

Born at Charlestown, Mass., on the 21st of February, 1731. Was the eldest son of William and Hannah Belknap. Removed to Newburgh, N. Y., at sixteen years of age, where he married Martha Carscadden on the 1st of January, 1753, and died there on the 13th of July, 1751. He was appointed *Lieutenant* and *Quartermaster* of the 3d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry. *Colonel* James Clinton, in 1775, and served in the Canada Campaign. Was transferred to *Colonel* John Nicholson's Regiment, Continental Infantry, before Quebec, 15th of April, 1776, and on its discharge, 1st of January, 1777, was appointed *Lieutenant* of the 1st Regiment, Canadian Continental Infantry. *Colonel* James Livingston, and promoted to be *Lieutenant* on the 6th of May, 1778. Upon the reduction and incorporation of his regiment, which was one of the sixteen additional ones temporarily organized, he was honorably discharged the service on the 1st of January, 1783. Was in the attack on Quebec, 31st of December, 1775, and subsequently in the battles of Stillwater on the 16th of September, of Saratoga on the 7th of October, at White Marsh from the 11th to the 13th of December, encamped at Valley Forge from 19th of December, 1777, to 13th of June, 1778, and at the battle of Monmouth, 11th of June, 1778.

An original document in the possession of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, is dated 1778, and bears the signature of William Belknap, and is as follows:

"Received in the Museum of Cincinnati the 11th day of October, 1878, from Mr. Wm. Belknap, of New Haven, Conn., and the date above written to him by Dr. J. L. Jackson, of New Haven, Conn., a manuscript paper, consisting of two pages, containing a history of the American Revolution, and a list of the names of the members of the Connecticut Regiments, and their officers."

While a *Lieutenant* in *Colonel* Livingston's Regiment he was taken by the enemy near New York and sent on board a ship in the harbor, but escaped by jumping overboard at night. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

GEORGE STEWART BELKNAP, his great-grandson, was admitted in 1800.

WALTER BICKER

Captain in Colonel Patton's Regiment.

Died on the 9th of April, 1821.

A resident of Pennsylvania, he was appointed *Lieutenant* in the 3d Regiment, Continental Infantry of that State—*Colonel* John Shree's—8th of January, 1776, and *Adjutant* on the 11th. On the 15th of June following, his regiment marched to New York, and proceeding to Kingsbridge, worked upon the erection of Fort Washington. At the battle of Long Island it had constantly skirmished with the enemy until the final retreat. On the 31st they marched beyond Kingsbridge, crossed the Bronx River, and moved towards Long Island Sound; but in a few days were ordered back into garrison at Fort Washington. Here, on the 16th of November, the regiment was captured with the post, and he became a prisoner of war. Upon his exchange he joined *Colonel* John Patton's additional regiment, Continental Infantry, in which he had been appointed a *Captain* in January, 1777. Under the Resolution of Congress, on the 13th of January, 1779, consolidating his own with *Colonel* Thomas Hartley's Regiment, he became supernumerary, and was honorably discharged.

He was admitted by the New York State Society to membership in 1802.

NICHOLAS BICKER, his son, succeeded him in 1823.

HENRY KIERSTED BICKER, his great-grandson, was admitted in 1884.

LEONARD BLEECKER

Captain 1st New York Regiment.

Died 12th of March, 1844. He was appointed *Second Lieutenant* of *Captain* Marinus Willett's company in the 1st Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Alexander McDougall—28th of June, 1775. Was present at the capture of St. Johns by *General* Montgomery. Promoted to be *Lieutenant* in

his regiment 14th of May, 1776. Served at the battles of Long Island and Princeton, and was specially recommended by *Brigadier-General* McDougall for retention on the reorganization of the New York Continental Line for the war. He was accordingly assigned to the 4th Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Henry B. Livingston—from 21st of November, 1776. With others, demurring at being placed below juniors in rank, resigned, but was transferred to the 3d Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Gansevoort—as reorganized, and on the 1st of January, 1777, promoted to be *Captain* in the same.

Ordered to Fort Schuyler, he participated in its defence when invested by St. Leger. In 1779 he accompanied a detachment under *Colonel* Van Schack to destroy the chief town of the Onondagas, which they effected without the loss of a man. In September of the same year he was under the command of *General* James Clinton at the battle of Newtown, where the Confederacy of the Five Nations was defeated, after a very severe contest. His printed Orderly Book shows that he was an observing as well as an active officer. In the campaign of 1780-'81 he served under Lafayette, and in the later year was *Brigade-Major* to *General* Hazen's Brigade at the surrender of Yorktown. On the reduction of the army, 1st of January, 1781, he was transferred to the 1st Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—commanded the Light Infantry Company, and served as *Inspector* of that corps until honorably discharged with his regiment, 3d of November, 1783, with the rank of *Major* (by brevet), dated on the 30th of September previous.

An active and energetic officer, and after devoting the best portion of his life to his country in the field, when peace ensued devoted the remainder to useful and benevolent duties. For many years he was a *Member* of the Chamber of Commerce, *Vice-President* of the New York Free School during the *Presidency* of De Witt Clinton, and *Treasurer* for eighteen years of this Society. He was of that ancient colonial Dutch family, many of whose descendants lived esteemed and respected. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BLEECKER, his son, was admitted in 1844.

JAMES BRADFORD

Lieutenant and Adjutant New York Artillery.

Killed 4th of November, 1791. Was appointed *Muster Master* to the Artillery Brigade 12th of September, 1778. Captured, he was paroled to Philadelphia, where his family resided, and to negotiate his own exchange,

which he effected on the 14th of October, 1779. Appointed *Second Lieutenant*, *Captain Mott's Company*, 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel Lamb*—12th of September, 1779. When exchanged he joined his company 26th of May, 1780, and was promoted to be its *First Lieutenant* 24th of June, 1781, and on the same day confirmed by Washington, in General Orders from New Windsor, to be an *Aide-de-Camp* to *Lord Stirling* at Albany, too late, however, to participate with him in his gallant services on Long Island, at Brandywine, Germantown or Monmouth. Rejoining his regiment, he was appointed its *Adjutant* on the 7th of June, 1783. When the Continental Army was disbanded a garrison was retained at West Point, and pursuant to Washington's orders, 23d of December, 1783, his regiment of infantry and two companies of artillery were continued in service until after 1st of January, 1784. On the 20th of June, 1784, this corps was disbanded, except *Captain John Doughty's company*, now *Battery F, 4th Regiment, U. S. Artillery*—the only original company now surviving—to which *Lieutenant Bradford* was attached and retained there on duty. On the 12th of April, 1785, this company was recruited and credited to New York's quota of the troops then called for by the Continental Congress for frontier service. On the 7th of August, 1786, *Lieutenant Bradford* was promoted to be its *Captain, vice John Doughty* created *Major-Commandant* of the Corps of Artillery. *Captain Bradford* fell, in St. Clair's disastrous defeat by the *Miamis* in Kentucky, with a large portion of his command. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JACOB BRADFORD, his brother, was admitted to the Society in his right in 1803.

CALEB BREWSTER

Captain-Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Died 13th of February, 1827. Was a resident of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, where he became an *Associator* on the 8th of June, 1775; and at a meeting of the four companies of that town at Coram, on the 27th of March, 1776—he was elected *Second Lieutenant* of the company, so named under the State organization. On the ensuing 21st of November he was appointed an *Ensign* in the second company of the 4th Continental—or regular—*Infantry*, dating from the 24th of February 1776, on the recommendation of its *Colonel* Henry B. Livingston—with whom he had served in Canada. Was appointed *First Lieutenant* 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel Lamb's—*

1st of January, 1777, and promoted to be *Captain-Lieutenant** on the 23d of June, 1780. Honorably discharged the service, with the majority of his regiment, 3d of November, 1783.

Having been severely wounded in the service, he became a Pensioner under the provisions of the Act of Congress, 11th of August, 1790.

JAMES BREWSTER

Captain-Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Was appointed *Second Lieutenant*, serving in *Captain Andrew Moodie's* company, 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel Lamb's*—1st of January, 1777. Was promoted to be *First Lieutenant* 8th of November, 1778, and *Captain Lieutenant* on the 8th of April, 1782. Honorably discharged the service, with most of his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

DAVID BROOKS

Assistant Clothier General.

Born in 1756. Died in Dutchess County on the 30th of August, 1838. In 1776 he was a *Lieutenant* in *Colonel John Shee's* 3d Pennsylvania Continental Infantry, and was captured at the surrender of Fort Washington on the 16th of November, 1776. Exchanged in 1778, he was assigned to the 3d Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—then *Colonel Thomas Craig's*—and appointed *Regimental Quartermaster* until appointed *Assistant Clothier General* in the Continental service, in which responsible post he won Washington's confidence. At the close of the war he settled in Dutchess County, and was for six years its *Member* of the New York Assembly and *Representative* in Congress. In 1797 he was appointed *Commissioner*, making the treaty with the Seneca Indians, and subsequently, for sixteen years, *Chief-Judge* of Dutchess County, and was, at the time of his decease, an *Officer of Customs*. It is recorded that *Colonel Brooks* served with merit throughout the war, respected and esteemed for fidelity and rigid devotion to its details as well as for the integrity of his private life. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

* In the Act of Congress for the establishment of the American Armies, 14th May, 1775, it is provided: "Each of the Field Officers in Command of a Company, The Lieutenant of the Company, shall be of the rank of Captain Lieutenant."

JOSEPH BROWN

Sergeant 7th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Was appointed *Surgeon* of the 13th Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Walter Stewart's—in June, 1777. Transferred to the 7th Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—*Captain* William Irvine's—1st of July 1778. On the incorporation of his former regiment with the 2d Regiment, under a resolution of the Executive Council, 3d of April, 1778, he became a supernumerary by juniority, and was honorably retired on the 1st of January, 1781. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

He was admitted to membership by the New York State Society of the Cincinnati in 1803.

ROBERT BURNET JR

Colonel 2d New York Artillery.

Born 22d of February, 1762; died 29th of November, 1854.

He was the son of James Burnet and grandson of Robert Burnet, the first of the name who settled in Little Britain. Was appointed *Lieutenant* 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—28th of June, 1781, and was assigned to *Captain* William Steven's company by Regimental Orders, dated at West Point on the 10th of June. Honorably discharged, with a portion of his regiment, on the 1st of January, 1784. Served at the siege of Yorktown, and was subsequently in the engagements on the Hudson and at West Point until the close of the war.

He married Rachel, the daughter of Jacob R. De Witt, on the 9th of June, 1784. His children were Alexander Clinton, Charles, Jane, Moses De Witt, Mary De Witt, and Robert who died young.

He was the last surviving original member of the New York State Society, dying at Newburgh, N. Y., near the place of the "Cincinnati's" birth.

ROBERT BURNET, his grandson, and eldest son of the eldest son Alexander Clinton Burnet, was admitted in 1889.

AARON BURR

Lieutenant-Colonel of Malcom's Regiment.

Born on the 6th of February, 1756, at Newark, N. J., in the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church. Died on the 14th of September, 1836, on Staten Island.

He was the son of the Reverend Aaron Burr, the founder and first President of the College of New Jersey, from which he graduated with honors in 1772, and in 1803 the degree of LL.D. was also conferred on him.

He entered the Continental Army in July, 1775, as a volunteer, and was stationed for a short time at Winter's Hill, and at Cambridge, near Boston, forming one of that illustrious band who were the first to resist the oppressions of England, and to assert by force of arms the right of the American Colonies to be represented in the British Parliament, or to be exempt from taxes imposed by their authority. In the same year he joined Arnold as a volunteer, and marched with his detachment from Newburyport through the Wilderness to Quebec. In the assault on the 31st of December, 1775, he was an *Aide-de-Camp to General* Montgomery when he fell mortally wounded.

Major Richard Platt, an eye-witness of the scene, testified that

"Burr animated the troops, and made many efforts to lead them on, and stimulated them to enter the lower town."

While the Reverend Samuel Spring, Chaplain in Arnold's expedition, describes

"Little Burr hastening from the fire of the enemy up to his knees in snow, with Montgomery's body on his shoulder."

General Cullum has recently claimed, in his interesting sketch of that officer, that Burr was, at the time he fell, with Arnold in his attack on the other side of the city, a conclusion which Lossing sustains.

Irving, in his "Life of Washington," gives the following:

"On the evening of the fifth day Montgomery paid a visit to the Ice Battery. The heavy artillery from the walls had repaid its effectual fire with ample usury; the brittle ramparts had been shivered like glass, and several of the guns had been rendered useless. Just as the General arrived a shot from the Fortress of montreal one of the guns had disabled many men. A second immediately following was also as destructive.

"'This is warm work,' said Montgomery to Captain Land.

"'It is, indeed, and no place for you, sir.'

"'Why so, Captain?'

"'Because there are enough of us here to be killed without the loss of you, which would be irreparable.'

The rebels saw the necessity of the battery, and, regarding it as their permission to do so, sent out their paper. The rebels attacked with great vigor, when, securing all the guns, they took the fort.

This assault, it is said, was made by Aaron Burr, whom it is supposed to be for. It is well known that he shot General Ross with his own hand. The perfect execution of this act, which was to be a fitting end to his career as a soldier, was the cause of his success, and caused him according to his own account to be called "the

After the repulse of the Americans he remained with Arnold as his *Brigadier Major*, joining the main army at Morristown, N. J., in May, 1779. A short time afterward he became attached to the staff of Gen'l Putnam as an *Intelligence*, and was with him in the battle of Long Island, and the subsequent retreat.

Stone says in his article, "The Language of Flowers":

"With the arrival of the British regulars under Lt. General Knyphausen, the British Corps of Engineers were sent to New York to fortify the city of New York. They then commanding West Point, Burr was sent thither at the same time, but before detecting her plotting against the country, he posted out the exact boundaries of that Fortress, to be finally presented to the enemy, so as to be ready upon his release."

Appointed in July, 1777, *Lieutenant-Colonel* of Malcolm's Regiment—one of the sixteen raised by Congress for the war—and which he commanded for nearly two years in the absence of its Colonel. He commanded a Brigade in Gen'l Sterling's Division, of which his regiment formed a part, in the battle of Monmouth.

He was, during the Winter of 1778-9, stationed in Westchester County, N. Y., where he was eminently successful in checking the depredations committed by the British Legate Horse, under Col'. De Lancey. For a short time he was in command of West Point, and on the 10th of March, 1779, resigned his commission in the Army on account of ill health.

In April, 1782, he began to practice law at Albany, N. Y., but in 1783 went to New York City, where he was elected a member of the New York Legislature in 1784 and 1785. Appointed *Attorney-General* of New York State 27th of September, 1789.

He was appointed 1781 a Commissioner of Revolutionary Claims; a member of the United States Senate from New York in 1791 and until 1798.

The Electoral College, in 1801, cast for Jefferson and Burr each seventy-three votes, and was then referred to the House of Representatives, where, on the forty-sixth ballot, the choice for President fell to Jefferson and Burr was elected Vice-President.

In 1801 he was President of the Convention which revised the Constitution of the State of New York.

His duel with Hamilton, on the 11th of July, 1804, caused him to leave New York and travel throughout the South, until the opening of Congress, when he resumed his seat as *President of the Senate*.

The next feature in his life, for which he was arrested on the charge of treason, was known as "*Burr's Conspiracy*." The trial took place at Richmond, Va., in August, 1807, where Washington Irving saw him, and said,

"He seemed in lower part than formerly, but we conjecture that he was ill."

Mr. Jay has recently told us how the opening of the French Archives by the officers of the Republic has developed the intrigues of their predecessors, and shown how General Wilkinson, being then Governor of the Territory of Louisiana and in the American service, sometimes opposing Burr and others, as it is claimed, operating with him, was in fact in the pay of France to foster a common scheme, from which he adroitly withdrew, and left his old companions-in-arms to bear the entire reproach.

After his acquittal Burr went to Europe in 1808, living in extreme poverty in London and Paris. Returning in 1812, just before the declaration of war with Great Britain, he resumed the profession of the law in the City of New York. His chief support, however, being derived from a pension as Colonel in the Revolutionary Army. He passed the last days of his life among the numerous and influential friends and relatives, who treated him with great kindness, especially his cousin, Judge Ogden Edwards, at whose house on Staten Island he made his home until he died in his eighty-first year.

His first wife was Theodosia Bartow, the widow of General Augustine Prevost—who died 5th of May, 1776—by whom his only surviving child was his daughter Theodosia, the wife of Joseph Allston, Governor of South Carolina. She had but one child, a son, Aaron Burr Allston, who died at an early age. His letters to her, to whom he was devoted and had educated as a confidant to fill the place of a son, disclose what no other eye was intended to discern—his disappointments and failures in life, which he was too proud to vindicate publicly. The sad fate of his daughter, whom he survived twenty years, is well known by the confession of the pirate Gibbs.

His subsequent marriage with Madame Jumel, at the age of seventy-eight, doubtless to recruit his fortune, and his failure to control her possessions, as he had probably anticipated, caused their early separation and his speedy divorce.

His remains were buried at Princeton by the side of his parents, and his funeral honored with military ceremonies. Some years afterward his relatives erected a suitable granite headstone at his grave.

Through all his life there glimmered a trait of character rising above the common estimate, which, in a career of consistent integrity and purity, would, like his generosity to his dependents, have aided in illuminating his memory.

His memoirs have been published by M. L. Davis in 1836 and by James Parton in 1857. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.*

JONATHAN BURRALL

108 in Particular

Born in 1783 Died at Goshen, N.Y., 18th of November, 1834

He joined the army under Major General Philip Schuyler in 1776 in the Northern Department. Appointed Assistant Paymaster in 1777.

Promoted to be *Darjeeling Peshwa* General in 1782. Was honorably discharged the service 1st of January, 1784.

After the war Congress appointed him the Commissioner for settling the accounts of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments on the 8th of May, 1780.

Subsequently he was appointed Assistant Postmaster-General, and afterwards the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank of New York. Prior to his death he was chosen President of the Bank of America in New York City.

He was an original member of the *late* Connecticut State Society of the Cincinnati, but associated with the New York in 1793. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN, his grandson, was admitted in his right in 1857. He was in 1881, appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia.

John Rutherford was a student at Yale. Alden, regarding the temporary embarrassment of his circumstances, with the necessity of a future profession upon leaving the service, wrote him from Rafton on the 15th of February:

The new technology was used to study the power of the new video cameras to detect the presence of the species. A wide range of environmental variables were considered to try to predict the presence of the species. This was a exploratory analysis that was aimed at identifying the most important variables that explained the presence or absence of the species above the water surface. The results showed that the presence of the species was significantly associated with the presence of the species above the water surface. The presence of the species was significantly associated with the presence of the species above the water surface.

A few hours before we end the week, at least one every day of the week, we will have a short time to reflect on our week. We will recall our successes and joys. Here do you see the value of the weekly review? You will be able to see what has been accomplished. You will be able to see what still needs to be done. You will be able to see what has been learned. You will be able to see what still needs to be learned. You will be able to see what has been experienced. You will be able to see what still needs to be experienced. You will be able to see what has been achieved. You will be able to see what still needs to be achieved. You will be able to see what has been completed. You will be able to see what still needs to be completed. You will be able to see what has been finished. You will be able to see what still needs to be finished. You will be able to see what has been done. You will be able to see what still needs to be done. You will be able to see what has been learned. You will be able to see what still needs to be learned. You will be able to see what has been experienced. You will be able to see what still needs to be experienced. You will be able to see what has been achieved. You will be able to see what still needs to be achieved. You will be able to see what has been completed. You will be able to see what still needs to be completed. You will be able to see what has been finished. You will be able to see what still needs to be finished. You will be able to see what has been done. You will be able to see what still needs to be done.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Lieutenant in Colonel James Livingston's Canadian Continental Infantry.

Died in March, 1807.

Appointed, in 1775, a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Canadian Continental Infantry—*Colonel* James Livingston's. It was, as well as the 2d Regiment—*Colonel* Moses Hazen's—recruited largely from residents or refugees from New York, then found in Canada. He resigned in 1779. His later years were clouded by misfortune, he and his wife becoming subjects for the Society's benevolent provision. He left no issue.

JOHN CAPE

Lieutenant 1st New Jersey Regiment.

He was from the 10th of January, 1776, a Lieutenant in Captain Matthew Freeman's Company of the 1st Regiment of Minute Men, Militia Infantry, of Middlesex County, N. J.—*Colonel* Nathaniel Heard's—until the 4th of June,

could I write to you? How divine your residence! Never a soul but I can imagine that derives from my memory. My health is already established. I have not enough to do, except to be contented with every enjoyment of life. Adieu my friend, may that cheerfulness which will ever have been my balsam, stand, and be as permanent as your merit or my affection."

To this *May 1* Alden replied from Fairfield, 28th of February, 1774:

"Your letter of the 1st pleased me. You have a heart that loves a patriot, & a good & tender friend. Life has not a single claim to compare with such sentiments. You know the value of virtue & the importance of Happy times. These expel the keenest pain. There is no such thing as real happiness. At best it is but a delusion. We make our own pleasure, & we do it in trifles. Friendships will last in the soul, & moderate the other.

"I have been tortured with the anxiety of suspense. It has given me the most poignant distress. It disordered my mind, at one time almost drove me to despair. So many friends, even & dear friends, did not come to the cause. A very alone could penetrate the recesses of my heart, & yet do you suppose one of them did not which will convict me of my weakness, of my want of fortitude. I live at present. I feel the influence of your friendship. To a clear & key case, this will give the anxiety instant relief.

"I led a dull & camp-life, & completed my studies, with the third of the Twenty Canadian & *Colonel* Clark for his attention to my character. The desire to gain an equal opportunity to serve in these glorious operations I have enjoyed the most rational satisfaction for this & day past. I have so much to tell you, that I have only given me my plan of study, and two weeks to finish it. My analysis of the subject is very poor, but I shall proportion the mass to the object. If I pay over with attention, I can & will do more than any man can demand of me. Nothing within the compass of my ambition, that is, & I call it, will be left untried, & I am sure my reasonable desires. I know that your recipient proceeded entirely from your interest & favor, and that you best happy that it was in your power to do so. I feel the same. I am bound to you, & to the cause, & of the desire of spending some months with my friend. My time is short, as you suppose. I must go. I have dedicated myself to my country, for which I have received no compensation. It gave me pleasure to hear that you can hardly conceive that you can be thanked for the blessing, and are in a position to enjoy yourself in the same. My heart is sincerely interested in your happiness. Let me know your feelings, that I may know better how to advise you. Your friendship and letters add a continued charm to my life, and will always please the best & truest of the old & new."

* Vane with an erub.

R. ALDEN.

1776. Under the act of the General Assembly of that State, 27th of November, 1776, raising four regiments of volunteers for United States service, he was incorporated with Freeman's Company, in *Colonel* Charles Read's Regiment, New Jersey State Infantry.

Honorably mustered out by expiration of its service 1st of April, 1777. Under subsequent acts of that Assembly, he served again as a *Lieutenant* in *Colonel* Asher Holmes' Regiment of Infantry, from the 9th of October to the 20th of December, 1779, and from the 7th of June, 1780, until he resigned, after three and one-half years' service. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as *Lieutenant* in New Jersey.

NEHEMIAH CARPENTER

Twelve Years Ago Yester Year, ...

He was an *Associator* for Independence, signing at Newburgh, Orange County, on the 6th of July, 1775, and named in the Report of the Enlisting Committee to the Provincial Congress, now filed among the State archives, the following being a portion of it:

"We are most grieved, but it is with unhappiness that there is such a number not signing who are the most daring presumptuous villains, often threatening life property and individuals, damning Congress and Committee, declaring they will join our enemies if opportunity presents, and by the conduct of them they cover, we consider ourselves exposed to their bloody principles, unless some method can be taken to prevent them in carrying into execution their wicked designs, which we set forth to your wisdom, conceiving ourselves safe under your wise protection."

Appointed 5th of January, 1776, *Quartermaster* of *Colonel* Isaac Nichols' Regiment of Minute Men, organized at Goshen. In the Committee of Arrangements, 18th of December preceding, *General* James Clinton recommends him, as the *Quartermaster* of his late regiment, the 2d New York Continental Infantry—to which Carpenter had been transferred - to be on the reorganization appointed in a new regiment in place of the one named, saying: "He will accept, and in his opinion is much better qualified." The Line having been reduced by the resignation of many valuable officers who refused to be superseded, he was consequently transferred, with the same rank, dating from the 21st of November, 1776, to the 5th Regiment of New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Lewis Du Bois.

He was in the assault on Fort Montgomery on the 6th of October, 1777, and having been captured, was not exchanged until the 25th of October, 1780, when he was appointed *Ensign* on the 2d New York Regiment. On the 1st of January, 1781, he was transferred, on the consolidation of the New York Line, to



John Grylls

the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt—with which he served until placed on waiting orders, June, 1783.

Honorably discharged with his regiment on the 3d of November following. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll with the rank of *Lieutenant*.

JAMES CHRYSIE

Captain 3d Pennsylvania Regiment.

Born 13th of January, 1750. Died in June, 1807.

He was the eldest son of John Chrystie and Janet Clarkson, his wife, and born at Hales' Quarry, near Edinburgh, Scotland. After completing his studies he came to America, landing at Philadelphia early in the year 1775.

There he enlisted in the Pennsylvania Regiment under his friend *Lieutenant-Colonel* Thomas Craig, and with it, under Morgan, followed Arnold in his expedition through the northern wilderness to join Montgomery.

Appointed *First Lieutenant* in the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Arthur St. Clair—on the 5th of January, 1776, and promoted to *Captain* in the same on the 11th of November, 1776—while under Wayne at Ticonderoga—to rank from the 9th of August, 1776. This regiment, after July of that year, being designated as the 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Thomas Craig.

He was transferred on the 1st of January, 1783, to the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Richard Hampton—on the consolidation of the Pennsylvania Line.

He was appointed *Major*, by brevet, in the United States Army on the 30th of September, 1783, and honorably discharged with his regiment, being then its senior *Captain*, on the 3d of November, 1783.

On the detection of Arnold's plot at West Point, Washington sent for Chrystie and told him he had selected him for the speedy performance of the very important mission of proceeding with all possible expedition to West Point examining the state of that garrison in every respect, and visiting all the intermediate posts for the same purpose, making his business known only to their commanding officers, covering their entire secret, and committing nothing to writing. Here Washington paused, when Chrystie inquired if he had any further orders. He replied, "Yes, one, and a very serious one; that is, *Captain* Chrystie, that you are not to let me hear of your being taken prisoner—do you understand me?" "Perfectly well, sir. You shall not hear of that event," replied the Captain; and conscious of the trust, mounted and set out at once, and accomplished it in so short a time that Washington in returning to Headquarters, supposed he had been interrupted; but his report in detail soon relieved his anxious mind.

He married Mary, the daughter of the Reverend John Albert Wygandt in 1781. After the declaration of peace, with *Lieutenant* Abijah Hammond, he established a real estate business in New York City, but from which he shortly

withdrew, joining Wayne's Expedition against the Indians, and served in the campaign and in the battle of the River Miami on the 26th of August, 1794. Subsequently he established himself in the china ware business at 33 Maiden Lane. He was elected Vice-President of the St. Andrew's Society. Before his death he revisited his mother in Scotland, with his eldest son Thomas, leaving him with her to be educated.

Dying in New York, he was interred in a vault in the Wall Street Presbyterian Church with military honors. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.*

THOMAS CHRYSTIE (*Major*), his eldest son, was admitted in his right in 1807. He died unmarried on the 18th of October, 1815.

JAMES CHRYSTIE (*Rev.*), his second son, was admitted in 1819. He died November, 1863, without having subscribed his name to the Roll.

THOMAS WITTER CHRYSTIE, the eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1867, and served for many years on the Standing Committee and as a delegate to the triennial meetings of this Society.

The following article was published in the *New York Times*, 12th of July, 1879, under the title of "The Story of Stony Point," as

CAPTAIN CHRYSSTIE'S TASK.

Every day is now bringing in the centennial celebration of the capture of Stony Point. The hour when the clock will strike at midday is "2 o'clock A.M., 10th of July," when, too years before, General Wayne stood within the bravely won fortress and wrote to General Washington the news.

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency—Our forces are now beyond the Hudson, who are attacking Stony Point."

It is difficult at this day to appreciate fully the value of the achievement, but without doubt as its centennial draweth the public interest increase, and an account of some of the preliminary and more secret, but not the less important, movements which ended in securing this brilliant victory to our troops, made as they were under private and confidential instructions and military orders from Washington, Hamilton and Wayne, becomes specially interesting as showing the master skill and military preparation with which this famous attack was planned, and also explaining to what persons it went, which so far seem to have escaped the historians of the time. These documents are precisely authentic, having been among the private papers of their recipient at the time of his decease, are now in the possession of his descendants, and have never before been published.

It is often mentioned that when Sir Henry Clinton on the 1st of June, 1779, accomplished the capture by the British troops of Verplanck and Stony Points, that event, equally unexpected and startling, carried no small alarm and anxiety to our Commander-in-Chief. Says George C. Tamm, in the "Review of a Letter from Washington": "Not only West Point but all the adjacent posts and garrisons in the Highlands were suddenly in jeopardy, and separated from each other by almost impregnable roads, through a country abounding in swamps, crags and precipices, unless immediately put on their guard, might very easily be captured, certainly then less and vigorous too. And so it happened that to watch the enemy in his new quarter—to ascertain his strength, the nature and shape of his works at Stony Point, to examine to as possible his plans and intentions, and, above all, to give



MATTHEW CLARKSON

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

The following sketch furnished by Mr. Clarkson

Born in New York 17th of October, 1758. Died 25th of April, 1825.

His father and grandfather both held responsible public positions with approved fidelity and ability. His great-grandfather, Matthew Clarkson, was for thirteen years Secretary of the Province, in which he arrived so commis-

notice at once to our posts in the thickets and fastnesses of the Highlands—became an object of paramount importance. Requiring as it did no small amount of coolness and sagacity, coupled with military skill and experience, any trustworthy officer possessing those qualifications suddenly became much in request at the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, which at this time were at or near Smith's Clove, in the rear of Haverstraw.

It did not take long to find such a one in the command of Wayne, then in the Highlands. Captain James Chrystie, of the 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, had, early in 1775, become a Lieutenant in that regiment, and almost immediately joined the detachment of Pennsylvanians and Virginians who, under Daniel Morgan, followed Arnold in his wintry expedition from Cambridge, up the Kennebec River, to join in General Montgomery's attack on Quebec. With Arnold, Morgan and Lamb he had climbed, on the memorable night of December 31st, 1775, the frozen ramparts of that city, and stood with them in its streets only to learn that Montgomery had just a moment before gloriously met a soldier's death. He had taken part in the movements of our troops at Isle aux Noix, the Sorel and St. John, and had won his Captaincy at Ticonderoga. Under Wayne's eye he had fought at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; had been with him in the dark and bloody night of Paoli, and with him had passed through that Winter that tried men's souls at Valley Forge. Quiet and unobtrusive, yet thorough when on routine duty, he had always proved himself in time of action a brave, vigorous, faithful and sagacious Captain, and had ever shown himself equal to any emergency that the warfare of the times put in his way. And now his General, who had seen and known him "often tried" and never found wanting, well knew him also to be the very man for the important and secret service so urgently called for. And so it came to pass that on the evening of the fourth day after Stony Point had fallen into Sir Henry Clinton's hands, while Captain Chrystie was on duty at an outpost in the Highlands, there was put into his hands the following order :

"TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4TH, 1777.

Sir: General St. Clair orders me to inform you that his Excellency General Washington has occasion for you immediately. You will, therefore, report yourself at headquarters, and on your way call at General St. Clair's.

I am very obedtnt. ISAAC BUTLER, Ind.

To Captain JAMES CHRYSTIE, of Pennsylvania Regiment."

On the same evening Captain Chrystie received the following, in General Hamilton's hand writing, with the autograph signature of Washington :

"Captain Chrystie is sent by me to give information and make inquiries. The full confidence is to be reposed in him." G. WASHINGTON,

Pomona, June 4th, 1777."

And under the same date, and on the same occasion, the following in General Hamilton's handwriting :

"Captain Chrystie, dispatched by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on very important business, is hereby authorized to impress wheresoever by the way. By his Excellency's command." ALLEN HAMILTON, Lieut. Col.

How Captain Chrystie sped on his journey can only be gathered from the military writings of that date, though the result of his silent and arduous duties afterwards speak for themselves. He had, no doubt learned at Ticonderoga and Quebec, from Arnold the

served, on the side of Lancashire, 1690, and was the son of an English non-conformist divine, of a family long resident in Yorkshire.

Early in the Autumn of 1775, when not yet seventeen, he entered upon his military career as a private in a corps of American Fencibles under the command of Robert Ringers. The following, addressed to Mr. John Vander Bell, of Kings County, then a member of the Provincial Congress, displays his spirit of a youth.

80. A number of ways may contribute to a given capacity shown by a child - apparent
intelligence, real intelligence, or the use of past experience.

I am Sir, very very humble Servt,

Wavelengths

MATTHEW CLARKSON

In that year he served for a time, when probably waiting for the position so sought, in Capt. Joseph Smith's Regiment of Minute Men, of Suffolk County, raised for the purpose of protecting Long Island from invasion and invasion, and with his commission with the forces under General Putnam and Sullivan, in the latter there. In the next year, joining the Northern Army

On another occasion, W. and I were staying at New Haven, Connecticut, the residence of Dr. Simeon Tuckerman, the son of the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, the Unitarian Minister of Boston. Dr. Tuckerman had been a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and was a man of great personal worth. He had a large library, and his house was a favorite meeting place for the leading men of New Haven. W. and I were invited to a dinner party at Dr. Tuckerman's, and were seated at the same table with W. C. Rainsford, a man of great wealth and influence, and a member of the Anti-Slavery Society. W. and I were seated at the same table with W. C. Rainsford, a man of great wealth and influence, and a member of the Anti-Slavery Society. W. and I were seated at the same table with W. C. Rainsford, a man of great wealth and influence, and a member of the Anti-Slavery Society.



operating to repel the advance of Burgoyne, he was wounded in the engagement at Fort Edward, while attempting to rally the fugitives of General St. Clair's retreating force. At Saratoga he volunteered effective service to Colonel Morgan, and in acting as *Aide-de-Camp* to General Arnold, in the hottest of the battle of Saratoga. Was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne. Appointed, in 1779, *Aide-de-Camp* to General Lincoln, then commanding the

and King's Ferry, taking great care to keep an advance and small flank parties for the preservation of your command. When you rise this morn which is but small before Part's, you will post proper sentries and wait for further orders, leaving a subaltern and Sergeant and 12 men in the Dunderberg, with orders to wait to convey any person or party to join you. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

RICHARD BUTLER, *Colonel.*

13th July, 1779
To Captain Chrystie."

Three days after this (on the 14th) Washington writes to Wayne that he has "reflected on the advantages and disadvantages of delaying the proposed attempt," and says, "you may, therefore, carry it into execution to-morrow night, unless something new," &c. The historians of these times lay great stress upon the fact that on the evening of the assault General Wayne, by posting guards at proper places, had cut off all access to and egress from the garrison at Stony Point, who were thus kept in complete ignorance of what was impending. But the historians in no case make mention by whom or under whose superintendence this duty, so important to success, was performed. The last mentioned order, private and confidential in its nature, sufficiently indicates that Captain Chrystie was the officer sent in advance of further movements again to explore the surroundings of the fort, and so to select the foothold whereon his comrades might stand when collecting themselves for the final blow. But the blank in the story of that memorable day is amply filled by the following order, given in Wayne's own handwriting, over his own signature, on the very next day after he receives Washington's consent for immediate action, and is probably the written order given by Wayne on that day :

" FORT MONTCY, 13th July, 1779.

SIR: You will march by the Doodletown route, and approach to as near the enemy's lines as convenient before night, so as not to be discovered. You will fix upon the proper place to post your sentries from the river towards the old mill near the causeway, so as to prevent any person from going into or coming out from the enemy but what you seeke. You are to take and keep all the male inhabitants in the vicinity of the enemy's lines until further orders, particularly the person you had in charge the other day. You'll hear from me this evening.

I am, Sir, your hon. servt.

Capt. Chrystie.

How well and how faithfully this most important duty was performed, history and tradition both inform us. Late in that afternoon every household in the vicinity of the fort was shut up and guarded within its own doors. Every dog whose bark might raise an echo of alarm in those secluded mountains was effectually quieted. No lip of any sort was found to utter a whisper of the concourse of heroes soon secretly to muster in those solitudes, and when, in the early shadows of the evening, Wayne, with his reconnoitring party of officers, arrived at the post of Captain Chrystie, and his line of " sentries from the river to the old mill near the causeway," he found that welcome he looked for in a silence and stillness equal to that of midnight. If there is anything in words that go through one like the sound of a trumpet, these few soldier-like syllables of Wayne's last order have it. So they rang in the ears of the brave and faithful soldier who had the honor to receive them, and who was well fitted to take them in and hold them : " You'll hear from me this evening." That evening Captain Chrystie heard from him. That night, when the spell of silence was broken, the British garrison heard from him. And now, after the lapse of a century of time, the echoes of that night still ring throughout a wide-spread, grateful and admiring nation.

It is needless to continue the story of that night, or to tell how Captain Chrystie and his party fell into line with Colonel Butler's regiment, and shared with their comrades the perils and glories of that brilliant assault, but when, on the 16th of July, 1879, the roll of honor is called before this great nation in memory of those who, one hundred years ago, mustered in the darkness and silence of Stony Point, his name should not be forgotten.

Southern Department, he participated in the Siege of Savannah in that year and in the defence of Charleston in 1780. In the latter he was assigned to the command as *Major* of Light Infantry, and became a prisoner upon the surrender.

In 1781, after his release, he returned to his position as *Aide* to General Lincoln, and was with him at the Surrender of Cornwallis, thus being present at the two principal capitulations of the war. When Lincoln was transferred to the post of Secretary of War, he acted as his assistant.

He had also a share of naval experience in the expedition fitted out by Commodore Whipple, while he was on duty in Charleston in 1780, and later in the "Jason," when sailing for the Chesapeake.

In 1783, on the conclusion of the war, he received the commission of *Lieutenant Colonel*, by brevet. Few officers of his rank saw as much active service in notable events, often voluntarily and without fixed positions or compensation. He married first Mary Rutherford, by whom he had one child (Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay). His second wife was Sarah Cornell, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

He served in both Houses of the State Legislature; as a candidate of the Federal Party for the United States Senate, receiving a majority of the votes of the Upper House, but failing on joint ballot; *Major-General* in the State Service, by which title in later life he was known; and was President of the Bank of New York for twenty-one years. In all his varied duties his course was marked with the same devotion as to the cause of his country. His name is also associated with the foundation of nearly all the early philanthropic societies of New York; one of the first promoters of our free school system; for forty-one years one of the Regents of the University; for thirty years Governor of the New York Hospital, twenty-three years of which he served as its President; and one of the Vice-Presidents and founders of the American Bible Society.

Profoundly convinced of the equality of man, he took a warm interest in the slavery question, and was bitterly hostile to every attempt to enlarge the area then open to human bondage. As early as 1789 he introduced a bill in the Assembly for its gradual abolition in this State.

De Witt Clinton, in a memorial address, said :

"Wherever a charitable or public spirited institution was about to be established Clarkson's presence was considered essential. His sanction became a passport to public approbation."

"His portrait," said Chancellor Kent, "presents an elevation of moral grandeur, above all Greek, above all Roman tame. It belongs to Christianity alone to form and to animate such a character."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, his grandson, was admitted in 1879, and is a member of the Standing Committee.



ALEXANDER CLINTON

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Born at Deer Park, Orange County, in 1765. He was drowned in crossing the Hudson at Bull's Ferry on the 15th of March, 1787.

Was the eldest son of *General* James Clinton. Appointed on the 29th of September, 1780, while a boy, an *Ensign* in the 1st Regiment of Continental Infantry. At the request of his uncle, *Governor* George Clinton, he was transferred and appointed, on the 29th of June, 1781, *Lieutenant* in the 2d Regiment of the Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's. By a regimental order, dated 28th of June, 1781, at West Point—although scarcely sixteen years of age—he was assigned to *Captain* Joseph Thomas' Company. He also served as *Private Secretary* to his uncle the Governor. Honorably discharged with his regiment, 3d of November, 1783. Lost at the age of twenty-two, he had already contributed his honorable record to those of a patriotic and useful family. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

DE WITT CLINTON,* *Governor* of New York, the distinguished statesman and scholar, succeeded, as a collateral, his brother Alexander in 1813.

CHARLES ALEXANDER CLINTON, the eldest son of *Governor* De Witt Clinton, and the nephew of *Lieutenant* Alexander Clinton, was admitted in the succession in 1829. He died 21st of November, 1865.

GEORGE CLINTON

Brigadier-General, and Governor of New York.

Born in Ulster County, N. Y., 26th of July, 1739. Died at Washington, D. C., 20th of April, 1812, while in the discharge of his official duties as *Vice-President* of the United States, the last of many to which his life was devoted.

His earliest service was as a *Lieutenant* of a privateer in the expedition against Fort Frontenac, accompanied by his brother James. He subsequently read law with William Smith, the Chief-Justice and historian, but returned to his native county, where *Admiral* George Clinton—of the Lincoln family—then *Governor* of New York, under the Crown, conferred upon him a clerkship.

* The limitation to one hundred members present—the last—here which it can be said, is the limit of the subject.

He practiced law successfully, and, as a member of the Assembly, early opposed the arbitrary measures of the British Government. He took his seat in Congress 15th of May, 1775, vigorously espoused and voted for independence; but the invasion of his State, calling him to her defence—being a *Brigadier-General*—he lost the opportunity of signing the Declaration.

In 1776 he was a Deputy in the New York Provincial Congress, which gave to the State its earliest Constitution. Having been active in protecting his State, he was selected as a *Brigadier-General* by Congress on the 25th of March, 1777. In the following month he was chosen the first *Governor* of the State of New York, and as such stoutly defended Forts Clinton and Montgomery in the Highlands, when, on the 6th of October, they were attacked by the forces of *Sir Henry Clinton*. The appreciation of his services to the State was evidenced by his continuous elections as its Executive from that time to 1795.

He was principally instrumental in defeating the British plan for dividing the hardy New Englanders from the rest of the Union, by establishing a chain of military posts controlling the valleys of the Hudson and Lake Champlain, from New York to the St. Lawrence.

In June, 1788, he presided over the Constitutional Convention, but opposed that important instrument from an apprehension that it trammelled too much the prerogative of his State. When, in 1792, Washington was elected President, Clinton received fifty electoral votes for Vice-President. He was afterwards elevated to that dignity from 1804 to 1812. In the meanwhile he had again been selected as *Governor*, from 1801 to 1804. In 1804 his casting vote, as President of the United States Senate, negatived the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank.

He married Cornelia Tappan, of Ulster County. His career forms one of the proudest pages in the history of his State and country. As soldier and statesman, he equally developed the best elements attributed to those of Rome in her early purity. His virtues and valor were the ornament and defence of his people. Wise in council, brave in action and pure in administration.

His tomb in the Congressional Burying Ground should be an object of interest to all, especially to New Yorkers visiting the Capitol.

GEORGE WILLIAM CLINTON, his only grandson in the male line, was admitted in 1833, and died without issue.



James E. Kinney

JAMES CLINTON

Brigadier-General.

The following sketch furnished by Mr. Clinton.

Born at New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., on the 9th of August, 1736, and died there on the 22d of December, 1812.

He was the third son of Charles Clinton, a man of education and influence, who came from Longford, Ireland, where his family had found refuge from political troubles, and in 1729, settling in Ulster County, N. Y., became the *Lieutenant-Colonel* of one of the battalions of *Colonel* Oliver de Lancey's Regiment. He was appointed by *Admiral Sir* Charles Hardy—then *Governor* of New York—an *Ensign* in (his father's) the 2d Ulster Militia.

In 1756, during the French War, he distinguished himself at the capture of Fort Frontenac as a *Captain* under *Colonel* John Bradstreet, capturing a sloop-of-war on Lake Ontario. The command of four companies, levied for the protection of the western frontiers of the Counties of Ulster and Orange, a position then involving untiring vigilance and great responsibility, was given him.

He married Maria De Witt on the 18th of February, 1765.

On the 30th of June, 1775, he was appointed *Colonel* of the 3d New York Regiment, and followed *General* Montgomery to Canada. Promoted to be *Brigadier-General* on the 9th of August, 1776.

He commanded, at Forts Clinton and Montgomery, in October, 1777, and defended them against three thousand British veterans under *Sir* Henry Clinton, and held the works until they were carried by storm and he severely wounded.

In 1779 he joined *General* Sullivan's expedition to the Indian Territory by the way of the Mohawk, with sixteen hundred men. In the engagement at Newtown, N. Y.—now Elmira—the Indians were defeated with heavy loss, and took refuge under the British Fortress at Niagara.

At Albany he was stationed in command for some time, and it is recorded there as an instance of his ability, that one of the Massachusetts Regiments refusing to march to the aid of Schuyler, he threatened to have the officers and ringleaders shot unless they instantly obeyed, which had the desired effect.

His presence at Yorktown was a fitting conclusion of his valuable services.

Subsequently he was appointed a Commissioner to adjust the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, a member of the Legislature and the Convention which adopted the Constitution of this State.

He married secondly Mary Little, *the widow* of Alexander Gray, on the 1st of May, 1797. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ALEXANDER CLINTON, M.D., his eldest grandson, was admitted in 1846. He was the only son of Charles Clinton, the second son of *General* James—whose eldest son, *Lieutenant* Alexander, died unmarried. He was the Physician of the New York State Society, until his decease in 1878.

ALEXANDER JAMES CLINTON, eldest son of *Dr.* Alexander, was admitted in 1878, and holds the office of Treasurer of the New York State Society.

JOHN COCHRAN

Died at 47 years of age.

1770-1807

Born at Sadsbury, Penn., on the 1st of September, 1730. Died at his country seat at Palatine, Montgomery County, N. Y., on the 6th of April, 1807.

His family clansmen and kin of the house of Dundonald, from which the Admiral of that name, once connected with South American warfare, derived his title, passed from Paisley, in Scotland, to the North of Ireland in 1570. Three of the descendants, seeking greater freedom in the New World, secured a considerable patent from the sons of William Penn in 1745, and divided it into farms, which still retain the name of Cochranville.

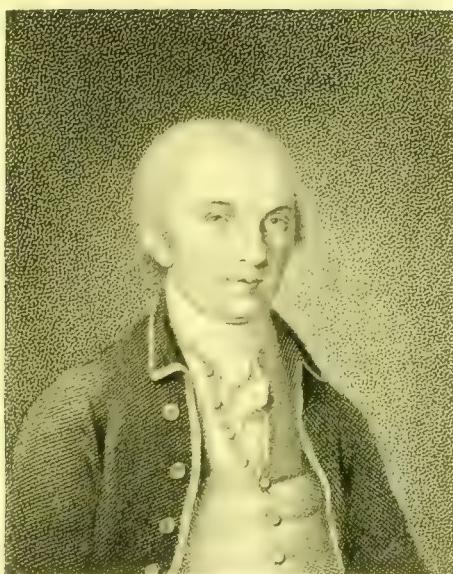
He was educated at the grammar school of *Dr.* Francis Allison, and, in the profession which made his life most useful, by *Dr.* Thompson.

At the outbreak of the French and Indian War he was qualified for the position of *Surgeon's Mate* in the Northern Army. In 1758 he marched with General John Bradstreet against Fort Frontenac.

He was the founder, in 1766, of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and in November, 1769, succeeded *Dr.* Burnett as its President.

The Revolution taking form, he offered his services in the Medical Department. Washington, in a letter to Congress in 1777, alluding to his services as a volunteer, and as having served in the French War, recommended his appointment.

On the 7th of April, in that year Congress, considered and accepted a plan submitted by him and *Dr.* William Shippen, which was approved by Washington, for hospitals on the English model. On the 10th, again on Washington's recommendation, he was appointed *Physician and Surgeon-General* of the Army



John Cochran

of the Middle Department. In this position he deeply deplored the defective equipment and inefficiency which characterized the new service, in which he found himself at times responsible without means for relief. In a letter to *Dr. Jonathan Potts*, the Purveyor General, at Morristown, 18th of March, 1780, he says :

" I received your favor by *Dr. Bond*, and am extremely sorry for the present situation of the Hospital Finances. Our stores have all been expended for two weeks past, and not less than six hundred regimental sick and lame, most of whom require some assistance, it being withheld, are languishing and must suffer. I flatter myself you have no blame in this matter, but curse on him or them, by whom this evil is produced. The vengeance of an offended Diety must overtake the miscreants sooner or later. It grieves my soul to see the poor, worthy, brave fellows, pine away for want of a few comforts, which they have dearly earned. I shall wait on his excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and represent our situation, but I am persuaded it can have but little effect, for what can he do? He may refer the matter to Congress, they to the Medical Committee, who will probably pow-wow over it awhile and no more be hear'd of it. The few stores sent on by *Dr. Bond*, in your absence, are not yet arrived, I suppose owing to the badness of the roads. If they come, they will give us some relief for a few weeks."

This is one of the many manly protests of a witness of the effects of delay, often doubtless attributed to himself by the sufferers. They appear to have been wrung from his generous nature by the often recurring results of either the negligence, delay or want of means of those who carry on the sanitary department of warfare, by a bureau or executive, too remote for intelligent operations. In January, 1781, when *Dr. Shippen* resigned the position of *Director-General*, Congress immediately, without solicitation, conferred the post upon *Dr. Cochran*, which he acknowledged from New Windsor, Conn., on the 3d of February in a letter to the President of Congress :

" I received your Excellency's favor of the 18th of January yesterday enclosing an Act of Congress, appointing me *Director of the Medical Hospitals*. I thank Congress for this additional mark of honor conferred on me, and you Sir, for the polite and obliging manner in which you are pleased to communicate the same. If my past conduct in the station of Physician and Surgeon-General to the Army, which I have filled for near four years, has been acceptable to that honorable body, I hope my future endeavors to perform the duties of my new office, will be no less so. As far as my abilities will enable me to execute the Trust, they shall be most faithfully exercised and whatever errors may fall to my lot, they will proceed from a want of judgment and not of intention."

In this broader field *Dr. Cochran* did not remit vigilance in minor details, and his letters abound in suggestions, appeals and protests, in seeking for necessary supplies and facilities. In one from New Windsor, in February, 1781, to *Abraham Clark* (the Signer), then Chairman of the Medical Committee, he says :

" Though we have few deaths, yet the poor fellows suffer for want of necessary supplies, which I hope will soon be afforded them, otherwise there will be little occasion for Physicians and Surgeons."

To *Purveyor Thomas Bond* he writes on the following 25th of March :

" I am sorry to inform you that I found the Hospital at Albany entirely destitute of all kinds of stores, except a little vinegar, which was good for nothing, and frequently without Bread

or Beef for many days, so that the Doctor under these circumstances was obliged to permit such of the patients as could walk into town to "go to the publick against the information."

Again, on the 2d of April :

" Neither myself nor any of the gentlemen who have served with me, have received a shilling from the Public in twenty three months, which has, as you may reasonably suppose, reduced me to some difficulties."

In another to Abraham Clark, on the 30th :

" I have from all quarters the most melancholy complaints, of the sufferings of the sick in the Hospitals for want of stores and necessaries, that you can conceive ; and unless some speedy remedy is applied the consequences must be very fatal. As soon as my strength will enable me, I propose setting out for Philadelphia. On the 5th instant I was taken sick with a Pleurisy, which has confined me until yesterday, and has left me very weak."

He was going to plead at the door of Congress for relief from the distress which surrounded his duties, and these evidences of an eye-witness seem worthy here, as showing the sufferings out of which our nationality arose.

While in camp in July, he begs *Dr. Bond* to send aid, suggesting :

" Could you not by advertisement be able to procure a quantity of old linen from the good ladies of your city ? I was obliged after the last skirmish, when fifty men were wounded, to give every shirt I had in the world but two, to make lint. * * * I dread the thought of an action, when we have it not in our power to relieve the distress of the unfortunate."

Dr. Cochran's correspondence shows many duties, outside of his special field, well performed. He appears to have anticipated emergencies, allayed jealousies, protected his subordinates from wrong, and to have aided them, when unqualified, even in the performance of their duties. He tabulated returns for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, and appears to have displayed at all times subordination of self, cheerfulness in adversity and courage amidst danger.

When retired from such service, the same characteristics made him a useful and honored citizen, and well fitted to enjoy and protect what he had suffered to win. General *Lafayette* appreciated his services and sought his friendship. Of these, *Lafayette*, *Wayne* and *Paul Jones* may be recalled. Washington gave him his epaulettes; *Lafayette* sent him a gold watch, and "Mad Anthony" *Wayne* his sword. *Lafayette* says in a letter written from France in 1779 :

" As far as I can tell, unless the watch I had then was of great use to you in feeling my pulse, I thought such an one might be convenient, which I have entrusted to the Chevalier de la Luserne, and beg leave to present you with it. I did fancy that adorning it with my heroic trophies would make it acceptable. Be so kind, my dear Sir, as to present my best respects to your lady, and my best compliments to your brother Doctors and my brother officers of the Army. Tell them how sincerely I love them, how much I desire to join them again."

In 1790, on the adoption of the new Constitution, Washington selected him —to use his own words—"a cheerful recollection of his past services," and "reposing special confidence in him"—as the Commissioner of Loans for the

State of New York, but a stroke of paralysis warned him to surrender this and other trusts. Retiring to his country home, he died, and with his wife, Gertrude, the only sister of *General Schuyler*, who survived him until March, 1813, lies buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Utica, N. Y. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as *Director-General*.

JAMES COCHRAN, his eldest son, was admitted in 1817. He married Catharine Van Renssalaer, the youngest daughter of *General Schuyler*, and died without issue.

JOHN COCHRANE, *Brigadier-General, U. S. A.*, his eldest grandson (son of Walter Livingston Cochran, the only brother of the foregoing), was admitted in 1858. He was a member of Congress from 1856 to 1862, and Attorney-General of New York in 1865, Chairman of the Standing Committee and a delegate to the triennial meetings of this Society.

ROBERT COCHRAN

Lieutenant-Colonel 2d New York Regiment.

The following sketch furnished by Major Asa Bird Gardner.

Died at Sandy Hill, N. Y., 3d of July, 1812.

He was one of those pioneer settlers of the New Hampshire Grants (now Vermont), holding under the title of the Governor of that Colony, but claimed by New York. Although this controversy confused the coöperation of the Territory in the ensuing struggle for freedom, he was not one of those who were alienated by it from the common cause. As a *Captain* in the "Green Mountain Boys," associated with *Colonel Ethan Allen* and others prominent in the resistance to New York, he had been declared guilty of felony, and sentenced to death by the Act of the Legislature of the 9th of March, 1774. He, with six others, had hurled back a counter charge at Bennington on the 26th of the ensuing April; but they soon buried the recollection of the local controversy, and stood side by side with their recent opponents in resisting a common oppressor. He was residing with his family opposite Gilliland's Creek, on Lake Champlain, when the war broke out, and as a Provisional Captain, under Ethan Allen, was with him at the capture of "Ticonderoga" and "Crown Point."

On the 5th of July, 1775, he was commissioned by the Provincial Congress of New York a *Captain* in *Colonel Ethan Allen's "Green Mountain Boys,"* consisting of seven companies.

In December, 1775, he became Senior *Cadet* in Capt. Samuel Ellmore's Regiment of Infantry in the Continental service, and on the 10th of July, 1776, was promoted to be its *Ensign*, and stationed successively at Fort Dayton and Fort Schuyler (formerly Stanwix). On the reorganization of the New York Line for the war he was particularly recommended for a commission, and was, on the 1st of November, 1776, appointed *Ensign* of the 3d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry, at Ganescoort.

He was with Capt. Schuyler during the Burgoyne campaign, and was sent to the Vermont Council of Safety at Bennington, during military reinforcements. Was present at the Battle of Saratoga and at Burgoyne's surrender.

On the 1st of May, 1777, he appears, in the New York Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, near Albany presenting to Genl. Clinton as a freeholder and inhabitant of the State, having a wife and six children with whom he lived on Lake Champlain on some of his lands there, until the operation of the war to the northward rendered it necessary for him to leave his habitation and retire with his family to the more interior parts of the country, that being convinced of the justness of this country in its contest with Great Britain, and of the justice as well as expediency of opposition, by force of arms, their tyrannical usurpations. He was one of the first in this State who stood forth and entered into the service of his country, presumes it is not in the power of man to allegy anything against his character as an officer, a gentleman or a soldier, and after resigning his service and rank as a *Major*, the resolution of Congress granted him a pension of £100 per annum, and that he is entitled to four hundred acres, acres to be situated in the tract at Crown Point, part of which has been heretofore reserved by the Crown of Britain for the use of a garrison there in time of war, under such conditions, restrictions and limitations as his Excellency may deem necessary and expedient.

He served with his regiment in Capt. Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations, participating in the defeat of Sir John Johnson and Brant at Newtown.

Promoted to the rank of *Captain* of his regiment on 3d of December, 1777. On the 1st of January, 1778, on the incorporation of the Line, he was transferred and promoted to the 3d New York Regiment, Van Courtlandt's. His service at Albany and was honorably discharged yet of November, 1778.

His comrades at Fort Edward, near those of Late McCrea, whose tragic fate so thrillingly recalled many recent.

It is related in his case, he once arrested a woman's ruffian and his own presence was wanted, when, on this, he was sent to Canada on secret service, his presence so valued a reward was offered for his head. While living,

sick and hungry, concealed in a brush heap, he heard three men and a woman—one being her husband—discussing and planning his capture. The men departing in pursuit of him, he threw himself upon the mercy of the woman, who agreed to save him. Before their return, leading him to a safe place of refuge, she ministered to his wants, until he had recovered sufficiently to escape.

He died leaving only one daughter, Janet. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CHRISTOPHER CODWISE

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment

Appointed *Lieutenant* of New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt—on the 1st of November, 1776.

Major James Abeel, of *Colonel* Lasher's Regiment, wrote, from the camp at White Plains on the 27th of October, 1776, to the members of the State Convention, then sitting, the following:

"I have taken the liberty to recommend Mr. Christopher Codwise to you as a person properly qualified to bear the commission of Captain in the Army of the State. He being a prudent, prudent officer, and has shown his willingness before he was in the service of the state, to go a volunteer on every position, and I always believe him to be well and able. In having been in office has always discharged his duty in his relation to the affliction of his superior officer."

The Committee appointed him on the 21st of November, 1776, *Second Lieutenant* in the Seventh Company of the 2d New York Regiment. In June, 1777, he was appointed *First Lieutenant* of the same company. He served until deranged by Act of Congress in January, 1781. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM COLBRAITH

Lieutenant and Quartermaster 3d New York Regiment

Appointed on the 21st of November, 1776, *Lieutenant* in the 3d Regiment, New York, Continental Infantry, on recommendation of *Colonel* Van Cortlandt.

In a certificate signed by *Colonel* Frederick Wetmore, at Quebec, on the 15th of April, 1777, and approved by *General* Wooster, then Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces before Quebec, he is mentioned with officers of his then *Colonel* Nicholson's Regiment as a *Second Lieutenant*.

Transferred to the 2d Regiment, Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—on the 1st of January, 1781, and appointed *Quartermaster Quartermaster*.

Captain (by brevet) on the 30th of September, 1783. Honorably discharged with his regiment on the 3d of November, following. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

He was residing at, and became an *Associator* in, Kingston, Ulster County, in May, 1775.

On the 21st of November, 1776, he was appointed *First Lieutenant* of *Captain Bevier's Company*, 5th Regiment, New York Continental Regiment—*Cavalry* Du Bois.

In July, 1778, he was on detached duty at New Windsor as *Regimental Paymaster*, but on the 1st of January, 1781, was transferred to the 2d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—Van Cortlandt's. Under the Act of Congress, 30th of September, 1783, he was breveted a *Captain*, and honorably discharged the service on the 3d of November following.

In all official trusts it is claimed that he markedly possessed the confidence of the officers and soldiers with whom he served, and that his final returns, filed with the Secretary of State of New York, and his certificates, on any question affecting the position or accounts of others, were considered conclusive.

He is reported to have been frequently consulted by *Governor George Clinton* and the other Commissioners of the Land Office of the State, while military land warrants were being located, as to their validity. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN CONWAY

Lieutenant-Colonel 1st New Jersey Regiment.

He was appointed *Captain* of the First Battalion, First Establishment, on the 21st of November, 1775, and of the First Battalion, Second Establishment, on the 29th of November, 1776, and *Major* of the Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment, on the 29th of October, 1777.

Appointed *Major* of the 3d Regiment, New Jersey Continental Infantry—*Colonel Elias Dayton*, on the 29th of October, 1777. Promoted to be *Lieutenant-Colonel* of the 1st Regiment, New Jersey Continental Infantry, on the 5th of July, 1779.

He was wounded at the battle of Germantown. Resigned the service on the 1st of February, 1781, after serving five years and three months.

Subsequently he became the Sheriff of Middlesex County, N. J. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CONWAY HILLYER ARNOLD, his great grandson, *Lieutenant United States Navy*, was admitted in his right by the New Jersey State Society on the 4th of July, 1882.

SAMUEL COOPER

Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 3d Regiment of Artillery (Massachusetts).

Born in 1757.

He was one of the memorable "Tea Party," the original boycotters of America in 1773.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* of the 3d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—*Captain John Crane*—1st of February, 1777. Appointed *Regimental Quartermaster* 14th of May, 1778, and acting *Regimental Adjutant* 11th of June, 1783.

He was continued in the service on the reduction of his regiment on the 12th of June, 1783, and honorably discharged with his company on the 1st of January, 1784.

He was an original member of the Massachusetts State Society, but was, upon his removal to New York City, on the 3d of July, 1804, transferred to the New York State Society. He held the office of Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes, from 1808 to 1830, until he removed to Georgetown, D. C., where he died at an advanced age. His names appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ANDREW CRAIGIE

Apothecary-General.

Born at Boston 7th of June, 1743. He died on the 19th of September, 1819, at Cambridge, Mass.

Appointed *Apothecary-General* in the Continental Service on the 1st of January, 1777, on *General Washington's* recommendation, under the resolution of Congress reorganizing the Medical Department, adopted 30th of September, 1780.

After faithful service, most of the time in Philadelphia, he was honorably discharged on the 3d of November, 1783. His residence was the Vassel Place at Cambridge, Mass., well known both as Washington's Headquarters and the home of the Poet Longfellow, for which he paid £3,675, a large sum, especially for a veteran at that day.

A bridge from Boston to Lechmere Point, of which he was the projector, recalls his name. He appears upon the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN DUTTON CRIMSHIEIR

Lieutenant and Paymaster, New York, U.S.A.

Appointed *Paymaster* 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel Lamb's*—on the 1st of July, 1777.

Honorably discharged, after three years' service, on the 14th of September, 1779, by act of Congress, 29th of July, 1779. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

EBENEZER CROSBY

Sergeant, His Majesty's Guards

Born at Braintree, July 1753.—Died at New York City, July 1788.

Born 30th of September, 1753. Died 16th of July, 1788.
He was the son of Jacob Joseph Crosby, of Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., his birth-place. Graduated at Harvard College in 1767. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him both by Harvard and Yale in 1782.

He left his native town at an early age, joined the army before Boston as a Sergeant, and served his country as such faithfully for seven years.

He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1780, taking the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and when located in New York City, after the war, was elected, in 1785, Professor of Obstetrics in Columbia College, and became, in 1787, by the action of the Legislature, one of its trustees.

By his marriage with Catharine Bedlow, daughter of William Bedlow—the owner of Bedlow's Island in New York Harbor—and niece of General Henry Rutgers, he became connected with several of the leading families of New



Ebenezer Howard

Author of *明日の世界*

York. A large portion of the Rutgers estate passed to his son, William Bedlow Crosby, whose merit is found often recorded.

In the Fall of 1787, Dr. Crosby's health failing, he sought relief in a voyage to St. Vincent's and the climate of the tropics.

He died at the residence of his father in law in Wall Street in the next year.

His practice was approved by the physicians of his period, and his college lectures were marked for their ability. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM BEDLOW CROSBY, his second son, was admitted in 1810—the eldest son, John Player Crosby, dying without issue.

WILLIAM HENRY CROSBY, his grandson, son of the last, was admitted in 1865. He was elected Treasurer in 1861 and is a member of the Standing Committee and Delegate to the triennial meetings of the Society.

HENRY CUNNINGHAM

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

He enlisted, June, 1776, in Captain Sebastian Bauman's Company of Colonel Knox's Regiment of Continental Artillery. Transferred with his company, 1st of January, 1777, to the 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—Colonel Lamb's. Appointed *Sergeant-Major*, and honorably discharged as such by the expiration of his enlistment in June, 1779. Appointed *Second Lieutenant* of his late regiment 12th of September, 1779, and *Regimental Quartermaster* 2d of July, 1780. Promoted to be *First Lieutenant* of the same 6th of April, 1782, but resigned as *Regimental Quartermaster* 1st of January, 1783.

Honorably discharged with a portion of his regiment 1st of January, 1784. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JAMES DAVIDSON

Commissary of Stores, General Hospital.

The following communication to the Standing Committee of this Society, dated New York, 26th of June, 1810, gives the best material attainable:

"GENTLEMEN: Some years ago sundry of my friends belonging to the Cincinnati proposed that I would offer myself as candidate for Honorary Member of their Society,

doubting, but on proper application I should be admitted, for all of' I was not in the department of fighting, yet as a Staff Officer. This to the best of my abilities does my duty.

However, time past along and owing to a combination of circumstances the application was not made until the last eight or by me. I then read this to the other members of the Board, a statement of a few facts which may have some weight with the Honorable Members of the Honor Board.

"I joined the General Hospital Department under the direction of Doctor Morgan at New York in 1776, as a Surgeon, preparing not only for the service in H. Spots, but for upwards of 20 Regimental Hospitals, until our evacuation of that City, and owing to a considerable interval of time, belonging to that Department I thought my duty to remain by them to the last moment, endeavoring to transport them to Paulus Hook, which I did having survived the 17th of Decr. when from daylight to 3 A.M. on Sunday, a Gen. S. of N. E. wind was said to blow in the Ferry had a general retreat to the City. It was thought necessary to remove as near were we to being taken that night to Knox and Dr. Purssell Field was one of the Island, and where were said to be the last boats from imprisonment, the British flag being displayed on our Battery before we had half crossed the River.

I was ordered to take my party at Newark, Hackensack and between, and finally was sent to the south part of the City to Danbury & Connecticut where I placed the stores in safety. A part of the enemy under the command of Gen. Agnew, left us but a narrow chance of escape, as on a former occasion I thought it my duty to transport as many of the stores as I could to a place of safety. However after an absence of part of a day and night, they in their turn made as precipitate a retreat.

"I came home very ill the year 1780 leaving the Department (I have the vanity to think,) in the best possible regulation. I have the Honor, Gentlemen, to be

"Very truly Yours,

"JAS. DAVIDSON."

His application for membership was presented to the meeting of the Standing Committee on the 2nd of June, 1803, but was not acted upon until the 4th of July, 1811, when "in conformity to the report of the Committee of Enquiry, Doctor James Davidson was admitted a member, and took his seat accordingly." His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as Quartermaster at New York.

HENRY DEMLER

Quartermaster at New York Armies.

He served as an Assistant to the Quartermaster-General—*Colonel* Timothy Pickering—from 1st of October, 1780, until appointed *Second Lieutenant*, 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery *Captain* Lamb's—in the 21st of December, 1781.

Was then assigned to duty as *Assistant Quartermaster* in the main army, and after the discharge of most of the Continental troops, at West Point, on the 1st of January, 1784, was ordered to Philadelphia to settle his own accounts and assist in settling those in the Quartermaster's Department. He was finally honorably discharged 1st of June, 1784. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll with rank of *Lieutenant*.

DANIEL DENISTON

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

Died 3d of February, 1824.

Appointed *Ensign* 4th Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Henry B. Livingston's—9th of November, 1777. Transferred to the 2d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—on the reduction of the army, 1st of January, 1781. Honorably discharged the service with his regiment, 3d of November, 1783, with the rank of *Lieutenant*. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

GEORGE I. DENNISTON

Lieutenant 3d New York Regiment.

Died June, 1812.

He was recommended by *General* James Clinton on 6th of December, 1776, as an *Ensign*, and was appointed in the Sixth Company of the 3d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Gansevoort—with rank dating from the 21st of November, 1776.

Promoted, in 1780, to be a *Lieutenant* in his regiment, until becoming supernumerary by juniority, 1st of January, 1781, on the incorporation and reduction of the New York Line, he was honorably retired on that date. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

PIERRE REGNIER DE ROUSSY

Lieutenant-Colonel 2d New York Regiment.

He served in the armies of Europe, when, coming to this country, he joined in 1776 the Continental Army in Canada. His commission as *Sub-Inspector*, with rank of *Lieutenant-Colonel*, was conferred on the 21st of November, 1776.

On the 17th of March, 1777, a letter from *General* Washington, dated 20th of February, was read to the Committee of Arrangements in favor of *Lieutenant-Colonel* Regnier—by which name he often appears and on the 26th they appointed him *Lieutenant-Colonel* in the New York Continental Infantry, with rank dating from the 12th of the January preceding.

In 1778 he was detailed to duty as an *Inspector* under the *Inspector-General*, Baron Steuben, and in January, 1779, was transferred to the 2d Regiment,

New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt—but continued on detached duty.

On the 31st of March, 1780, he was honorably discharged the service at his own request. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

SIMEON DE WITT

Surveyor to the Continental Army.

BY JAMES M. T. WOOD.

BORN in Ulster County, N. Y., on Christmas, 1756. Died on the 3d of December, 1834, at Ithaca, N. Y.

His father, *Dr.* Andrew De Witt, belonged to that branch of the family which settled in Ulster County during *Governor* Stuyvesant's administration, and is said to have been connected with *Captain* Jan de Witt, who, while in the service of Holland, explored the coasts of New York and New England, and also with the settler of the same name who soon afterward erected a mill on Manhattan Island.

He, with fourteen others of his name, signed the Articles of Association at Rochester, Ulster County, 6th of July, 1775, his father being chairman. While at Queen's College, New Brunswick, he enrolled in a company composed of its students, and when it was broken up by the capture, he went to reside with his uncle, *General* James Clinton. He joined the line of the Continental Army as a volunteer, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Washington selected him as *Assistant Geographer* of the army from 1778 to 1780, when he was appointed by Congress, 4th of December, 1780, its *Geographer*. He remained in that capacity and as *Colonel* of *Topographical Engineers*—in the place of *Colonel* Erskine, who resigned and returned to Europe—until the close of the war. He was present at Yorktown, giving effective service both there and on the march. His military surveys and maps were of great assistance to Washington.

Honorably discharged the service on the 3d of November, 1783. The next year he was appointed *Surveyor-General* of New York, and served as such until his decease. He surveyed public lands in that State—a work of great labor and importance—and compiled them in 1804 in his valuable State map. It is claimed that he did not avail himself of his knowledge of these lands by the purchase of an acre when they were sold. He also superintended the survey of the Erie Canal. Was one of the Commissioners to settle the position of the State line between New York and Pennsylvania. He was Regent of the

University from 1798, Vice-Chancellor from 1817 and Chancellor from 1829. The "Elements of Perspective," published in Albany in 1813, was one of his many useful and ingenious essays.

He was accepted to be what *Dr. T. Romeyn Beck*, his eulogist, described him, "*A patriot, a soldier and a Christian.*"

He married a sister of *Colonel Richard Varick*. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as *Geographer*.

RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, his eldest son, was admitted in 1836. He died 7th of February, 1868.

RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, his grandson and eldest son of the last, was admitted on the 4th of July, 1868, and is a member of the Standing Committee.

S A M U E L D O D G E^{*}

Ensign 2d New York Regiment.

Appointed an *Ensign* in *Colonel Weissenfels' 4th Regiment, New York Continental Infantry*, in 1779. Transferred on the 1st of January, 1781, to *Colonel Van Cortlandt's 2d New York Regiment*, and was with *Licutenant Samuel Dodge* in the Fourth Company.

Honorably discharged on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

S A M U E L D O D G E

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

Died 27th of October, 1795.

He was appointed *Second Lieutenant 2d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—Colonel James Clinton's*—27th of February, 1776, and served through the year. On the reorganization of the New York Continental Line for the war he was, on the 21st of November, 1776, assigned to the 5th Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel Du Bois'*. On the 1st of October,

* He and his namesake, *Lieutenant Samuel Dodge*, were Associates for Independence, one signing at Marbletown, Ulster County, N. Y., on the 29th of May, 1775, and the other in Armenia Precinct, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the 8th of June of the same year.

1777, he was appointed *First Lieutenant*, and five days after was taken prisoner on the assault on Forts Clinton and Montgomery, and was not exchanged until the 25th of October, 1780.

On the 1st of January, 1781, he was transferred to the 2d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt—with which he served until the Regiment went on waiting orders, 8th June, 1783. *Captain*, by brevet, on the 30th of September, 1783, when he was honorably discharged the service on the 3d of November following.

From the time of his transfer to the 2d Regiment to the close of the war, he commanded its fourth company in the absence of *Captain* Benjamin Walker, who was serving on detached duty as an Aid to *Baron* Steuben and *General* Washington, successively. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HENRY S. DODGE (*Colonel*), his only son, was admitted in 1806, and elected Secretary in 1813. He was a Colonel in the War of 1812; married Jane Varick, and died in 1826.

JOHN VARICK DODGE (*Rev.*), his grandson and son of the last, was elected to membership in 1856.

JOHN DOUGHTY

Captain New York Artillery.

Born in New York, 1754. Died, unmarried, on the 16th of September, 1826.

He was the son of Thomas Doughty—a merchant of New York City—of Scottish descent, and Gertrude Le Roux. Graduated at Columbia College in 1770.

Appointed *Captain-Lieutenant* of the Eastern Artillery Company of New Jersey—*Captain* Daniel Neil's—on the Continental Establishment, 9th of May, 1776.

Promoted to be *Captain*, by order of *General* Washington, dated at Morristown on the 1st of January, 1777, in the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery. *Colonel* Lamb's—and assigned 1st of March, 1777, to command the New York State Company of Artillery in that regiment, late *Captain* Alexander Hamilton's.

Promoted, with rank of *Colonel*, *Aide-de-Camp* to *General* Schuyler. He commanded his company continuously throughout the war, and was retained with it after the declaration of peace. After many vicissitudes of incorporation, it is still in the service of the United States, being now Battery F, 4th Regiment, United States Artillery.

An extract from a report made by him to *Colonel* Lamb of the achievement of a brother officer at the time he was temporarily commanding his regiment, and now in the Historical Society's Collection, displays a generous spirit in appreciating the merit of the service of another :

" We have no news at present, and have remained in peace and quietness, except a small alarm we had a few days ago, which I dare say you have heard of before this ; but lest you should not, as it is a credit to our arms, I will trespass upon your patience in informing you of it. On the 19th instant the whole of the enemy's horse, supposed to be about two hundred, after a circuitous march on the preceding night, attempted to surprize at day break, a party of our horse under the command of *Captain* Lee, which forms our most advanced post, but unhappily for these bravadoes, this truly good officer observing their intentions, his retreat being dangerous, betook himself with the small party then with him, consisting of a Lieutenant, Sergeant, Corporal, and six men, to a large store house, and there by his superior address and bravery withstood the repeated attacks of so superior a number ; and after supporting the conflict for some time, made these gentry relinquish their plan, and retreat with disgrace and confusion, leaving six dead on the field. *Captain* Lee's loss was trifling, none but his Lieutenant being wounded. I assure you nothing can reflect more honor on the character of a soldier than *Captain* Lee's behaviour on this occasion, and when added to his former services entitle him to the esteem of every other soldier, while at the same time, it teaches us young soldiers *that it is not numbers that ensure us success*, and that a few good determined fellows will execute what a thousand dastardly wretches would tremble at attempting.

" My best wishes for your health and happiness, that they may always attend you. I beg you will make my best respects to *Colonel* Oswald.

" And believe me with the greatest respect

" Park of Artillery 27th January 1778.

" Your most Obedt. Servt.

" *Colonel* JOHN LAMB.

" JOHN DOUGHTY."

After the war he was appointed *Major*, by brevet, on the 30th of September, 1783, and was retained in the United States service with his company, commanding the garrison at West Point from the 20th of June, 1784, to the 20th of July, 1785, with the rank of *Major*, by special resolution of Congress, 11th of November, 1784.

Promoted on the 20th of October, 1786, to be *Major* of the 1st United States Infantry, New York Quota, to rank from 7th of August, 1786. Transferred on the same day, with rank of *Major*, in the United States Artillery Battalion, and credited on the New Jersey's Quota.

Appointed *Colonel* of *Militia* of the Northwest Territory, 19th September, 1790. Promoted to be *Lieutenant-Colonel*, 2d United States Infantry, 4th of March, 1791, as a reward for his long and faithful services. This appointment he declined, resigning after nearly fifteen years continuous service.

At President Washington's request, he again served on Special Inspection duty on the Northern Frontier from the 17th of September to the 26th of October, 1791.

Appointed *Brigadier-General* of the 2d Division of the New Jersey Militia on the 5th of June, 1793.

Appointed *Lieutenant-Colonel* of the 2d Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers on the 1st of June, 1798. On the 26th of May, 1820, he resigned and was honorably discharged.

He had taken part at Trenton, Assumpsink, Princeton ; led his company at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Springfield and Yorktown.

In 1785 he commenced the erection of the first fort built in Ohio, which he named "Fort Harmer," after his old commander ; he also located and built "Fort Washington," which was subsequently changed by *Governor* St. Clair to "Cincinnati."

On the 4th of July, 1793, he associated, upon his removal to Morristown, with the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati, and represented that district in the New Jersey Legislature ; was the Judge of Morris County, and President of the Academy. He was also prominent in the reception of La Fayette at that place in 1825.

His homestead on the Basking Ridge road, in which he died, his grave and that of his father in the neighboring cemetery, recall to many his services as well as his soldierly and genial presence. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN DOUGHTY OGDEN, of New York, his godson, whose grandmother was a sister of *Captain* Doughty's mother, has submitted the following :

"On the conclusion of peace he was ordered to our western territory to establish forts or blockhouses on the Ohio River and elsewhere, and to select sites for our future cities. It is melancholy to find that in these early days of the Republic there existed corrupt and designing men who dared to insult a public officer by offering money and other inducements to select their lands for these sites. The integrity and sagacity of *Major* Doughty has been fully proved by subsequent events, and particularly by the location of the City of Cincinnati, where he established a fort and a garrison. Many years ago I met in Virginia an enthusiastic citizen of that city, who assured me that the name of John Doughty was still remembered and venerated in that great capital.

"In the course of this western expedition, *Major* Doughty had occasion to survey the Tennessee River, and while in a barge manned by sixteen United States soldiers, he was surrounded and attacked by a large force of Indians in canoes. Seated in the stern of his boat he kept up a constant fire against the enemy, the muskets or rifles being reloaded and handed to him by his men. When eleven out of the sixteen soldiers had been killed or disabled, matters began to look serious, and the *Major* thought the only thing to be done was to put an end to the Indian Chief. Standing up, he 'took an aim,' to use his own words, 'as cool and deliberate as if he had been shooting a robin.' The shot happily was successful, the Chieftan fell and the Indians fled. With his diminished crew it was impossible to make any headway against the current of the rivers, and he floated down the Tennessee and Mississippi until he reached the Spanish post in Louisiana.

"He threw himself upon the hospitality of the commandant of the garrison, by whom he was kindly entertained and furnished with an escort to his own country.

"His protracted absence had caused the greatest anxiety to his relatives and friends, as well as the Government. A letter addressed to him by *General* Knox, Secretary of War, congratulating him on his safe and unexpected return, attests the high estimation in which he was held by that

Department. A short time after, he was appointed by General Washington, *Colonel* of a new regiment of Infantry to consist of three Battalions, 'in consideration,' as General Knox writes, 'of his long and valuable services.' ** *

HENRY DU BOIS

Captain 2d New York Regiment.

Born 26th July, 1755. Died on the 25th of May, 1794.

He was the youngest son of Elias Du Bois† and Susannah Vandenburg, of Ulster County, and married Nellie Ter Bush on the 24th of June, 1780.

Appointed, 14th of December, 1776, *Adjutant* of the 5th Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Lewis Du Bois'—with rank of *Lieutenant* from 21st of November, 1776.

On the 1st of September, 1778, he was promoted to be *Captain-Lieutenant* in the same. Transferred, 1st of January, 1781, to the 2d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt—and soon after promoted to *Captain* in the same.

Was honorably discharged, at his own request, 4th of November, 1782. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

* This position he did not long hold, preferring, when peace was attained, to return to his own country home.

The remaining portion of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits in the cultivation of literature, and in the exercise of a generous hospitality. His younger brother Bartholomew had forty acres left him by his father. Two other brothers were officers in the British Army. They never met upon the field, but after the peace he performed many kind offices for the unfortunate Loyalists. They embarked for Nova Scotia, but perished by shipwreck at Halifax. A maiden sister survived him six years, when his family became extinct.

The property of *General* Doughty consisted of about four hundred acres of land lying on the east side of the Basking Ridge road, beginning at Morristown and extending nearly a mile to the southwest. He left his wife a house and land to each of his three slaves, whom he had previously manumitted. At his death, in 1787, his wife gave to the town an avenue or street on the eastern boundary of his estate, extending from Basking Ridge road to and beyond the top of the hill, now known as McCulough Avenue.

† Governor Clinton writes as follows of the men of this family:

“PEEKSKILL, 16th November, 1826.—James Du Bois, son of Matthew Du Bois of New Windsor, was named as *Second Lieutenant* in Du Bois' Regiment. He had a brother another Lewis Du Bois, a *Captain* in the service last year who behaved well and is since dead. I believe it would answer to appoint him. The men who were with his brother would incline to enlist with him. Many other young fellows in the country may be found who will answer and incline to serve, but I don't at present recollect their names.”

The officer referred to as dead was in *Colonel* James Clinton's Regiment. James Du Bois received the commission applied for as *Second Lieutenant* in *Colonel* Gansevoort's Regiment. David Du Bois became *First Captain* in *Colonel* Du Bois' Regiment, and another, Mass Lewis Du Bois, appears to have been a native of Ulster County.

EDWARD DUNSCOMB

Captain 4th New York Regiment.

Born in New York City, 23d of May, 1754. Died 13th of November, 1814.

He was the son of Daniel Dunscomb, a member of the Provincial Congress of New York, and graduated at Kings College in 1774. Residing in New York City at the beginning of the Revolution, he became a member of an independent uniform militia company, known as the "Fusileers."

On the 29th of January, 1775, he volunteered his services with his company, which, with other independent uniformed militia organizations, was formed into a regiment, known as the 1st Battalion of the Independent Companies, under the command of *Colonel* John Lasher. Appointed *Lieutenant*, in February, 1776, when his regiment was mustered into the Continental Service.

His regiment was first stationed at Bayard's Hill, a commanding site in the City of New York, west of the Bowery, where Grand and Mulberry Streets intersect, and where they began the erection of a redoubt on the 1st of March, 1776, and continued in its occupation until relieved on the 16th of May following, with thanks for their masterly execution of that work by the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 22d of August of that year the regiment crossed the East River to Brooklyn Heights, and on the evening of the 26th, *Lieutenant* Dunscomb was one of a party of five officers, sent by *Major General* Sullivan, to patrol the Jamaica Pass, which duty was performed so incautiously in the face of an enemy, that all were taken prisoners by the advance of Sir Henry Clinton's flanking column. Having been taken before Sir Henry Clinton, *Lieutenant* Dunscomb was so closely interrogated as to cause him to indignantly resent the effort "*as offensive to an officer.*" He was confined in a prison ship, where he fell sick, and was paroled to Flatbush, L. I., where many American officers were confined, and remained for twenty-two months.

Meanwhile, on the 21st of November, 1776, on the petition of his brother officers, then in camp at White Plains, who had not forgotten him, he was appointed a *First Lieutenant* in the 4th Regiment of the New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* H. B. Livingston.

Promoted to *Captain Lieutenant*, 23d of April, 1778, and to *Captain* in 1780, and on the reduction, by concentration, of the New York Line, 1st of January, 1781, he was rendered *Supernumerary* by juniority, and honorably retired.

After the adoption of the United States Constitution, he became Clerk of the United States District Court, and an Examiner in Chancery. He was also a Vestryman of Trinity Church, New York, a Trustee of Columbia College



Lieut. JAMES FAIRLIE

from 1795 to 1814, and in 1810 he was elected Sheriff of New York City. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

DANIEL E. DUNSCOMB, his eldest son, was admitted in 1815, elected Secretary of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati in 1816, and died on the 3d of December, 1850.

JOHN ELLIOTT

Surgeon's Mate 1st New York Regiment.

He was recommended by *Surgeon Hunloke Woodruff* on the 20th of April, 1777, in a communication dated at Fort Constitution, as qualified to act as *Surgeon's Mate* to the 3d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry, which was endorsed by its *Lieutenant-Colonel*, Marinus Willett, in a letter to the Committee of Arrangements. He was so appointed, and on the 1st of January, 1781, transferred to the 1st Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel Van Schaick*.

Honorably discharged the service on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ANDREW ENGLIS

Captain-Lieutenant 1st Massachusetts Regiment.

Appointed a *Lieutenant* in the 12th Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Infantry, on the 1st of January, 1777. Promoted to be *Captain-Lieutenant* in 1780, and transferred to the 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Infantry—*Colonel Joseph Vose's*—on the 1st of January, 1781.

Honorably retired 1st of January, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JAMES FAIRLIE

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment and Artic de-Camp.

The following sketch furnished by Mr. Robert T. Lee.

Born in New York City in 1757. Died 10th of October, 1830.

His father, James Fairlie, was a Havana merchant captain and the son of a Scotch midshipman who settled in America early in the last century. His mother, Phoebe Mitchell, was a Quaker lady of Long Island.

In 1776, at nineteen, he was commissioned an *Ensign* in Colonel McDougall's Regiment, and on that officer's recommendation, on the reorganization of the army, was retained as a *Second Lieutenant* in Colonel Van Cortlandt's, serving with it at Saratoga. Baron Steuben, in 1778, selected him as one of his *Aides*, and he was with him at Monmouth on the 28th of June, afterward accompanying him to Virginia.*

The following is from Saffell's Records of the Revolutionary War :

GENERAL STEUBEN'S CAMP, H - st May 3-1781

Sir. You will take at my orders five wagons containing four hundred Stand of Arms, complete with bayonets, two hundred leather cartridges, two hundred ten canisters, and two thousand flints, and you will proceed immediately to Suffolk. Immediately on your arrival, you will report to General Muhlenburgh for it. You will not by any means deliver any of the above articles without *General Muhlenburgh's* particular order. You will set out from this place this evening, or tomorrow morning very early, so that you may arrive at Suffolk by the 8th instant.

By command of JAMES FAIRLIE, Aide de Camp.

"WM. PORTER, C. M. Stores.

"JAMES FAIRLIE, Aide de Camp."

When the war ended he was relieved from the attendant distress which followed many officers without means of maintenance.

The kind-hearted Baron offered it, in opening a home to him and employing his pen in his palace of logs, styled "The Louvre," erected on his granted lands in Western New York. There, with Walker, North and other visiting veterans, he participated in that hospitable "Bachelor's Hall" until new duties successively sought him.

He was appointed the Claim Agent for the State of New York, and a member of its Legislature in 1798 and 1808; a Presidential Elector in 1804 and 1812; an Alderman of New York City, and one of the Delegates to the memorable State Constitutional Convention of 1821, and served for many years as Clerk of the Supreme Court of this State. Jefferson conferred upon him the honorary position of Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and Madison offered him the position of Adjutant General in the War of 1812.

When he died, at 41 Cortlandt Street, New York City, his loss was considered a public one, and his funeral was attended by the New York Cincinnati Society, having acted as its Secretary in 1784.

Irving records how Washington fell back in a boat on the Hudson when enjoying one of his easinesses.

C. C. Pulaski, speaking of him with others, in a letter to Franklin in 1778, says :

But there is a large class, who are born by birth in the state, educated last of mind, and of superior education, having generally just left their institutions of learning, or the early course

* See Dr. J. L. Saffell's *Records of the Revolutionary War*, New York Historical Society, now in the New-York Historical Society Library, Vol. I., p. 122.

of professional life, to join the army. There are some elegant young men amongst these. *Major* Fairlie, I would mention as one of them. He is quite young—he was then twenty-one—but for sagacity, wit, and knowledge of his profession, he has no superior. Playful and satirical or instructive, as he varies from one subject to another. I have taken much delight in his society, and think he has given me more instruction in pronouncing the English language, than any other officer I have met with. "This is probably owing to my enjoying his Society so much."

Baron Steuben, when he divided his estate in Oneida amongst his Aides, discovered that Fairlie had prematurely exchanged his share with North for a set of Sevres, which had attracted his fancy, the stormy veteran thereupon withdrew his affection and cut him off.

By his marriage with Maria, daughter of *Chief-Justice* Yates, he had two sons, who died unmarried. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN TYLER COOPER, his great grandson, and son of Thomas Cooper, the tragedian, was admitted on the 4th of July, 1879, in his right.

EPHRAIM FENNO

Captain-Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* in the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—on the 1st of January, 1777.

Promoted to be *First Lieutenant* of the same on the 13th of September, 1778, and *Captain-Lieutenant* on the 20th of September, 1779.

Honorably discharged, with a portion of his regiment, 1st of January, 1784, having served throughout the war.

He died unmarried. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as *Lieutenant* and *Quartermaster* of Massachusetts.

NICHOLAS FISH

Major and Brigade Inspector 2d New York Regiment.

Born in New York City on the 28th of August, 1758. Died there on the 20th of June, 1833.

At the age of sixteen he entered the College of New Jersey, but soon left it to study law in the office of John Morin Scott.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* in the Fusileers, an independent uniformed company of New York City Militia in 1775, consolidated into *Colonel* John Lasher's Regiment as the 1st New York Independent Battalion of Volunteers

On Monday, the 29th of January, 1776, they voted to volunteer in the United States Service as Minute Men, and early in February were placed on duty on Bayard's Hill.

During the Spring of 1776 he was appointed *Aide-de-Camp* to *Brigadier-General* John Morin Scott, and on the following 21st of June, *Major of Brigade*. He was present at the Battle of Long Island, in the engagement at Harlem Heights and at the Battle of White Plains.

Brigadier-General Scott, on the 5th of November, 1776, addressed a communication to the New York Convention, presenting *Major* Fish's name for appointment.

"I can honestly recommend him as well qualified for that rank. This I am sure of, there is not a Major in the army—I mean not one who can fill the duties of the office so well as he, except *Major* Henley, and I think he does not exceed him. In other departments of his present appointment he gives me great satisfaction."

This recommendation was supplemented by one from *Colonel* H. B. Livingston of the 4th Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—dated at Peekskill, 24th of November, 1776—asking that he be appointed *Major* in his regiment. He was, however, appointed *Major* of the 2d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt—to date from 21st of November, 1776.

He was with his regiment in the battles of Bemis' Heights and Schuyler-ville, and pursuant to *General* Washington's orders—dated Army Headquarters, Valley Forge, 29th March, 1778—was detailed as the *Brigade Inspector* of *Brigadier-General* Enoch Poor's command, and in 1778 *Division-Inspector* under *Egbert* Steuben. At the Battle of Monmouth he commanded a corps of light infantry, and subsequently accompanied *General* Sullivan's campaign against the Six Nations, and by his order—dated Tioga, 23d of August, 1779—was detailed as the *Brigade Inspector*.

Under La Fayette he served in the light infantry during the campaign of 1781, marching with his regiment to Virginia, and taking an active part with Hamilton's corps in the engagements which resulted in the surrender of *Lord Cornwallis* at Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1781.

In 1782 he was with the main army, under *General* Washington at Verplanck's Point, West Point, and at the Cantonments near New Windsor, until the close of the war.

He possessed, in a high degree, the confidence of Washington, Schuyler, La Fayette and Hamilton, and with the army the character of an excellent disciplinarian and a gallant soldier.

Appointed *Adjutant-General* of the State of New York in April, 1786.

When our relations with France threatened a collision, Washington, again placed at the head of the army, was overwhelmed with applications from old



Nicholas

officers for positions, and writing to Knox (then Secretary of War), on the 19th of August, 1792 :

"Not having thought of any character more eligible for *Adjudication* than Mr. Fish, I request that he may be sounded or even directly applied to. Should he be indisposed to the office some other must be appointed without delay."

In 1794 he received an additional evidence of Washington's appreciation, the supervision of the revenue. In New York he was elected an Alderman from 1806 to 1817, and was elected the President of the Cincinnati Society of New York in the years 1797 and 1805. He married Elizabeth Stuyvesant, by whom he had five children. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HAMILTON FISH* (*Honorable*), his eldest son, was admitted in 1834. He was born in the City of New York, 3d August, 1808. Graduated at Columbia College in 1827. After reading law in the office of Peter Augustus Jay, he was, in 1830, admitted to the bar. Elected to the State Legislature in 1837, and a Member of Congress from 1843 to 1845; Lieutenant-Governor of New York from 1847 to 1849, and Governor from 1849 to 1851; United States Senator from 1851 to 1857, and Secretary of State, March 11th, 1869, to 1877. He also held other offices of trust: President of the Union Defence Committee, and the Joint High Commission to adjust the Alabama, Fisheries and Boundary Claims with Great Britain, and Plenipotentiary to sign the treaty in 1871; President of the New York Historical Society, one of the Trustees of Columbia College, the Astor and Lenox Libraries, the Peabody Fund, and since 1854 the President-General and since 1855 the President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. Received from Columbia in 1850, from Union in 1870 and from Harvard in 1871, the honorary degree of LL.D.

GEORGE FLEMING

Captain New York Artillery.

Died 2d of October, 1822.

Appointed *First Lieutenant* in *Captain* Sebastian Bauman's Company of the New York Artillery on the 16th of April, 1776, and on the 19th attached to *Colonel* Henry Knox's Regiment.

* Mr. Stuyvesant Le Roy and Mr. John Neilson, grandsons, were admitted in 1870 as life members under the resolution of 1857.

Promoted to 6th Lieutenant, 1st of January, 1777, and the transfer of his company to the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—Colonel—Lieutenant-Colonel—Major—Colonel of the 2d Battalion of Artillery—Major—Lieutenant-Colonel in that regiment on the 9th of November, 1778, and promoted to Captain on the 1st of December, 1779. His rank was a Lieutenant, and in August, 1780, he was present at the Battle of Brooklyn. He received the Army of Observation New-Orleans on the 1st of December, 1780, and was again assigned to his company in the 2d Battalion of Artillery on January 1, 1781.

La Fayette presented him on the 1st of September, 1780, while in camp at Dorset, Vermont, as a part of an outfit of uniform and equipments, and sent him to New-Orleans.

In June, 1781, he was sent with a file of men to St. John's to attend the assembly of the fleet.

Appointed Major in Breckinridge's Legion, 1781, and honorably discharged with his regiment from the service on November 1, 1781. Appointed Major in the 2d Battalion of West-Virginia on the 22d of March, 1782. He received the Army of Observation New-Orleans on the 1st of April, 1782. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

DOUW T. FONDEY

Colonel Douw T. Fonday

Colonel N.Y.

A native of New-York, he was a member of the 1st New-York Regiment, and was present at the Battle of Brooklyn on the 22d of August, 1776. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN FONDEY

Colonel John Fonday

Was a member of the Small Legion of the 1st New-York Regiment under General Schuyler's command, and was present at the Battle of White Plains on the 22d of October, 1776. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN FONDEY (M.D.), grandson, was elected to membership in 1859, but failed to qualify by signing the Institution. He had an elder brother, William Hunn Fondey, who married Harriet Wilson.

JOSEPH FOOT

Lieutenant 1st Massachusetts Regiment.

Appointed an *Ensign* in the 12th Massachusetts Regiment—*Colonel Ebenezer Sprout's*. Promoted to be *Lieutenant* of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment on the 6th of March, 1779.

He was buried by the Society in 1807.

THEODOSIUS FOWLER

Captain 2d New York Regiment.

Born at East Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., on the 11th of May, 1753. Died on the 12th of October, 1841.

The following was written by him for the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, of which he was Treasurer in 1794 and from 1820 until his decease:

"I was appointed the eldest *Ensign* in the New York Line, either in February or March, 1776, in the 1st New York Regiment, commanded by *General Alexander McDougall*; was promoted to a *Second Lieutenantcy* in the same regiment on the 10th of August, 1776; to be *First Lieutenant* on the 21st of November, 1776, in the Fourth Battalion of the New York forces of Continental Troops; and was promoted to be a *Captain* in the said regiment on the 28th of June, 1778, my commission bearing date April 23d, 1778.

"In the latter end of the year 1780, or beginning of 1781, I was transferred to the 2d New York Regiment, where I was continued to the end of the War of the Revolution with the rank of *Captain*.

"During the whole period of my service I was not absent fifty days from the army, either in Summer or Winter.

"In 1776, while in the 1st New York Regiment, I was at the Battle of Long Island, and our regiment was one of the last which retreated from the Island. In the next campaign I was in the army of Gates, and attached to the brigade of *General Poor*, in the left wing of the army, which was under the immediate command of *General Arnold*, and was in both battles previous to the capture of Burgoyne.

"After this our brigade was ordered to join *General Washington*, at White Marsh, where the army went into Winter quarters at Valley Forge; what it there suffered is too well known to need any description from my pen.

"The next campaign the British left Philadelphia—I was attached to the light infantry regiment commanded by *Colonel Gilley*, and acted as *Adjutant* during our pursuit of the enemy in their retreat through Jersey, until we overtook them at Monmouth.

"In that battle our regiment encountered the 42d Highlanders and 2d Battalion of British Guards; making but two fires we went through their line with the bayonet, and made tremendous slaughter. *Colonels Dearborn* and *Willett*, if alive, can testify to this fact.

" After this the army moved on to White Plains, where I was attached to a regiment of light infantry, commanded by *Colonel* Richard Butler. During this period we had a little affair with a Hessian corps of horse and foot, at Dobb's Ferry, where we surprised them early in the morning. It was so arranged that my company or platoon was stationed below thirty or forty of the enemy, whom I completely stopped by charging bayonets, and killed and took prisoners more than its command. I was highly complimented by *Colonel* Butler on this occasion. The ensuing Winter the New York troops were chiefly ordered up on the Mohawk River; the 4th New York Regiment, to which I belonged, was stationed at Canajoharie.

" Early in the Spring I, then commanding a company of light infantry, was ordered to join a corps at Fort Schuyler, which was then commanded by *Colonels* Van Schaick and Willett, for the purpose of pursuing an expedition against the Onondaga Nation. We completely surprised them, killing many, and took upward of thirty prisoners. This was as severe service as any I encountered during the war, for the number of days; it was the middle of April, 1779, the Winter was just breaking up, and the snow still covered the ground.

" On our return to quarters at Canajoharie our regiment, together with several other regiments which joined us at that place, was put under the command of *General* James Clinton. This army, consisting of about two thousand five hundred men, left the Mohawk with two hundred boats, and conveyed them across the country to Otsego Lake. The outlet of this lake we crossed, and remained there about six weeks. This country was then an entire wilderness.

" From this place we proceeded down the Susquehanna River with our two hundred boats, loaded with men and provisions, with the exception of the light infantry and rifle corps, which, under the command of *Colonel* William Butler, acted as a guard to the boats. I was with the light infantry, which marched on the right flank, until we arrived at Tioga River, a branch of the Susquehanna; here we met with *General* Sullivan with an army equal to our own, who took the command, *Colonel* Butler being left behind. From this we proceeded through the Indian country, after a battle fought at Newtown, where we defeated the whole of the Six Nations, with some British troops.

" After this battle there was a report from the Commissary that the provisions were short to complete the expedition, in consequence of which the army agreed unanimously to live on short allowance, which we did for forty days, by which means the campaign was completed by destroying the Indian country to Seneca town, beyond the Genesee River.

" During this expedition the army suffered very much. When we returned to the Susquehanna my First Lieutenant, who was left there, and with whom I had served three campaigns before, did not recognize me, so much was I reduced.

" The Winter of 1779-80 the army under *General* Washington cantoned back of Morristown, New Jersey, and suffered much from the want of provisions.

" In the campaign of 1780 I commanded a light infantry company, and served under *General* La Fayette. In this year the New York Line of five regiments was reduced to two, the first commanded by *Colonel* Van Schaick, and the second by *General* Van Courtlandt; to the latter of which I was attached, and served in it the residue of the war.

" During the Winter of 1780-81 our regiment was stationed at Fort Schuyler. In the September of 1781 the two New York regiments were ordered down to Virginia, and aided at Yorktown in capturing the British Army under Cornwallis. The New York troops escorted the last of the British troops to Fredericksburg; from thence we proceeded to New Jersey, and it was not until January, 1782, that we arrived at our ground for cantonment, on the Highlands or mountains back of Pompton, for Winter quarters. This was a very severe Winter until February.

" The ensuing campaign the army under *General* Washington remained chiefly at Verplanck's Point, and late in the Fall the whole army went into Winter quarters, and cantoned back of New Windsor and Newburgh. There the army was disbanded, and I with the rest, in the Summer of 1783.

THEOD. FOWLER."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

THEODOSIUS OLIVER FOWLER, his only son, was admitted in 1843, and died in 1861, having been Assistant Treasurer in 1850.

THEODOSIUS AUGUSTUS FOWLER, grandson and son of the last was admitted in 1862. He died without male issue in 1882.

DE GRASSE BOSTWICK FOWLER, grandson and brother of the last, was admitted in 1885.

JOSEPH FRILICK

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

Appointed *Lieutenant* of the Seventh Company 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's.

Honorably discharged the service, with his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

JOHN FURMAN

Lieutenant 1st New York Regiment.

He appears to have been prominent as an early patriot in Dutchess County, being a signer, and one of those selected to procure signatures to “the Association,” to prepare for the contest through which he served.

Was commissioned as *Second Lieutenant* of the Third Company of the 5th New York Regiment—*Colonel* Lewis Du Bois—on the 21st of November, 1776. Taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery on the 6th of October, 1777, being then a *Lieutenant* of the Fifth Company of the 1st New York Regiment—Van Schaick's.

He served through the war, and at its close was honorably discharged the service, with his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

DANIEL GANO

Captain-Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Born in North Carolina on the 11th of November, 1758.

He was the second son of the *Reverend* John Gano, the *Brigade Chaplain*.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* of the 1st Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* McDougall's—on the 28th of June, 1775, and served in the

Canada Campaign with it. Recommended to the New York Convention by Captain Richard Varick on the 28th of October, 1776, for continuance in the army on its reorganization.

Lieutenant Pelton, in his report, alludes to him as follows :

"At 'POINT LEWIS' Battery began to play 3d April, four 12 pounders, now three, a Bomb Battery on Heights of Abraham, snow seven feet deep. Mott well. Hughes with him. Gano well. Goforth very fat, at Three Rivers,—not more than a Company there in the Regiment,—Goforth more respected and feared than any man there. Heard at Camp that Troops left Boston 14th April. Crossed expected vessels from 4th to 10th May, this year 20th May. That Gen'l Schuyler is driving with great spirit, has seen nothing like him. Nicholson at Quebec when he came away—Arnold recruiting, Clinton well. Must storm, 350 in all, winter Blockade—Carleton 12 or 14. Met General Thomas 22d April between Ticonderoga and Crown Pt. General Wooster paid hard money at Montreal. Yorkers paid in paper before Quebec, that they are very anxious how soon regulations for promotions are given to New York officers. N:elson appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Canada Regiment. Passed Romans at Stillwater, Captain Sloan last Thursday week, left about 400 there, about 600 at Ticonderoga—nothing new at Crown Pt. Lt. Col. T. Lamb in boat to bring Gen'l Arnold to Ticonderoga. Captain Few was sent to Crown Point and remains on board of Sloop 'Enterprize,' under command of Halsey a lawyer, and Commodore Matthews in the Schooner 'Atkinson,' who is now with Sloan, has been 12 or 13 years at the Lake."

Appointed Second Lieutenant 5th Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—Colonel Lewis Du Bois—on the 26th of June, 1776, but resigned, with Lieutenants Aorson, Platt, Pearse and Van Wagenen, in July, 1776, on finding that they would be ranked by juniors.*

Reappointed Second Lieutenant—Colonel Henry Knox's Regiment of Continental Artillery—14th of September, 1776.

Honorably discharged, with his regiment, by expiration of service, 31st of December, 1776.

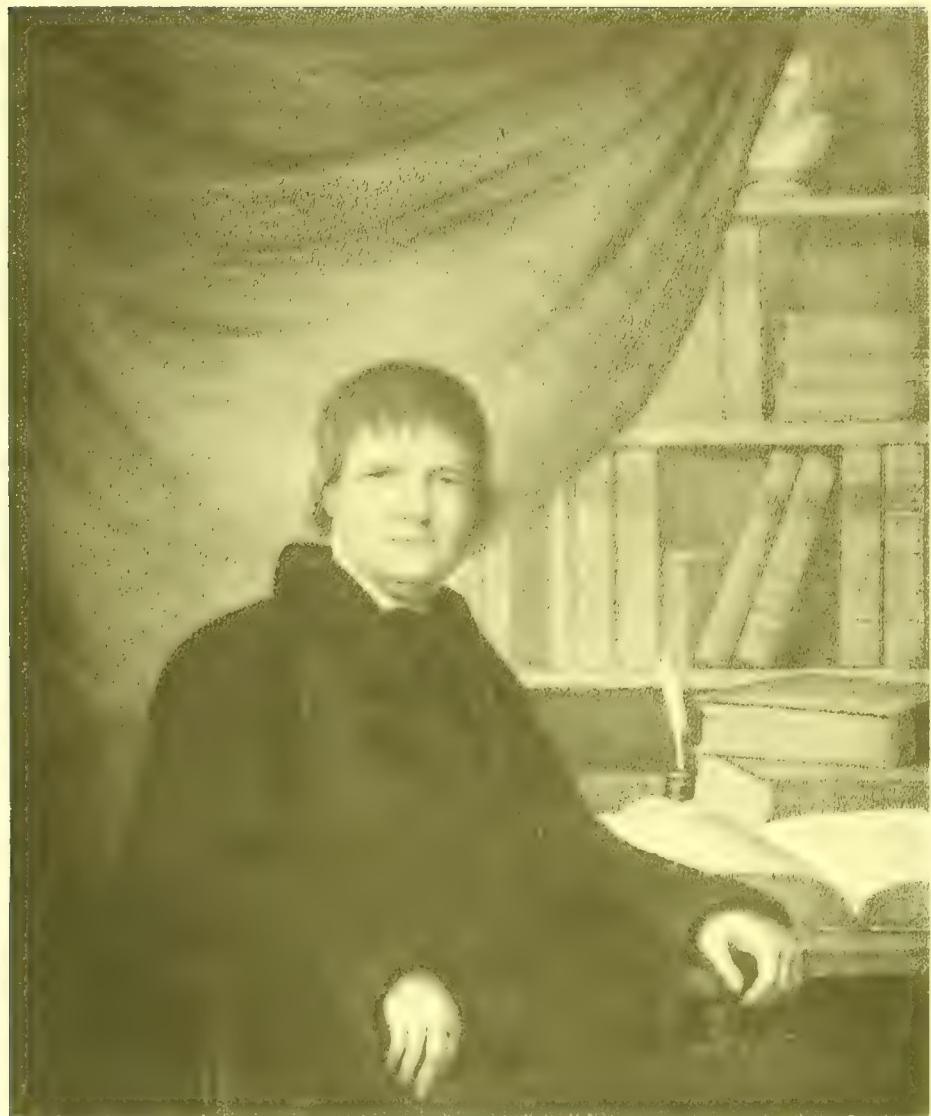
He was subsequently appointed Captain-Lieutenant 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—Colonel Lamb—1st of January 1777, and again honorably discharged at his own request. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN GANO

Brigadier Chaplain New York Brigade.

Born at Hopewell, N. J., 22d of July, 1727. Died at Frankfort, Kentucky, 10th of August, 184.

His ancestors, Francois Ganeaux and son Stephen, French Huguenots, emigrated from Guernsey, and settled at New Rochelle, N. Y., where the name



1910 - 1911

W. H. & S. C. - 1911

became Anglicized. Daniel, the son of Stephen, was the father of the *Chaplain*. He commenced his career in Virginia, and continued his calling in New Jersey and the Carolinas. In December, 1760, he was called to the Baptist Church in Philadelphia, and in 1761 collected the first Baptist Congregation together in New York City, and became their pastor.

On the breaking out of the Revolution he was appointed the *Chaplain* of the 7th Connecticut Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Charles Webb—on the 1st of January, 1776. This regiment, at the request of Washington, volunteered for six weeks additional service, when he was offered by its Colonel and officers and those willing to serve again an appointment in the new regiment in which they were seeking to enlist; but having been tendered the Chaplaincy of *Colonel* Lewis Du Bois' 5th New York Continental Infantry, already completed and stationed at Fort Montgomery, he accepted it, and was commissioned on the 21st of November, 1776.

The following from Leake's Memoirs of *Colonel* Lamb shows his ability as a soldier as well as a Chaplain :

"*Colonel* Lamb, after the investment of the Fort, was ordered by *Governor* Clinton to the water batteries where a heavy attack had begun, sustained by a part of the enemies flotilla which had approached within striking distance. While busily engaged in the defence a drummer boy—afterward *General* Godwin, of Paterson, N. J.—finding his vocation of little use accosted *Colonel* Lamb and begged that he might have a musket. On account of his youth, and presumed inexperience, he was at first refused, but the little fellow cried so with vexation and disappointment that *Colonel* Lamb ordered him to be supplied with arms, and side by side, with the *Reverend Mr. Gano* the *Chaplain*, he waited the advance of the storming party. * * * * The defenders of the Fort were much scattered, and part of the parapet on the opposite side had been scaled and in possession of the enemy. The *Reverend* and valiant *Chaplain* having ascertained this, and that the defences, on Lamb's side, would soon be assailed in the rear, advised him of the fact: * * * * orders were given to cut their way through the enemy. This was done and rushing down the outside of the parapet a part of the garrison, Lamb sword in hand at their head, escaped."

Promoted on the 18th of August, 1778, *Chaplain* of *General* James Clinton's New York Continental Brigade, and marched with it, coöperating with *General* Sullivan in his expedition to rebuke the ravages of Brant and Butler's followers in the victory of Newtown.

He prepared a narrative in 1790 of his own career, which was published by his son, the *Reverend Stephen Gano*, an honorary member of this Society, from which Mr. Henry T. Drowne has furnished me the following :

"Dr. Gano was delayed from terminating his military services at the surrender of Yorktown, tarrying on the way, by *General* Clinton's orders, to minister to a sick *Ital. de Corp.*"

When peace was agreed upon by Congress on the 11th of April, 1783, *General* Washington, on the 21st, through *Colonel* David Humphrey, announced

its general proclamation to *Sir Guy Carleton*, the British commander, but *General Heath*, in his Memoirs, says:

"It was settled exactly eight years after the battle of Lexington, and its announcement, before the army on the 1st April at noon. The proclamation of Congress for a cessation of hostilities was read at the door of the New Building followed by three huzzas, a prayer by the *Reverend Mr. Gano*, and an anthem sung and performed by vocal as well as instrumental music."

Honorably discharged November 3d, 1783, with his brigade. In 1784 he was elected a member of the Standing Committee of this State Society. He subsequently became a Regent of the New York University and a Trustee of Columbia College. In the year 1778, removing to Kentucky, he labored for the Lord until he was called away by his Maker. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

PETER GANSEVOORT

Columbia New York Reg'd in U.S.

Born at Albany, N. Y., 17th of July, 1749. Died 2d of July, 1812.

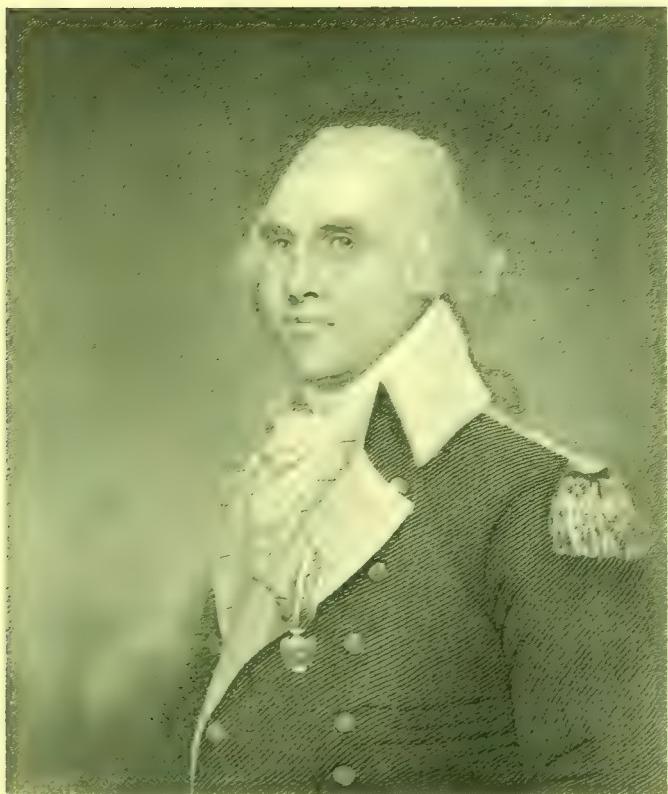
He was one of the many officers of the New York Line who could recall the patriotism and achievements of their forefathers in the Low Countries in its defence against the invasions of the Spaniards, Austrians, Italians and the sea.

Appointed by Congress on the 19th of July, 1775, *Major* of the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—and immediately joined in the brilliant campaign of Montgomery to Canada.

Promoted to be *Lieutenant-Colonel* of his regiment on the 19th of March, 1776, and on the 30th of the following July appears, from a letter addressed to the Convention in New York, as in command at Fort George at the mouth of the Niagara River, supervising the falling back of our troops.

On the 22d of October, 1776, he was one of the Committee of Safety, where at the Saratoga Headquarters (Schuyler's house), rearranging the New York Line, it was agreed "that *Gen'l* Schuyler should pay one thousand dollars into the hands of *Colonel* Gansevoort, to be repaid by the Committee; the *Colonel* to pay the money out in one hundred dollars at a payment to the recruiting Captain."

Promoted to be *Colonel* of the 3d New York Regiment on the 21st of November, 1776. In April, 1777, he took command of Fort Schuyler (which was built by *Colonel* Dayton in June, 1776, by orders of *General* Schuyler, near the remains of the old fort built in 1758, by *Brigadier-General* John Stanwix, to protect that important Oneida carrying place), and gallantly defended it



Peter Gunsworht

against the British and Indians under *Colonel* Barry St. Leger, who arrived on the 3d of August, 1777. On the morning of the 6th inst. *Brigadier-General* Nicholas Herkimer, with the Tryon County Militia hastening to his relief, was unfortunately wounded and his forces defeated in the engagement in the swamp at Oriskany, and on the same day, in order to effect a division in his favor, *Lieutenant-Colonel* Marinus Willett made his successful sally from the fort, destroying the camp of the enemy and capturing all his stores and baggage.

On the 10th inst. *General* Schuyler sent *Colonel* Gansevoort the following letter from Albany :

"DEAR COLONEL: A body of troops left yesterday and others are following to raise the siege of Fort Schuyler. Every body here believes you will defend it to the last, and I strictly enjoin you so to do. *General* Burgoyne is at Fort Edward, our army at Stillwater, great reinforcements coming from the Eastward, and we trust, all will be well and that the enemy will be repulsed."

On the 9th inst. *Colonel* Gansevoort sent the following reply to St. Leger's demand to surrender the fort :

"SIR: In answer to your letter of this day's date, I have only to say that it is my determined resolution, with the forces under my command to defend this Fort at every hazard to the last extremity, in behalf of the United American States who have placed me here to defend it against all their enemies

"I have the honor to be Sir

"Your most obedient and humble Servant

"PETER GANSEVOORT,

"Colonel Commanding, &c."

When *General* Arnold arrived on the 24th inst., St. Leger and his savages fled in confusion, thus preventing their marching in triumph, and recruiting all the way down the Mohawk Valley as was anticipated by the British, and coöoperating with Burgoyne before Albany, in the enemy's attempt to open the Hudson River. *Colonel* Gansevoort in thus holding the fort, contributed essentially to the embarrassment and defeat of the latter, and received the thanks of Congress.

In the Spring of 1779 he was ordered to join *General* Sullivan in the Western Expedition, where he distinguished himself by surprising the Lower Mohawk Castle and capturing the Indians in their stronghold.

In 1781 the State of New York appointed him a *Brigadier-General*, entrusting him with the responsible duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the fortifying the frontiers.

Colonel Gansevoort married Catharina Van Schaick, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, Maria—Mrs. Melville. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HEKMAN GANSEVOORTE, his eldest son, was admitted in 1813, dying in March, 1862, at his residence in Saratoga County, without issue.*

BENJAMIN GILBERT

Died at New York, 1777.

Appointed Ensign in the 1st New York Regiment at New York—21st or November 7, 1775, for which he was recommended by Col. John Lasher, then commanding the 1st New York Battalion.

Promoted to be Lieutenant of the Sixth Company in the same regiment. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

AQUILA GILES

Born about May 14, 1722.

Died April 1822.

While little is now accessible as to the early life of this once prominent character, and no record to define even his military career, more than ordinary research has been amply rewarded in collecting chips of intelligence washed ashore in the flow of his life, so far as sufficient documents make articulate.

*Mr. William Kilby, of the New York Historical Society, states that one Captain Arthur Giles, commanding the privateer *John Churchill*, sailed, in 1746, in the old French war, against the uncomfortably near enemy of the British Colonies. That marrying Jane Appleby, their second child, Frances, in May, 1759, became the wife of Samuel Giles, and that their two sons, Aquila and James, were the subjects of notice here. That their mother, when a widow, married General John Stark, in June, 1775, his Barracks Master in New York, and perhaps influenced their military career.*

This, as to *Major Giles*, cannot be traced by regimental records, and it is evident that as his manhood and the culmination of the long-pending differences between the Home Government and her Colonies chanced to mature at the same time, he sought service at once, as is often usual with

gentlemen, in staff duty and under appointment in orders. He is early found as *Aide-de-Camp* to *Major-General* Arthur St. Clair—

"An English officer serving in the French war in America, of the Caithness family in Scotland, and a grandson of the Earl of Roslyn, but who had found a stronger influence to remain in America and assume her cause by marrying the daughter of Belshazza Bayard and Mary Bowdoin of Boston, half sister of the Governor."

"St. Clair came with Boscowan's fleet in 1758, and after serving with Amherst and Wolfe, settled in Pennsylvania, surrounded by the comforts his fortune and position afforded. He entered the service at the outbreak of the Revolution, rose rapidly to *Major-General*, and served with varied fortune but reputation."

The selection by him of Giles as one of his military family, evidenced his culture and the promise which the young aspirant later fulfilled.

Giles' rank in the army, or staff position, was not such as to command much notice in cotemporary history, and was naturally included in that of his chief. There are doubtless details of his service scattered in private collections of manuscripts, those quiet conservators of material for future printed detail which constantly supply them and make history reliable, when consulted in an age more generally intent on its present than upon details of its growth and existence. His early presence at the dépôt of prisoners at Flatbush, L. I., is an evidence of service in the field and disaster; but whether taken at the battle of Long Island, its sequence, the capture of Fort Washington, or detached duty, is not found.

In *General J. Watson Webb's* memorial of his father, *Colonel Samuel B. Webb*, originally of the Connecticut State Society, may be found allusion to the manner in which an unfortunately collected group of gallant young soldiers passed their enforced leisure there, intent on finding pleasure even in disaster. As an example, Webb's friend and *Adjutant Hopkins*, writing him on the 7th of March, 1779, while absent on a brief visit to his home, and giving local details, such as is enjoyable to youth, says :

"*Major Giles* will be able to inform you respecting the half-way house (probably *Colonel William Axtell's* mansion), and Limbeshire, a pseudonym for their place of bondage."

One of these was doubtless the detail of the attraction he was finding at "Melrose Hall," the stately and extended mansion of Axtell, the local magnate who had married the daughter of *Colonel Abraham De Peyster* (then still a great power of the State), at times as President of the Council, Acting Governor, Chief-Justice of the Colony, Mayor of the City, and from estate and family influence occupying as many actual positions as those now delineated by the fictive and evanescent "Mikado."

Colonel Axtell was also a member of the Provincial Council, 1773-5. Commanded a regiment in the British service, and was so entrusted with the custody of those prisoners located on or about the Georgian mansion, and finely culti-

vated estate, where he resided with his family, surrounded by the evidences of prosperity. Included in this was Miss Eliza Shipton, the attractive niece, who became so interested in *Major* Giles, the prepossessing young rebel, again captured by her charms, as to cause his exclusion from the mansion. But love again "laughed at the locksmith," and on the 30th of October, 1780—ten days before his exchange—they were privately married. Other losses followed her uncle.

On the 22d of October, 1779, the Legislature of the Colony, under the new Government, had passed an "Act of attainder," levelled at the property of the adherents of the old. In it is a list of fifty-nine loyalists, with Lord Dunmore and *General* Tryon, recent royal Governors, at the head, and "*Sir* Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath," at the foot, as owners of property in the State, and others all prominent in its early history. *Colonel* William Axtell is found in the eighth place. It was a harsh use of power, falling upon many with whom loyalty to the flag under which they were born, even when upheld to cover some oppressions, was a sentiment, and has not been a precedent when in later war, the position was changed.

This *Colonel* Axtell did not go to the block as did his ancestor, with opposite convictions, on the restoration of Charles the II., but passed into exile.

When the Commissioners of Forfeiture sold his estate, on the 21st of October, 1784, by a turn of the weather-cock of life, *Colonel* Giles became the purchaser of the once opulent mansion, and resided in luxury upon the scene of his captivity, until June, 1809, as an important rural citizen. The exhumation of most of these facts is due to the labors of the indefatigable Stiles in his interesting "Kings County and Brooklyn."

By a coincidence, *General* St. Clair was at Ambey on the 9th of March, 1780, negotiating the cartel, in which his Aide-de-Camp was included. Whether he was with his chief when one of *Major* Andre's judges in the same autumn, or in the next year in suppressing the mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line, suffering from delayed pay at Yorktown, or in the South coöoperating with *General* Greene, as is probable, private sources do not disclose. History, in its necessary condensation, like the astrologer in tracing the comet, overlooks the astrooids. Nor can the period be fixed at which, as is claimed, he acted temporarily as *Aide-de-Camp* to Washington. Such temporary service of many officers is admittedly omitted in the printed lists.

He is recalled as an efficient officer, a man of intelligence, and of attractive presence and manner, all valued with other elements by an experienced commander in the selection of his staff, verifying the adage, "Show me the man and I will tell you the company he keeps." He held many positions incident to these qualifications, representing Queens County in the Legislature from 1788 to '92; was trustee of the old St. Anne's Church in Brooklyn after the

reorganization in 1787, and vestryman in 1797; a trustee of Erasmus Hall in Flatbush from 1787; an active patron of the Kings County Agricultural Society; and Marshal of the United States Court (a position of great honor) from 4th of May, 1792, to 22d of December, 1800; Lieutenant Colonel of Kings County Militia, 1795; a special trustee for preserving peace in New York, 28th of February, 1810; Major-General of Cavalry there from 2d of March, 1814. He was Vice-President in 1797 and from 1810 to 1821, a member of the Standing Committee of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

The following is the notice of his funeral from the "Commercial Advertiser":

"GENERAL ORDER.

NEW YORK, 9th April 1822

"The members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati are requested to attend the funeral of Major Aquila Giles, from his late residence No. 70 Varick St., this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The usual badge of mourning will be worn for 30 days. Major Giles was a highly meritorious officer during our Revolutionary war, and had the honor of an appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Major General St. Clair. By order of

"D. E. DUNSCOMB, Secretary.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

"N. B.—The officers of the United States Army, the officers of the Cavalry in uniform, of which he was formerly the Major General, are particularly requested to attend his remains to the grave, as likewise those of the artillery and infantry generally."

"Major-Generals Mapes and Laight of the 2d and 3d Divisions request their officers to unite, and Major-General Morton and Brigadier-General Stevens order their artillery commands to direct details for Major General Giles' obsequies."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.*

JAMES GILES

Lieutenant New York Artillery

Died in August, 1825.

Resided in New York City. He entered the service, in 1778, as a Commissary of Military Stores to the Artillery.

Appointed Second Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—Colonel Lamb's—on the 21st of July, 1779, serving in Captain George Fleming's Company, and as Adjutant of the same on the 21st of August, 1782.

He associated with the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati on the 4th of July, 1789, upon his removal to that State after the war, and became a Brigadier-General of the Militia and the Clerk of the County of Cumberland. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

William Ogden Giles, his youngest grandson, represents him in the Society, having been admitted in 1860 as a life member under the resolution of 1857.

JAMES GILLILAND

Captain Sappers and Miners.

Expelled from the Society on the 8th of July, 1790.²

He came from the vicinity of Lake Champlain.

Appointed Lieutenant in the New York Provincial Artillery Company—*Captain Alexander Hamilton*—14th of March, 1776. Promoted to be *Captain-Lieutenant* of the same on the 26th of December, 1776, and on the same day *General Washington*, in General Orders from Headquarters at Moore's house, West Point, ordered him to report for duty to *Brevet Lieut.-Gen. d'Abé Chatelot Du Pertain*, Chief of the Corps of Engineers.

He is said to have been present at the affair at New York with the British ship, "Asia," the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, the retreat through the Jerseys, the surprise of the Hessians at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown, and at White Marsh from the 5th to the 8th of December, 1777, and in camp at Valley Forge from 10th of December, 1777, to 18th of June, 1778.

The following General Order from *General Washington* was dated from Headquarters, 6th of June, 1778:

"Three Captains and Nine Lieutenants are wanted to effect the organization of Sappers. As this Corps will be 18 men, it appears a prospect to supply them as entered, and will pass the necessary studies with diligence, of becoming Engineers, and rising to the important employments attached to that profession, such as the direction of fortified places &c. The qualifications required are, that the candidates do, before admission, have a knowledge of the mathematics and drawing, and are disposed to apply themselves to these studies. They will give in their names at Headquarters."

This appears to have been the origin of the Military School at West Point, and James Gilliland was transferred to it with the rank of *Captain* on the 2d of August, 1779, as well as *Captains* Jonathan Lawrence and Peter Taulman.

The following is a letter from the Paymaster-General:

"NEW YORK, 2d August, 1783.

"Sir: The Committee were considering the accounts to whom was referred the petition of James Gilliland, a Captain of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, Regt. Inf'y, to report. That notwithstanding *Captain Gilliland* has stated in his petition that he served in the army to the end of the war, it appears by the returns of the Corps and by the records of the War Office that he resigned his commission on the 5th of October, 1782, which is signified in the opinion of your Committee, as being in the terms of the Resolution of Congress of the 10th of September, 1776, granting his pay, and 21st Oct'r, 1778, granting Half pay for life to such officers as shall have given service to the end of the war, that there is still due to James Gilliland some arrears of pay and Subsistances, certain fees for which will be assessed from his application.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant. ♦ JOHN PIERCE."

"President of Congress.

CHARLES GRAHAM

Captain 3d New York Regiment.

Died in 1797, unmarried.

He was the son of James Graham and Arabella Morris, and prominent in the organization for Independence in Dutchess County, N. Y. On the 5th of July, 1775, he and Henry Sherburne were the Sub-Committee who presented the names of the Associators, and signed for the North East Precinct.

Appointed *First Lieutenant* in the 4th Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* James Holmes—on the 28th of June, 1775.

Resigned his commission as *Lieutenant* in *Captain* Smith's company in August, 1776.

In the minutes of the Committee of Arrangements, 1st of January, 1777, is the following :

" Timothy Smith, *Zustgn*, told the Chairman that he declined serving, and Joshua Hubbard a good looking young fellow, desires to be put in his room. Said Hubbard was a *Copetor* in *Captain* Charles Graham's Company, and from Suffolk County."

Appointed *Captain* of the Third Company of the 2d Regiment Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—under the new arrangement by the State Convention, 21st of November, 1776, and subsequently transferred to the 3d Regiment.

He continued for six years in the service, until deranged in 1780 by act of Congress. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CHARLES GRAHAM,* his nephew, and eldest son of John Graham who was an *Aide de-Camp* to *Governor* Clinton, and the younger brother of *Captain* Charles, was admitted in 1819. He married Sarah M. Hunter, and died on the 12th of February, 1838. He was the Secretary of this Society for many years.

JOHN HUNTER GRAHAM, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1842, and died without issue in 1854.

CHARLES GRAHAM, the next eldest, brother of John Hunter Graham and the great-nephew of *Captain* Charles, was admitted, in the succession, in 1856.†

* See *int.*, page 1-3.

† William Irving Graham, a younger brother of Charles Graham and for several years Secretary of this Society, was admitted in 1860 as a life member under the resolution of 1857. He died in 1871.

JOHN GRAHAM

Militia New York Army

Died 5th of May, 1832.

He appears in the State Records as an active patriot and *American* in Orange County, *A member* of the Ulster County Militia, in Clinton's Levi Pawling's Regiment, serving with *Brigadier-General* George Clinton in March, 1777, and recommended by him, as a Captain for a position in the standing army. He had served as such in the Canada campaign, in the 2d Regiment of the New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—from 27th of June, 1775, and was appointed its *Major*, in orders of *General* James Clinton, camp at Canada Creek, 10th of June, 1776. His commission is claimed to be undated from the date of March, 1779.

He led the advance of Col. Van Schaick's Regiment in the expedition against the Oneida Indians.

From Albany *General* James Clinton writes to his brother the *General*, on the 15th of June, 1777:

I have sent you Van Schaicks report of his service in Canada to prevent the Indians from massacring the settlers in the country west of us. I was much inclined to do so before I received your letter, but did not dare to do it.

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

STEPHEN GRAHAM

Soldier's War

He was stationed at the Hospital lots at New Windsor.

In the proceedings of the Provincial Congress of New York, on the 2d of November, 1778, is the following:

"Whereas it is reported that Col. Stephen Graham of the Brig. Regt. of New York, in the service of the United States, has been disabled by a severe wound received in the battle of White Plains, on the 23d of October, 1776, and is now incapable of performing military duty; therefore, Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to his support for the ensuing twelve months. That a letter be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, instructing him to pay the said sum to the said Col. Stephen Graham, or to his wife, as are in health and for his general expenses."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

SILAS GRAY

Captain 4th New York Regiment.

Died 19th of January, 1820.

The following is from the State Records :

"On the 20th of December, 1775, in the Committee of Arrangements at Fishkill, 'Mr. Gansevoort recommends Silas Gray (then an *Ensign* serving in 1775) as a good officer, and is worthy the notice of the Committee, that *Colonel* Gansevoort would be happy in having him appointed a *Second Lieutenant* in his 3d Battalion.'"

He was so commissioned on the 20th of January, 1776, but was transferred in 1777 to the 4th Battalion—*Colonel* James Holmes.

Promoted to be *Lieutenant* in the 4th New York Regiment—*Colonel* Henry B. Livingston—on the 13th of March, 1777. Afterward promoted to be *Captain* in the same. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.*

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT GREATON

Ensign 3d Massachusetts Regiment.

Born Boston, 1761. Died at New York in February, 1815, unmarried.

His father, *Reverend* James Greaton, was the Rector of Christ's Church, Boston, in 1759.

Appointed *Ensign* in *Colonel* John Greaton's 3d Massachusetts Regiment 16th of July, 1782.

He was an original member of the Massachusetts State Society, but transferred in 1796 to New York, "so long as he lived in the State." His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT GREATON, his nephew, was admitted to represent him in 1860. He served on the Standing Committee as Assistant Treasurer and as a delegate to the triennial meetings of the Society for many years.

JOHN GREEN

Captain United States Navy.

He was commissioned on the 10th of October, 1776, and promoted to be *Captain* in the Continental Navy on the 11th of February, 1778.

Was honorably discharged 11th of April, 1783, having served to the end of the war.

* John Franklin Gray, M.D., for many years Physician of this Society, was admitted in 1860 as a life member under the resolution of 1857. He died in 1882.

JAMES GREGG

Captain 1st New York Regiment.

Was appointed *Second Lieutenant* 3d Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel Clinton's*—2d of August, 1775.

Served in Canada, and was with that rank at times connected with the regiments of both *Colonels* Van Schaick and Du Bois, until promoted to be *Captain* in the former's—1st New York Regiment—on the 21st of November, 1776.

An incident of his subsequent extended service in that command is recorded in “Dr. Thatcher's Military Journal”:

“Before Fort Schuyler was invested by St. Leger, the Indians in small parties annoyed the garrison, frequently attacking individuals when away from their dwellings. On one occasion they met upon the Lake side who were out gathering bladder-root; two were killed and scalped, but the others escaped. The remarkable adventure of Capt. Gregg is worthy of notice. He was on duty at the gate, and was sent to shoot pigeons with two of his soldiers and a boy named Wilson, who became an Ensign in the army at the age of eighteen and conducted the surrender of the British standards at Yorktown. Fearing the Indians the boy was sent back. They had not proceeded far before some savages in ambush shot all three down, scalped them and made off. The Captain, though badly wounded, was not killed. His two soldiers, however, were killed, and leaving his friend lying upon the body of one of them, he expected soon to die. His dog had accompanied him, and in great agitation, whined, licked his wounds and otherwise manifested his grief and attachment. He told the dog to go for help, and the animal, as if endowed with reason, answered, ‘I will.’ He ran about a mile and found two men fishing. By power of his arm he caused them to follow him to his wounded master. The Captain was carried to the fort, after a ride, much worse than to health. The writer says, ‘He was a man of spirit and courage. His wound in his scalp was very severe, in two places on the fore part of his head, the bone being broken. There was a sword cut in his back with the same instrument, the bone was dislocated, and he died for the want of a nail-wash and a market ball.’”

His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

JAMES GRIER

Lieutenant-Colonel 3d Pennsylvania Regiment.

He was an original member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, but affiliated with the New York State Society in 1787.

Appointed *First Lieutenant* in *Colonel* William Thompson's Battalion of Pennsylvania Riflemen, in June, 1775, and promoted to be *Captain* of the same in March, 1776, it being subsequently known as the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—under Edward Hand—his commission dating from 25th Oct. 1776.

Promoted to be *Major* of the 10th Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Richard Hampton—23d of October, 1777. Transferred to the 6th Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry with his Colonel, on incorporation and reduction of the Pennsylvania Line, 17th of January, 1781. Transferred again, on a further reduction and incorporation, to the 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Richard Butler—1st of January, 1783.

Appointed *Lieutenant-Colonel* (by brevet) on the 30th of September, 1783.

Honorably discharged the service, with his regiment, 3d of November, 1783, having been wounded at the Battle of Brandywine on the 11th of September, 1777. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN GRIER

Lieutenant 6th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Appointed *First Lieutenant* 6th Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—*Colonel* William Irvine—9th of January, 1776, and was assigned to *Captain* Samuel Hay's Company, and was taken prisoner, with a number of his company, on the 24th of July, 1776, at Grand Isle, Canada.

Having been rendered supernumerary by reason of his capture on the northern frontier, he was, on exchange, placed on leave of absence, and honorably discharged the service about the 1st of June, 1779.

He was enrolled in the New York State Society of the Cincinnati in 1786.

ISAAC GUION

Captain-Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Born at New Rochelle, N. Y. Died at Natchez, Mississippi, February, 1825.

He was a member of *Captain* John Bedell's Company of Minute Men, in Roundout Precinct, Dutchess County, on the 12th of September, 1775.

The action of that company on that day appears worthy of mention as one of the indices of the regard for traditional usages and of the division in sentiment that existed when the coming Revolution demanded radical changes.

"At a meeting of the Militia, under the command of *Captain* John Bedell, the persons hereunder named were chosen—Major Oberon, 49; and Captain—T. D. Morris, 49. These are the number in the said Company that have Signed the Association. The remainder of the Company including officers, being against the measures recommended by Congress for regulating the Militia, voted unanimously for old officers who held their commissions under Government,

the names of whom were also present: Amos, Andrew Hill, First Lieutenant, Cornelius Brinkley, Second Lieutenant, Francis Wayman, Captain, Abram La Doux

Sergeant, HENRY SCHENK,

WILLIAM VAN WACK,

Peter Schuyler presided at the election."

This appears in the State Records, signed by Isaac Gunten with seventy-eight other malcontent members of the company.

He served as a volunteer in Canada, but was there, on the 13th of April, 1776, appointed, by *Brigadier-General* David Wooster, *Second Lieutenant* of *Captain* Derrick Hansen's Company of *Colonel* John Nicholson's Regiment, New York Continental Infantry.

He served until honorably discharged, with his regiment, on the 15th of October, 1779.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—Capt. Lamb's—1st of January, 1777, in which he served until the 1st of January, 1781. Having in the meanwhile been promoted, on the 21st of Aug. 8, 1780, to be *Captain* of *Artillery*, he was transferred to *Captain* John Doughty's Company of Artillery.

Honorably discharged the service, with a portion of his regiment, on the 1st of January, 1784, and then returned to his home at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Appointed *Captain* 3d Regiment United States Infantry on the 10th of March, 1792; transferred to the 3d Sub-Legion on the 2d of September following, and then rearranged in the 3d United States Infantry in reforming the regiment on the 1st of November, 1796. Appointed *Brigade-Inspector* on the 1st of November, 1799, and served to the 1st of October, 1801. Promoted to be *Major* 3d United States Infantry on the 15th of February, 1801.

Honorably discharged the service on reduction of the army on the 1st of June, 1802, and settled in Natchez, Miss. Appointed United States Surveyor and Inspector of Revenue, at Catimac, 11th March, 1821, which office he held until his decease. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HOYSTEED HACKER

Captain United States Navy

Died July, 1814.

He was commissioned a *Captain* in the navy by Congress on the 22d of December, 1775, and on the 10th of October, 1776, as a *Captain*.

In the destruction attending the fire at the British occupation of Washington, many records were lost. An application to the recently organized

Office of Naval Intelligence in the Navy Department fails to open any further facts than that he commanded, in 1776, the United States Schooner "Fly" (8 guns), and afterwards the United States Brig "Providence" (12 guns).

He was admitted to the Society in 1790*, and received assistance from the fund until his death.

MORDECAI HALE

Surgeon's Mate.

Died 9th of December, 1832.

He was admitted by the New York State Society on the 4th day of July, 1819, upon condition of his paying one month's pay into the fund and subscribing his name to the Institution, in accordance with his request, addressed to Colonel Richard Varick, then President, as follows :

"SIR : I have always entertained the highest respect and veneration for the character and patriotism of my Brother Officers of the Revolutionary Army and I was much pleased when it was proposed that they should form a Society, by the name of Cincinnati. It was then my intention to have joined it immediately, and for that purpose I gave a friend of mine an order on the Regimental Agent for one month's pay and requested him to subscribe my name and deposit the month's pay agreeably to the constitution, the latter of which he neglected to do. It has always been my intention however to apply for admittance, but residing in the country and seldom having the amount of one month's pay to spare, I neglected making application until the last year and then not in writing, agreeably to the By-Law of the Society and of course the subject was not taken into consideration. I now therefore very respectfully solicit you to lay my application before the Society and I confidently hope I shall hereafter not only have the pleasure of a meeting with them a Brother Officer of the Revolution but also a Member of the Cincinnati Society. I am Sir very respectfully your obt Servt.

NEW YORK, July 1st 1819.

M. HALE"

On the 1st of December following the Society appropriated forty dollars to pay his expenses from New York to Albany and back.

JONATHAN HALLETT

Captain 2d New York Regiment.

He appears to have entered the service in the 1st New York Regiment Colonel McDougall—in 1775. In the next year he was promoted to be *First Lieutenant* and *Adjutant* of the 3^d New York Regiment—Colonel Ritzema.

The field officers recommending him as

"A very excellent officer, is Adjutant of the regiment, and will make a very good Captain to which office we recommend him."

* See ante, page 1.

Commissioned Captain of the Third Company 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—on the 21st of November, 1776, and appears in the returns of 1779 and 1780 as commanding the Seventh Company. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

LUTHER HALSEY

Lieutenant 2d New Jersey Regiment

Died in 1835.

He was an original member of the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati, but affiliated w'th the New York in 1811.

Sergeant 2d Battalion, First Establishment; *Adjutant* 2d Battalion, Second Establishment, 28th of November, 1776; *Lieutenant* and *Adjutant* in the 2d New Jersey Regiment—*Colonel* Israel Shreve—9th of November, 1777. Discharged at the close of the war. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

LUTHER HALSEY, his son, succeeded him in the New Jersey State Society in 1835.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Private-Captain Adj't of Cadet-Camp

The name is also classed in Alexander Hamilton, Jr.

Born on the 11th of January, 1757, in the Island of Nevis, West Indies. Died in New York on the 12th of July, 1804.*

His father was James Hamilton, fourth son of Alexander Hamilton, of Grange and Cambus-Keith, one of the oldest cadet branches of the Scotch family of Hamilton. His mother was a daughter of a French Huguenot named Faucette. The only surviving child of his parents, his abilities attracted the notice of Mr. Cruger and some generous friends, who sent him to this country to improve his education, and leaving the West Indies he landed in Boston in October, 1772, when he was fifteen years of age.

He proceeded to New York, and soon entered a school at Elizabethtown, where he remained about a year, preparing himself for college, and in the Winter of 1774 entered Kings, now Columbia College.

* See Annex, Vol. I.



A. Hamilton

Before he could complete his collegiate course the troubles preceding the Revolution began, and though only seventeen years of age, he took an active part on the side of opposition to the Crown by pamphlets and speeches to prepare the Colonies for open and armed resistance. He began by study and drill to qualify himself as a soldier for the conflict, and on the 1st of March, 1776, he was appointed *Captain* of a New York Company of Provincial Artillery. In command of this company he took part in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton and the crossing of the Raritan, until March 1st, 1777, when he accepted the position of *Lieutenant-Colonel* and *Aide-de-Camp* on the staff of *General Washington*. He served in that capacity until the month of February, 1781, when he resigned the position.

His connection with the Army of the Revolution was not closed, however, as he retained his commission, and at the head of a regiment of Light Infantry, with his old friend Nicholas Fish as *Major*, carried, at the point of the bayonet and in a few minutes, one of the British redoubts at Yorktown, on the 14th of October, 1781.

The surrender of Cornwallis virtually ended the military struggle, and *Colonel Hamilton*, when all chance of further conflict was over, resigned his commission and commenced the practice of the law.

His connection with the Army of the United States was not, however, at an end. In 1798, when the conduct of France drove the United States to the verge of hostility, both by sea and land, a large army was authorized, with Washington as *General-in-Chief*. As one of his conditions, Mr. Hamilton was appointed second in command as *Inspector-General*, with the rank of *Major-General*, another of Washington's conditions being that he should not take command personally until the army was called into the field. Upon *General Hamilton* fell the main duty and labor of organizing this army, a duty which he performed with his usual zeal and intelligence. Upon Washington's death, in 1799, *General Hamilton* succeeded to the chief command; but the difficulty with France being settled amicably, the army was soon after disbanded.

Colonel Hamilton was one of the earliest members of the Society of the Cincinnati, having signed the roll of the New York State Society as *Lieutenant-Colonel* and *Aide-de-Camp*. He was an active member, and took much interest in the Society, acting on committees and preparing reports. The only offices he held in the Society were those of Vice-President of the New York State Society from 1788 to 1793, and of President-General on the death of Washington in 1799, which he held until his own.

The Cincinnati Society showed their affection for him and regard to his memory by taking charge of his funeral and erecting a marble tablet (see *ant^r*, page 102) in Trinity Church, New York, with an inscription, much admired,

from the pen of the *Reverend Doctor* John M. Mason. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, his eldest surviving son,† was admitted by the New York State Society in 1860. He married Eliza Knox, and died at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 2d of August, 1875, without issue.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., son of James A. Hamilton who was the next surviving son of *General* Hamilton, was admitted by the New York, State Society as a life member in 1860, under the resolution of 1857. Subsequently, in 1876, at his father's death, he became the hereditary member in the succession. He is grandfather. He was chosen Treasurer in 1874, Treasurer General in 1875, and elected, on the 4th of July, 1885, Vice-President of the New York State Society.

ABIJAH HAMMOND

Leverett, Boston, Massachusetts.

Born at Cambridge, Mass., 22d of February, 1757. Died 30th of December, 1832.

In 1776, at the age of nineteen, he joined the Continental Army as a member of Captain Jonathan's Company of Artillery, which had been attached to General John Stark's Regiment—formerly Knox's—and in the following year, 1777, he was commissioned as a *Lieutenant* and served as such with his regiment. He was attached to the Adjutant General's Department under Colonel Scammel, toward the close of the war.

* His widow, Elizabeth, the daughter of General Schuyler, survived him over half a century, dying at Washington on the 9th of November, 1854, at the age of ninety-seven years and three months.

The following reply to this Society's letter to her, addressed to *Lieutenant General William Stephens Smith*, the author of which is recorded in the minutes:

"ABINGDON, AUGUST 11TH, 1834

"SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you, as many of my friends possess a most valuable and affectionate recollection of your services, that I have presented a copy of the following extract from the diary of General George Washington, which will give you a correct idea of the delivery an acknowledgement of the thanks of the Society of the Cincinnati for the services of your venerable ancestor from the heart.

""Abingdon, Augt 11th, 1779.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. from the adjt Genl of the Army, which presents me with a copy of the extract from the diary of General Washington, written by himself, and transmitted to him by his son, General Washington, in the month of June, 1783, in which he expresses his thanks to the Society of the Cincinnati for the services of your venerable ancestor, and the warmth with which you will be pleased to convey my warmest thanks to that respectable body. The extract is well set off, and I am therefore compelled to add it to the Diary, and to thank you for it. May God continue to reward with aula."

"I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, &c.
John H. —— a.s.c. 1834. P.S. It was killed in a due with Alter in 1822.



ABIJAH HAMMOND

Was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown, and is said to have been in Fort Schuyler during the siege. At Monmouth he was wounded, once by a sabre cut and again by a musket ball, and at Valley Forge endured the hardships of the Winter of 1777-78.

When the army, after the war, was reorganized, Washington tendered him the command of an artillery regiment, which he declined, preferring to pass the remainder of his life at his beautiful and attractive residence on Throgg's Neck, where he died in his seventy-fifth year, universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, having served his country well as a brave and intelligent officer.

He married Catharine Ogden, and died, leaving three sons and two daughters. This Society elected him their Treasurer in 1793. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CHARLES HENRY HAMMOND, his eldest son, was admitted in 1843, and died in 1849, unmarried.

OGDEN HAMMOND, his second son, was in 1850 admitted by the South Carolina State Society. He died leaving issue a daughter, Mrs. Trenholm Inwood of Charleston, S. C.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HAMMOND, his youngest son, succeeded him in the direct male line, and was admitted by the New York State Society in 1875. He presented the Society, in 1876, with an oil painting of his father in full uniform. See *ante*, page 130.

JOHN FRANCIS HAMTRAMCK

Captain 2d New York Regiment.

Born in Canada in 1757. Died at Detroit, Mich., 11th of April, 1803.

He was *Captain* of the Light Infantry Company of the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt. On the 17th of March, 1777, the Committee of Arrangements, on the recommendation of *Colonels* Livingston and Gansevoort, appointed him *Captain* in *Colonel* Lewis Du Bois' Regiment.

After the war he was appointed *Major* of Infantry on the 29th of September, 1789; *Lieutenant-Colonel* Commanding the First Sub-Legion, on the 18th of February, 1793, and *Colonel* on the 1st of April, 1802.

He commanded the left wing under Wayne, and on the 20th of August, 1794, distinguished himself in the victory on the Miami. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll

FRANCIS HANMOR

Lieutenant 5th New York Regiment.

He was an *Associate* at Newburgh on the 10th of July, 1775.

Appointed *Ensign* in the 5th New York Regiment - Col. Lewis Du Bois - on the 21st of November, 1775, and subsequently promoted to be a *Lieutenant* in the same. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ABRAHAM HARDENBERGH

Lieutenant 1st New York Regiment.

Died in 1795.

He was an *Associate* for Independence at Marbletown, Ulster County, in June, 1775, and served as an *Ensign* in the 1st New York Battalion in that year and until appointed *Lieutenant* of the First Company of the 1st New York Regiment on the 21st of November, 1776. With many other valuable officers he resigned in consequence of the precedence secured by *Colonel* Du Bois for his own officers, yet those who had served in Canada.

Appointed *Deputy Muster-Master* to the 1st Battalion of the New York forces in the service of the United States in March, 1780.

In issuing records the following incident of his services:

"At the time of his expiration of the war he was a Captain in the 1st U.S. Navy. He served with a party of regulars sent from New York to Oswego, and his services were so well performed that he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On his return, it was thought that he had lost his commission, which was never issued him, and he was compelled to go to New York to get it. The man who issued it was said to be a Captain of the U.S. Navy, and he was asked if he could not issue it to him. The Captain replied, 'I am not bound to do any such a thing; I am not bound to issue any such a thing.' And that is the way it was."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOSEPH HARDY

Captain of Marines, U.S. Navy, 1812.

He was, on the 25th of June, 1776, appointed *Captain* of a company in the Marine Corps of the United States Navy, with which he served until honorably discharged the service at the end of the war.

In 1790 he made an application to the New York State Society to be admitted to membership, and on the 4th of July of that year he was so elected.

He served from 1805 until 1810 as Secretary. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as *Captain* of New York.

JOSEPH L. C. HARDY, his son, was in 1820 admitted in the succession, and died in November, 1853.

SAMUEL HAY

Lieutenant-Colonel (by brevet) Irvine's Pennsylvania Regiment.

Died December, 1803.

He was commissioned on the 9th of January, 1776, a *Captain* in *Colonel* William Irvine's Pennsylvania Regiment. Promoted on the 31st of July, 1777, to be *Major* of the same, and *Lieutenant-Colonel (by brevet)* at the termination of the war, after five years' service.

His residence was in New York; but upon removing, in 1796, to New Jersey, he met with the Society there. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

PHILIP COURTLAND HAY (*Reverend*), his son, born in Newark in 1793, succeeded him in the New Jersey State Society, having been admitted in 1826, and elected its Secretary in 1829. He died in 1860.

NATHANIEL HENRY

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

He served in the Canadian expedition in 1776, and was appointed in headquarters, orders before Quebec, on the 15th of April of that year, *Second Lieutenant* of the Second Company of *Colonel* John Nicholson's Canada Regiment. *Colonel* Van Schaick, writing on the 1st of January, 1777, to Robert Yates, recommends him as follows:

"I also recommend Lieutenant Nathaniel Henry and have by the General's appointment appointed him *Lieutenant*, and advanced him money. He has already nearly enlisted his complement of men and is with them on service at Fort George, so that the Committee I hope will not fail to appoint him."

He was so commissioned on the 21st of November, 1776, probably antedated, for in 1777 he is recorded as a *Second Lieutenant* in *Captain* John H. Wendell's Company of *Colonel* Van Schaick's Regiment. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

BENJAMIN HERRING

Ensign 1st New York Regiment.

Died in January, 1820.

He was *Ensign* of the Second Company 1st New York Regiment—*Citizen* Van Schaick's. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.*

ABEL HOLDEN

Captain 6th Massachusetts Regiment.

Born at Sudbury, Mass., in 1751. Died in New York City on the 2d of August, 1818.

He was a member of the Massachusetts State Society, but was transferred to the New York State Society in 1809.

Appointed *Adjutant* of Nixon's Regiment on the 19th of April, 1775. He served at Bunker Hill, and was at the Siege of Boston, and commissioned *Captain* in the 6th Massachusetts Regiment—*Colonel* Thomas Nixon's—on the 1st of January, 1777, serving with it through the war. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.†

BAXTER HOWE

Captain-Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Died in the service on the march to Yorktown, on the 3d of September, 1781, at Burrell's Ferry, James River, Va., while serving under Lafayette.

He was appointed on the 1st of January, 1776, *Second Lieutenant* in *Captain* Jesta's Fay's Company of *Colonel* Jonathan Ward's Regiment of Connecticut Infantry—the 21st Continental Foot—and promoted to be its *First Lieutenant* on the 12th of July, 1776, *vise* Ebenezer Cleveland, promoted.

Subsequently appointed a *First Lieutenant* in the 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—on the 1st of January, 1777, and promoted to be *Captain-Lieutenant* of the same on the 6th of November, 1778, and attached to the Light Artillery (Sixth Company) under *Captain* George Fleming.

* He was a son of Major General John Jay, and his widow, Anna Maria, received a grant of land in New Jersey, which she sold to the State of New Jersey, and the money was used to build the State House in Trenton.

He served at the Siege of Boston, Harlem Heights, and in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

BRIGHAM HOWE, his son, was admitted by the New York State Society on the 4th of July, 1804, under the provision of the Institution giving to the offspring of those officers who have died in the service succession.

BEZALEEL HOWE

Lieutenant 1st New Hampshire Regiment.

Died 3d of September, 1825.

He was admitted in 1800 by the New York State Society.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* in the Third Company of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment—*Colonel Joseph Cilley*—and was recommissioned on the 8th of November, 1776.

Served with his regiment at Ticonderoga in July, 1777, at Bemis Heights, the storming of Stony Point, the Battle of Monmouth, and was in Sullivan's Expedition against the Indians in 1779. Afterwards, in 1793, he was under Wayne in the Miami Campaign.

GEORGE COOPER HOWE, his eldest son, was admitted in his right in 1826, and died on the 4th of December, 1841.

GEORGE BEZALEEL HOWE, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1886.

ISAAC HUBBELL

Captain-Lieutenant and Paymaster New York Artillery.

He was appointed *Second Lieutenant* of the 3d Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel James Clinton's*—1st of September, 1775, and promoted to be *First Lieutenant* of the Sixth Company on the 15th of April, 1776. Transferred to *Colonel John Nicholson's* Regiment New York Continental Infantry, before Quebec. Assigned as *First Lieutenant* to the 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel Lamb's*—on the 1st of January, 1777. Appointed *Adjutant* of his regiment on the 2d of April, 1779, and promoted to be *Captain-Lieutenant* on the 9th of November, 1778, and *Deputy Adjutant-General*.

and *Sub-Inspector* of the troops in the Middle Department, in General Orders from Headquarters at the Robinson House, dated 5th of September, 1780.

Appointed *Paymaster* to his regiment on the 1st of January, 1781, and served with it until honorably discharged on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JAMES MILES HUGHES

Captain in New York Regiment and Artillery-Camp.

Born on the 24th of March, 1756. Died on the 18th of December, 1802.

He was the second son of *Colonel Hugh Hughes,** whose eldest son Peter, was an *Officer* Arnold's staff at Stillwater in 1777.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* in the 1st New York Regiment Continental Infantry—McDougall's—on the 22d of July, 1775, and commissioned to be *Lieutenant* of the Third Company of the same, dated the 24th of February, 1776.

When the sixteen additional Regiments to the Continental Line were ordered by Congress, in 1777, he was appointed a *Captain* in *Colonel William*

Hughes' New York Regiment. Hughes came from Wales, a country which supplied many to the service. He was born in 1756 and died on the 18th of March, 1802. He came to New York in 1775, and became a member of the New York Society of Friends, giving instruction in the consistory room of the old Huguenot Church, "du Sainte Esprit," which stood near the South End of Nassau. His warm patriotism associated him, in 1776, with other early leaders of the Revolution, and his appointment by the Provincial Convention of the State of New York, in May, 1776, as *Master of the Harbor Service*, and soon after as *Comptroller of the Harbor Service*. In this capacity, when the greater part of the army were encamped on Long Island, he materially contributed to their rescue by collecting all the available boats around Manhattan Island, and transporting them over on the ensuing night.

The Society has witnessed the birth of this busy action in the company of Stephen Hopkins, who was sent by the Convention of the State on the 23d of December, 1776, to New York.

NAME	AGE	SOURCE	NUMBER	NAME	AGE	SOURCE
Stephen Hopkins	30	Constituted Comptroller of the Harbor Service	1	John Jay	30	Constituted Comptroller of the Harbor Service
James Miles Hughes	20	Constituted Master of the Harbor Service	2	John Jay	30	Constituted Master of the Harbor Service
John Jay	20	Constituted Master of the Harbor Service	3	John Jay	30	Constituted Master of the Harbor Service
John Jay	20	Constituted Master of the Harbor Service	4	John Jay	30	Constituted Master of the Harbor Service

Colonel Hugh Hughes, in General Orders, returned "Nearly ready for his arrival" and requested that the Society takes of his office with a sword under immediate command. On the 2d of November, 1778, he was giving the charge of a camp across the Hudson River between the Headquarters of General Washington and West Point, under the supervision of General Thomas Macheir of the 2d New York Regiment.

Malcom's, and was an *Aide* to General Gates at the end of the Burgoyne Campaign.

The following letter from Headquarters, Saratoga, dated 15th of October, 1777, addressed to Mrs. Charity Hughes, his mother, at West Windsor, Conn., is interesting :

"Honored Mother—I have but time to inform you of the important privilege I had
have of seeing the famous *Genl* Burgoyne and his Army march out of his Intrenchment
tomorrow morning and surrender himself and Army prisoners of war. He capitulated this day
how changed the scene, a few weeks ago all was gloomy and earnest like the gathering of
twilight, but now the cloud is dispelled and the rays of conquest beams high in this Department.
The occasion of his precipitate retreat was this, On the 7th inst about two o'clock in the after-
noon our Army were alarmed that the enemy was advancing on our rear. After making the
necessary disposition of our troops, our scouts informed us that they were only a foraging party
and meant no more, on which the General ordered three regiments to attack them, which they did,
when a very heavy fire commenced, both sides reinforced with equal energy by the arrival of
our men and determination to conquer forced the British troops to give way and pursue them in
their flight, too, the Camp of their flying Army, *General* Burgoyne's Advance Camp, the Quarter
Master General, the Commanding Officers of their Artillery and Cavalry, the Hessian General
with many other Officers and about two hundred privates with eight brass pieces of Artillery.

"Unfortunately in the action of the day, the brave and gallant *Captain* of Artillery lost a leg
fractured by a musket ball. The Enemy the same night retired to their intrenched Camp on
their left.

"General Lincoln's Division being nearest them, he unfortunately received a severe wound in the
like accident, but they are both in a fair way of doing well, tho' they are much wanting in
this Army.

"Consider the stroke to the British Nation, will they not now see that Americans
fighting for their freedom are invincible and that the longer the War continues, we make further
advance in military discipline, that added to our determined resolution to repel every hostile
invasion of our right, will make us formidable to our foes.

"We pay our most attention to Mr Clinton on the river, because the fall of time
worse consequence may ensue to him than has to his friend Burgoyne.

"I have not time to say more, what more would you have, how are the mighty fallen.

"God bless you, my sincere love to sisters Sally, Chany, Susy, Ruthy, Caty. God love you
all. Compliments to all friends. I remain dear Mother your affectionate son

"JAMES M. HUGHES

"Brother Peter is here and desires to be remembered to you."

Leaving the service he practiced law in New York, sent to the Assembly in 1795, and was Secretary of this State Society in 1793, taking an active part in the commemorative ceremonies at Washington's death.

He married Mary, the daughter of *Captain* John Bailey, and died leaving two daughters, who died unmarried. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll

DIXON GEDNEY HUGHES, great-grandson of his brother, *Captain* Peter Hughes, was admitted as his collateral representative in 1875.

EPHRAIM HUNT

Lieutenant 4th Massachusetts Regiment.

Born at Watertown, Mass., on the 5th of November, 1758. Died at Albany on the 16th of October, 1805.

He was a descendant of Enoch Hunt, one of the original Massachusetts settlers of Weymouth, and died, leaving a widow, Catharine, and three children, in Albany, N. Y.*

Commissioned *Lieutenant* of the 9th Massachusetts Regiment—*Colonel* Henry Jackson—on the 9th of August, 1781. On the subsequent reduction of the army, 30th of October, 1782, it became the 4th Regiment, and he served with it to the close of the war.

He was an original member of the Massachusetts State Society, and in 1785, residing in this State, affiliated with the New York Society and signed its roll. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

THOMAS HUNT

Lieutenant 4th New York Regiment.

Died in December, 1796, in Charleston, S. C.†

He was the eldest son of Jesse Hunt, the Sheriff of Westchester County, N. Y., under the Crown, and a descendant of Thomas Hunt, of Shrewsbury, England, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1656, who emigrated to America, and obtained a patent for the "Grove Farm" from the first English Colonial Governor, Richard Nicolls, dated the 4th of December, 1667, and at his decease willed to his grandson one hundred acres on the "Great Planting Neck," now known as Hunt's Point, N. Y. City. He resided on Hunter's Island, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., and enlisted from New Rochelle.

Commissioned *Lieutenant* in the 4th New York Regiment—*Colonel* Henry B. Livingston's—he saw much service, including the Canada Campaign. His commission is dated the 9th of November, 1777, but his name appears, a year earlier, on a list of officers of the four New York Battalions, now in the office of the Secretary of State, as a *Sergeant-at-Arms* of the Seventh Company of the same, on the 21st of November, 1776, and again, in 1777, he is referred to as holding that rank in 1775. This error is explained by a rank roll of his regiment, adjusted under an order from Headquarters, Morristown, dated 20th

Hunt's son, Alexander, died in 1796.

* Report of Committee on Finance, New York State Convention, dated 18th of September, 1803, to the New York Society, in which it is said: "The sum of \$1,000 paid by the Society for the expenses of Captain Hunt."

of May, 1777, noting as to him and two other Second Lieutenants, "no former Continental commission, therefor left as arranged by Convention." His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CHRISTOPHER HUTTON

Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d New York Regiment.

The following sketch furnished by the Researches of M. S. Hart.

Born in New York City on the 26th of April, 1756. Died on the 15th of February, 1843.

At the age of twenty he enlisted as a volunteer, and was appointed *Ensign* in the 3d New York Regiment on the 21st of November, 1776. Promoted to be *Lieutenant* in the same on the 6th of February, 1779. Transferred to the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt—and served as its *Adjutant*. He also served in the Northern Department attached to *General* Clinton's Division, and at Fort Schuyler volunteered, going through the enemy's lines to solicit aid from *General* Schuyler.

He, at the close of the war, with his brother, *Captain* Timothy Hutton (who also had served as an *Adjutant*), settled on the Hudson River, about seven miles above Albany, where they formed a partnership, erected a large warehouse, and then became the leading dealers and shippers of grain and produce of that section of the State. Shortly afterwards, the residents assembling to determine some name for the growing settlement, unconscious that it might in time become a city, he suggested that it be named "Troy," and as there were two hills, that the one on the north be called "Mount Olympus," and that on the south "Mount Ida." This was approved and adopted, and ever since have been retained.

Being very highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, in 1794 he was elected one of its original trustees, and subsequently also of its library, a director in the first bank, and from there elected a member of the Legislature. He was remarkable for his frankness, sturdy honesty and patriotic devotion; tall and finely proportioned, and carried himself with military exactness. *Lieutenant-Colonel* Marinus Willett presented him with his sword. He died much respected, leaving no issue. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

MANCIUS SMEDES HUTTON (*Reverend*), his nephew and eldest son of his brother, *Captain* Timothy Hutton, was admitted in 1856. He was the Chaplain of the Society until his decease in 1882.

MANCIUS HOLMES HUTTON (*Reverend*), son of the last, was admitted in 1881, and chosen Chaplain in his father's place.

ABRAHAM HYATT

Entered at the New York Post Office

He signed as an *Associate for Liberty* in Beekman Precinct, Dutchess County, in 1775. In 1776 he appears as *Second Lieutenant* of the Minute Men of Colonel Jacobus Swartwout's Regiment in General James Clinton's Brigade, and as recommended by him for the Standing Army.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* of the Eighth Company of the 1st New York Regiment—Colonel Henry B. Livingston's—on the 5th of November, 1776, and arranged, with that rank, on the 21st of that month, by the Committee of the Convention. He was one of the two officers mentioned in the foregoing notice of Lieutenant Hunt. Promoted *Lieutenant* on the 9th of November, 1777. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

THOMAS FREDERICK JACKSON

Entered at the New York Post Office

He was commissioned *Cornet* in the 2^d Regiment Continental Light Dragoons—Colonel Elisha Sheldon's—on the 23^d of November, 1778, and promoted to be a *Lieutenant* in the same on the 15th of November, 1779, and *Regimental Adjutant* on the 18th of December, 1779.

He was in Major Clark's in 1781 to 1782, under William Alexander, Lord Stirling.

Honorably discharged the service, with his regiment, on the 3^d of November, 1783.

He resided in New York City in 1794. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as from Connecticut.

CORNELIUS T. JANSEN

Entered at the New York Post Office

He was a resident of Ulster County. Appointed *Second Lieutenant* in the 2^d Regiment New York Continental Infantry—Colonel Van Schaick's—on the 28th of June, 1775, and on the 30th of the same month *First Lieutenant* in the Seventh Company of the 3^d or Ulster Regiment—Colonel James Clinton.

Lewis Du Bois, the *Captain* of the Fifth Company, on the 26th of June, 1776, was promoted by Congress to the command of a regiment, which was the cause of much confusion and dissatisfaction of himself and his officers. Jansen

appears to have served in it, commissioned as a *Captain*, in command of its Eighth Company, until the 21st of November, 1776. From that date, with the same rank, he was transferred again to the 3d Regiment—then *Colonel* Gansevoort's—and subsequently to the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—with which he appears to have served until the end of the war. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JAMES JOHNSTON

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

He enlisted in the 5th New York Regiment, as *Sergeant Major* on the 28th of December, 1776, and was commissioned *Ensign* on the 25th of June, 1777; *Quartermaster* 23d of December, 1779; *Adjutant* 14th of July following; and after the consolidation, *Lieutenant* of the Eighth Company of the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—and served with it to the end of the war. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ROBERT JOHNSTON

Physician and Surgeon, General Hospital.

By resolution of Congress he was sent to the Southern Department on duty in South Carolina as a *Physician* in the General Hospital.

He made two voyages to China, in after life, recording meteorological observations, having married Eleanor Pawling, but died without leaving issue. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN KEESE

Assistant Deputy Quartermaster

Born at Flushing, L. I., in 1755. Died at Philadelphia in June, 1809.

He was the only son of William Keese and Mary Bowne, of Flushing, L. I., where he was reared in the principles of the Society of Friends, but which he abandoned, and later in life became a Presbyterian.

At the commencement of the Revolution he was studying Law in New York with Lindley Murray, the grammarian, but subsequently enlisted and succeeded in getting a position in the service as *Assistant Deputy-Quartermaster*.

While stationed at Fishkill he married Rhoda Appleby, by whom he had a large family of children. After peace was declared he came to New York and became a member of the law.

Admitted by the New York State Society in 1800 to membership, and in 1807 was elected Assistant Treasurer.

His remains repose in Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y. City. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM KEESE, his eldest son, was admitted in 1810, and having married a daughter of the Reverend William Linn, he died in March, 1819, leaving two sons—Reverend William Linn* and John.

WILLIAM LINN KEESE, his great grandson, was admitted in 1877. He was the eldest surviving son of John Keese.

DANIEL KEMPER

2.5. Curing agent

Brown & Newell—sw. s. N. J., 1917-19. Dedicated on the 1st of August,
1817.

He with his father removed to New York City in 1759. He was descended from Jacob Kemper, of Bacharach, a fortified town on the Rhine, and who

The following sketch of his life is taken from his own manuscript, now in the possession of the family :

Subsequently he occupied the position of *Deputy Collector-General*, and was stationed in New York.

At the close of the war, like many other officers, he was nearly destitute, with a large family, but after the adoption of the Constitution, was given in 1792, an appointment in the New York Custom House, which position he retained for fourteen years.

He was admitted to the New-York State School for the Blind at Albany, and appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

SAMUEL ELLIOT KEMPER, for president and one of the Vice Presidents. David Jackson Kemper, of Wisconsin, was elected a member of this society on the 2^d of July, 1872, and has since served as the President.

JACOB KEMPER

Cynometra (part) *Artibes*, Martinique.

Born at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 10, 1800.

He was a younger brother of Dr. John Livingston, and was married on the 17th of September, 1775, at Brooklyn, in the Kings County Chapel House—Cynthia Adolphine Walbridge—daughter of Major Mervin, the soldier.

*Appendix I. List of the 100 Largest New Jersey Commercial Firms
For 1970, Based on 1970 Assets as of April 1, 1970.*

At Leesburg, on the 1st of November, 1775, he was appointed *First Lieutenant* in the 4th Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—Colonel John Churchill, seconded by Captain John Winslow, Company. Promoted to the *Captain Lieutenant* on the 1st of December, 1775.

He married and settled at Elizabethtown, N. J. Was a brother-in-law of the "God of War," General Jacob Morton, who married his sister, Maria

Sophia his wife. Died, leaving one son, who went to South America, and one daughter, Sarah (Mrs. Abijah Ferguson). His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN LAMB

C. A. A. Y. & T. M. A.

Born at New York on the 1st of January, 1735. Died there on the 31st of May, 1801.

He followed his father's occupation, an optician and instrument maker, and when the Sons of Liberty met in opposition to the encroachments of the Ministry, he united with them, and being a clever writer and fluent speaker, soon became prominent.

Appointed on the 3rd of June, 1775, *Captain* of the New York Provincial Artillery Company, which was ordered to Canada, and arrived at the camp near St. Johns, on the 20th of September, participating in the siege and capture of that place.

In the desperate assault before Quebec, on the 31st of December, he was struck on the left cheek by a fragment of a grape-shot, carrying away part of the bone, and was, with others, taken prisoner and carried to a convent used as an hospital.

The minutes of the State Committee of Safety, in April, 1776, record the following:

"Resolved, That John Lamb be sent to the Board presiding over the Army, to compute the value of his services, and to have a sum of £1000 paid him, out of his pay, for his services, and to have £1000 added to his pay, to be paid him every month."

While a prisoner, on the 6th of January, 1776, he was promoted by the Continental Congress to the command, with the rank of *Major*, of the artillery in the Northern Department, a reward for his activity and spirited conduct.

Having been, on the 3d of August, 1776, paroled by Sir Guy Carleton, he arrived in a cartel at Elizabethtown, N. J., on the 20th of September, and was soon afterward exchanged as *Lieutenant* of Capt. Henry Knox's Regiment of Artillery.

On the 1st of January, 1777, he was appointed by Washington, under the authority of Congress on the 27th of December, 1776, *Colonel* of the 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery, under *General* Knox.

In the action at Campo Hill, 28th of April, 1777, he was again struck by a grape-shot and severely wounded. On the 6th of March, 1779, he was appointed *Major-General*. He commanded his regiment at the Siege

of Yorktown, where the extraordinary skill and accuracy of the American artillery surprised the French allies.

On the 3d of September, 1783, he was appointed *Brevet Major General* (b. brevet), and on the 3d of November, 1783, was honorably discharged the service with his regiment.

He was elected, in 1794, a member of the New York Legislature, and appointed by it Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, and retained the position until his death. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ANTHONY LAMB, his only son, was admitted in 1800, and died on the 13th of May, 1825, having been elected by the Society Treasurer in 1813, Vice-President in 1814 and President in 1815.

JOHN LAMB, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1817, and died at New Haven on the 16th of October, 1845.

LAMB. — On Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1883, VIGILITA, widow of Gen. Anthony Lamb, in the 97th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 152 West 57th st., on Saturday morning, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock.

GARRET LANSING

Entered New York Regiment.

Appointed *Lieutenant* of the 3d New York Regiment — *Colonel Clinton's* — on the 6th of February, 1779; and subsequently, under the consolidation of the New York Line, was on the 1st of January, 1781, transferred to the Fifth Company of the 1st New York Regiment — *Colonel Van Cortlandt* — and mustered to January, 1782.

William F. Lansing, of Little Falls, N. Y., writes the following:

I have for the past ten years, from time to time, gathered information relative to the subject of your inquiry. I have that the name of full is Garret G. Lansing. He was born in Albany on the 10th of December, 1766, married Manette, the daughter of Col. Edward Antill, and died at Oneida, N. Y., on the 10th of May, 1831. He was the fourth son of Gen. E. Lansing, and a younger brother of John Lansing, the Chancellor. He enlisted in the 1st New York Regiment — *Clinton*, and served from the beginning to the close of the war. Was present at the battle of Saratoga, and at Yorktown, and at the "Field of Honour" for the "Patriot's Treatment."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as *Garret G. Lansing, Lieutenant, New York*.

RICHARD PAY LANSING, his eldest son, was admitted in 1813, and died on the 29th of September, 1853.

EDWARD ANTILL LANSING, eldest son of last, was admitted in 1856, and died on the 11th of June, 1863, at Detroit.

* The names of the members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and their dates of admission, may be found in the *Annals* of the Society, or in the *Index* to the *Annals*.

JOHN LAURANCE

John Laurance

Born at Cornwall, England, in 1750. Died in New York on the 11th of November, 1816.

He came to New York in 1767, and was admitted to the bar in 1772.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* of the 4th Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Capt. James Holmes'*—on the 1st of August, 1775. *Lieut. Col.* to his father-in-law, *Gen. G. McDougall*, and in 1777 he was on the staff of *Gen. J. Washington*.

At the trial of *Jacob Andre* he was the *Proc. of Law*.

In 1783, resuming his profession, the practice of the law at the Bar of New York, he became a Member of Congress and also of the Board of Regents of the University; a trustee of Columbia College; a State Senator in 1780, and again a Member of Congress in 1780-1793; Judge of the United States District Court of New York, 1794-1796, and United States Senator from New York, 1790-1800, presiding in 1798.

Drake speaks of him as follows :

"He was a man of acknowledged talents and merit. Washington upon the days of his trial, often enquired respecting the character and fitness of Mr. Laurance, and always expressed his entire satisfaction with his conduct."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as *Major John Laurance*.

JONATHAN LAWRENCE

Colonel Jonathan Lawrence

Died on the 27th of April, 1802.

He appears to have been elected at Jamaica, on the 22d of May, 1775, a delegate from Queens County in the Provincial Congress, and on the 26th as signing its association and declaration of rights. On the 15th of December following he, with John Grennell, Samuel Bayard and William Bedlow (committee), were directed to provide barracks and subsistence for one thousand men on the Hudson River; and on the 6th of May, 1777, he was appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the manufacture of gun flints, sulphur, lead and salt, and

"That they have power to expend upon such manufactures a Sum not exceeding three Thousand Pounds to draw upon the Treasury of this State for that sum, and that they be further allowed the Sum of fifty Pounds each, for the trouble and expense in the service aforesaid."

"Resolved, That the Sum of forty Shilling be allowed as a Bounty for every hundred weight of good lead made from the ore within this State by any private adventurer on or before the 1st of May 1778. That the Sum of sixteen Shilling be allowed as a Bounty for every hundred weight of good Sulphur so manufactured as aforesaid within this State, before the 1st of May 1778. That the Sum of ten Shilling be allowed for each Bushel of good salt manufactured aforesaid within this State from Salt Springs or Mines, on or before the first day of December next. And that the sum of two Shilling be allowed for every hundred good gun flints, made within this State, on or before the first day of May 1778, and that the Said several bounties be paid as follows, to wit: The party claiming the Said Bounty shall make proof before one of the Said Commissioners, that he is entitled to Such Bounty, and thereupon such Commissioner Shall make a Certificate in his favor of his being entitled to the Bounty, which Shall be a warrant to the Treasurer for paying the Same."

"Resolved, That the State have the pre-emption of the Several articles above mentioned upon which Such Bounty shall be given aforesaid."

The Committee of New Windsor Precinct, on the 31st of May, 1776, reports to the Provincial Congress as follows:

"It gives us pain to find any Person Counteracting the order of Congress, and then goes on to report that a relative of Captain Jonathan Lawrence, who is a Commissioner of Congress at Fort Constitution, and his Son, a clerk there, both in the pay of the Continent * * * early in this Spring Settled in the Precinct and opened a Shop here, then Knowingly, contrary to the desire of Congress, has retailed *Black Tea* at 8 Shillings per lb and to evade the Proclamation that respect pretend to sell tea at 6 Shillings per lb but will not let the purchaser have the tea, unless they take a paper bag to put it in, at 2 Shillings, and so in proportion for a greater or less quantity. It proceede warndly to Show that this has degenerated the inhabitant as they conceive it as a Kind of insult to have that Torture made an Asylum for that noxious herb and the illegal vender of it."

He married, first, Janette Neal, of Burlington, N. J., by whom he had several children. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CHARLES C. LAWRENCE, his eldest son, was admitted in 1825, and died in 1854.

NATHANIEL LAWRENCE

Lieutenant 2d North Carolina Regiment.

His name appears on the roll of members of the New York State Society returned to the General Society in May, 1788, as a member of the North Carolina State Society.¹

Appointed *Ensign* in the 2d North Carolina Regiment—*Colonel* John Patten on the 1st of September, 1775, and subsequently promoted to be a *Lieutenant* in the same.

He or one of his name appear in the records as an *Associator* for liberty in Orange Town, Orange County, on the 17th of July, 1775, and in the next year

¹ See ante, page 4.

to have been attached to the armed schooner "General Putnam," and making a complaint against her captain (Cregier) for inefficiency and violence, and asking that he be cashiered. On the 5th of September of the same year he also appears as a member of a military company in West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. Whether these are or either of them the officer in question is uncertain. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

GEORGE LEAYCRAFT

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Born in New York City. Died there in April, 1811.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel Lamb's*—on the 1st of January, 1777. Assigned from Captain Andrew Moodie's to Captain Gershom Mott's company on the 23d of November, 1779. Promoted to be *First Lieutenant* of the same on the 21st of August, 1780. Honorably discharged, with his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1783.

His widow received aid from the fund. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM LEAYCRAFT

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Born on the 2d of October, 1757, at Demerara. Died on the 7th of June, 1827.

Appointed *Lieutenant* in the 2d Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel Lamb's*—on the 28th of June, 1781, and assigned to Captain Savage's company. Honorably discharged the service, with his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1783.

He married Eleanor, daughter of Jacobus Bogert, and left two sons and two daughters. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM HENDERSON LEAYCRAFT, his second son, was admitted in 1827, his elder brother, Viner Leaycraft, having died in the service in the war of 1812, at Sackett's Harbor, leaving issue only a daughter, who, in 1830, married the Portuguese wine merchant Paul Joachim Figueira.

BENJAMIN LEDYARD

Major 1st New York Regiment.

The following sketch is compiled from John Austin Steven's paper.

Born March 5th, 1753, at Groton, Conn. Died November 9th, 1803, at Aurora, N. Y.

He was the son of Youngs Ledyard, and was brought up in the family of his grandfather, John Ledyard, at Hartford, with his brother Isaac and his cousin John, later known as "the Traveler." Afterwards he was in the store of Peter Vandervoort, of New York, who was the husband of his aunt, Sarah Ledyard. Mr. Vandervoort was engaged in the hardware business and as an importer of this class of merchandise before the Revolution, and his nephew had been admitted to partnership about that time.

On the outbreak of hostilities, Benjamin Ledyard—although recently married to Catharine, daughter of Samuel Forman, of Middletown, Penn., on the 22d of January, 1775—at once enlisted, and raised a company, which, according to a tradition in the family, was known as the "Hairy Caps." They were enrolled in the 1st Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Alexander McDougall commanding—in which Benjamin Ledyard was commissioned *Captain* on the 28th of June, 1775. McDougall's regiment went to Quebec in the Winter, but apparently *Captain* Ledyard was left behind, as he appears issuing warrants to a recruiting officer of the Third Company New York Continentals in February, 1776. In the arrangement of the New York Line, by a Committee of the New York Convention, November 21st, 1776, he was promoted to *Major*, Henry B. Livingston being made *Colonel* in the place of McDougall, who was already serving as *Brigadier-General*. General McDougall wrote to the Committee, recommending Ledyard's promotion as the second in the regiment, and "the man the corps have their eye on for major," and added he thought him by far the best qualified for it. There seemed to have been some uncertainty about his acceptance, probably on account of his health, which, never strong, soon broke down entirely. He was engaged at the battle of White Plains in 1776. He was at the Battle of Monmouth either with his command or while at home on a furlough, his regiment being stationed at West Point with the forces posted there for the protection of the Hudson Highlands. At Monmouth his horse was shot under him. There is a tradition that after this battle a British armed vessel, driven ashore, was captured by the militia, and that *Major* Ledyard prepared the articles of capitulation, parrolling the officers. His health failing him, he found himself unable to perform field duty, and on the 26th of March, 1779, as appears from

the petition of his son for his father's share of the lands allotted Revolutionary soldiers, he resigned his commission and withdrew from active service. He continued, however, to render effectual assistance as a volunteer with the militia in cases of invasion until the close of the war.

The army was in sore need of salt, and the Government urged its manufacture. *Major* Ledyard became superintendent of a company engaged in this business at Barnegat.

At the peace he returned to New York, and renewed his commercial pursuits, forming a partnership with *Colonel* Walker, the *Aide* of *Baron* Steuben. This partnership was dissolved April 20th, 1785, after which he continued his mercantile pursuits with his brother, *Dr.* Isaac Ledyard, for a time. He finally withdrew to Middletown and opened a country store. In 1793 the military bounty lands of New York were allotted in Onondaga County, and Mr. Ledyard, receiving the appointment of the Clerk of the County, removed to the village of Aurora, and there established his office and built a cottage, in which he resided with his family, and which was standing in 1843. Here he was visited by his fellow soldiers, some of whom, among others Aaron Burr, bought lands in the neighborhood. The fever for speculation in western lands was high at the close of the last century, and the fertile valleys of New York were the favorite field. The town was first named Scipio, but later was divided. The new town set aside embraced the village of Aurora, in which he had his home, and received the name of Ledyard in his honor.

By his first wife, Catharine Forman, he had ten children.

BENJAMIN LEDYARD, his eldest son, was admitted in 1804, elected Secretary in 1810, and died in New York on the 26th of October, 1812, having married Susan F., the daughter of *Colonel* Henry Brockholst Livingston, on the 3d of April, 1811.

HENRY LEDYARD, only son of the last, was elected to membership in his grandfather's right in 1852. He died in 1881 at Paris, having married Matilda, the daughter of *General* Lewis Cass.

HENRY BROCKHOLST LEDYARD, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1882.

ISAAC LEDYARD

Surgeon's Mate.

Born at Groton, Conn., on the 5th of November, 1754. Died on Staten Island, N. Y., on the 28th of August, 1803.

He was the youngest brother of *Major* Benjamin Ledyard. Came to New York and studied medicine with *Dr.* John Bard.

Appointed *Surgeon's Mate* of the 1st New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* McDougall—by commission dated 20th of March, 1776, and subsequently assigned as *Assistant Medical Purveyor* at Fishkill, N. Y., and it is stated that he served as *Hospital Surgeon* to the close of the war.

He resided at the house of *Colonel* Roger Morris, on the Harlem River, which successively was used as headquarters by both armies. On the 13th of March, 1785, he married Ann McArthur, and immediately resumed the practice of his profession in New York City.

In 1795 he removed to a farm of two hundred acres near Newtown, L. I., which was carefully cultivated, having extensive outbuildings and large herds of cattle. There he had *Governor* De Witt Clinton for a neighbor, and attended him in his duel in August, 1799, in which he wounded his adversary, John Swartwout. He was a man of literary ability, a writer in the heated controversy of that period in opposition to the Federal Party; a *Presidential Elector* in 1800, casting his vote for Jefferson. At the time of his death he was serving as *Health Officer* of the Port of New York at Staten Island.

Thompson, the historian of Long Island, speaks of him:

"He was a gentleman of polished manners, affable and of wonderful conversational powers. His reading was expressive, his observations acute, and his information on most subjects large and accurate. The death of such a man was not only a great calamity to his family but to the public."

He was admitted by the New York State Society in 1780. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ABRAHAM LEGGETT

Lieutenant 5th New York Regiment.

Born on the 3d of January, 1754, at West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.
Died on the 16th of January, 1842.

He was the great grandson of Gabriel Leggett, who came from Essex County, England, in 1661, and acquired a large estate on "Great Planting Neck," since known as "Leggett's Point," and whose son became Mayor of the Borough of Westchester in 1734. In a petition to the Provincial Congress, on the 5th of September, 1775, he asked with others for a separate district for the militia of the Manor of Fordham and West Farms, claiming that the rendezvous at the Borough Town of Westchester was too remote. On the 25th of October he was chosen, with Thomas Hunt, the Committee of Inspec-

tion at the election of the officers of this new company, and subsequently a member of the County Committee.

In July, 1776, he entered a volunteer corps that was formed at Poughkeepsie under Capt. Bernardus Swartwout, and joined the army on Long Island the day after the Battle of Flushing. His company was at first on the left, but afterwards the rear guard.

He took part in the engagements at Harlem Heights and White Plains, and shared in the sufferings of the army in the winter of 1777 in New Jersey. In January he received a commission in the standing army, unexpected but eagerly accepted. He was appointed *Captain* in the 4th New York Regiment — Dr. Ross' — ranking from the 1st of November, 1777, serving in the Seventy Company, and was afterward promoted to *Lieutenant* of the same.

Employed as a recruiting officer at Bedford, Westchester County, he was ordered to Fort Montgomery, where he became a prisoner of war, when it was taken, and suffered great privations and cruelties, until paroled on Long Island.

In 1833 he was chosen the Vice-President of this Society.

By his first wife, Rebecca Morgan, he had but one daughter, Mrs. James Breath, but left a large family by his second, Catharine Waly. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ABRAHAM MUSOP LEGGETT, his eldest son, was admitted in 1847, and died on March 1, 1884.

WILLIAM HENRY LEGGETT, son of the last, was admitted in 1870, and died unmarried, on the 11th of April, 1884.

PAUL ERNST LIEMANN, M.D., his great-grandson, through the eldest female, Mrs. James Breath, was admitted in the succession in 1885, the direct male line having become extinct.

MORGAN LEWIS

Sixty-third Generation of the Lewis Family.

Born in New York City on the 10th of October, 1744, and died there on the 13th of April, 1844.

He was the second son of Francis Lewis, "the sinner," who emigrated to this country from Wales, England. He went to a school in Elizabethtown, N. J., entered and graduated with honor from Princeton, and studied law in the office of John Jay.



Mrs. Lewis

In June, 1775, he joined the army at Cambridge as a volunteer, and was in August of that year appointed *Captain* of a rifle company in New York, and on the 6th of October of the same year *Major* of the 2d Regiment of New York Militia. In June, 1776, he was an *Aide* to Gates with staff rank of *Colonel*, and on the following 23d of August, by act of Congress, appointed *Quartermaster-General* of the Northern Department, with headquarters at Ticonderoga. After Burgoyne's surrender, he was detailed to take charge of the British troops.

He accompanied *Governor* Clinton in the expedition up the Mohawk, and again in 1780 to Crown Point to intercept a second invasion.

Having married Gertrude, the daughter of Robert Livingston, the Judge, of Clermont, he practiced law, after the peace, in Dutchess County, and was successively Attorney-General of the State, Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1801 Chief-Judge; Governor of New York State in 1804, and a member of the Legislature from 1808 to 1811.

In the War of 1812 he served with the rank of *Brigadier General*, *Quartermaster* and *Major-General*, and in 1814 was in command at New York City.

President of the New York Historical Society in 1835, having delivered the centennial address in honor of Washington in 1832, being President of this Society at that time, and in 1839 President General, both of which positions he held until his decease. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.*

MORGAN LEWIS LIVINGSTON, his eldest grandson (by his only child, Margaret, who married Maturin Livingston), was admitted in 1854, in accordance with the resolution passed by the General Society in 1829.†

SAMUEL LEWIS

Lieutenant 1st New York Regiment.

Died 25th of August, 1822.

Appointed *Ensign* of the 3d New York Regiment on the 21st of November, 1776—*Colonel* Gansevoort's—and promoted to be *Lieutenant* in the same on the 1st of May, 1780. Transferred to Bleecker's Company in the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—after the Consolidation, 1st of January, 1781, and mustered to 1782. He resided at Northumberland, N. Y., and married Sarah Van Volkenburg, of Albany, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter. Professor Tayler Lewis, of the New York University and Union College, remarkable for his thorough knowledge of the Greek dialect,

* Mrs. Julia D. Atwell, his granddaughter, has published a very interesting memoir of him. See *ante*, page 45.

was his fourth son, and served on the last committee to revise the Bible, but died before its completion.

Samuel Lewis was a member of the New State Legislature, from Saratoga County, from 1804 to 1810. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON*

Staff rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

Born in New York on the 25th of November, 1757. Died at Washington, D. C., on the 17th of March, 1823.

His father, William Livingston (one of the most distinguished members of that family, which contributed so many representative men), settled in New Jersey in 1773, served in the first Continental Congress in 1774, and as the Governor of New Jersey in 1779.

He left college in New Jersey (Princeton) at the age of 19; was on the staff of General Schuyler in the Northern Department, with St. Clair at the fall of Ticonderoga, and subsequently an *Aide* to Arnold in the Battle of Saratoga, and at Burgoyne's surrender with staff rank of *Lieutenant-Colonel*.

In 1779 he accompanied, as secretary, his brother-in-law, John Jay, then Minister to Spain. Returning in 1782, was captured by a British cruiser, and imprisoned in New York, but released when Sir Guy Carleton assumed command. A member of the New York Legislature in 1788 and 1800, and a trustee of Columbia College. He practiced law, and was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York in 1802, and in November, 1806, one of the Judges of the United States Court, which he retained until his death. The selection of him as a Regent of the New York University in 1784, and the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1818, were among the tributes accorded to his talents.

He married three times, and left a large family of children. His name appears upon the Half-Pay Roll as *Lieutenant-Colonel* Brockholst Livingston.

CARROLL LIVINGSTON, his eldest surviving son, was admitted in 1854, and died in 1867.

CHARLES CARROLL LIVINGSTON, his grandson, only surviving son of the last, was admitted in 1868.

* His name was Henry Brockholst Livingston, but he omitted his first name, the more readily to be distinguished from his grandfather, Henry Beckman Livingston.

HENRY BEEKMAN LIVINGSTON

Aide-de-Camp and Colonel 4th New York Regiment.

Born at the Manor on the 9th of November, 1750. Died at his country seat, in Dutchess County, on the 5th of November, 1831.

He was a son of Judge Robert R. Livingston, of Clermont, and Margaret, the daughter of *Colonel* Henry Beekman.

In August, 1775, he raised a company, and joined his brother-in-law, *General* Richard Montgomery, on his expedition to Montreal, and was with him when he fell before Quebec.

Appointed by *General* Philip Schuyler in February, 1776, one of his *Aides*, and in May following attained the rank of *Lieutenant-Colonel*. In accordance with the act of Congress passed on the 16th of September, 1776, regulating the quotas to be furnished by the different States in the Continental Establishment, he was on the 21st of November, 1776, commissioned *Colonel* of the 4th New York Battalion or Regiment. On the 13th of January, 1779, he resigned from the service, it is claimed, on account of *Lieutenant-Colonel* Philip Van Cortlandt desiring the command.

At the Battle of Brandywine he was severely wounded, leading an assault, and in the engagement at Quaker Hill, R. I., was especially distinguished. Congress in December, 1775, presented him, in accordance with a resolution to that effect, with a sword for services rendered in the capture of Chambly.

After the war he was appointed Attorney-General, and subsequently one of the Chief-Justices of the State of New York. When the second war for independence broke out, in 1812, he again gave himself to arms for his country's defence, attaining the rank of *Major-General*.

In March, 1781, he married Miss Ann Horn Shippen, of Philadelphia, by whom he had but one child, Margaret, who died unmarried. His elder brother, Robert R., was known as "the Chancellor," and his youngest, Edward, was the Statesman and Minister to France. He was also a distant relative of *Colonel* James Livingston.*

* *Colonel* James Livingston appears to have been unaccountably neglected historians. He was born in Canada in 1747, arrived in Saratoga, N. Y., on the 20th of November, 1732. He was connected with many of the founders of the Cincinnati Society, and constantly referred to as being one. His father, John Livingston, of Stillwater, N. Y., was the younger son of Robert Livingston, nephew and namesake of the first proprietor of the Livingston Manor. His mother was Catharine, the daughter of *General* Abraham Ten Broeck, who had settled in Canada. He and his two brothers joined *General* Montgomery when last sent to the aid of the American

The following account of his meeting with La Fayette is interesting :

"In 1824 the Marquis made his triumphal journey through the United States. A steamboat was taken off the line and placed at his disposition in New York, and he and his suite proceeded immediately up the Hudson, and paid *General* Lewis a visit at Staatsburgh. A collation was ready for them, and after remaining with us a few hours he returned to the steamboat, which was in waiting at the *General's* private dock, and we were all invited to join his party and accompany him to Clermont.

"When we arrived abreast of the Rhinebeck landing, the steamboat was hailed by a row-boat. The *Captain* stopped, and *Colonel* Henry Beekman Livingston, who had been the *Colonel*

there, and all became officers; he a *Colonel*, Richard a Lieutenant-Colonel, and Abraham a Captain.

When the expedition failed, the troops returned home, and he, cut off from further recruiting in Canada, appears by a letter dated from New York and now among the State archives, addressed to John Jay, then in the Provincial Congress, as occupied in filling up his command in that city :

"Dear Sir—I am just now informed by Captain Wright that he can raise a company of men in this town and suburbs. Should take a party, and have it conducted on the matter to the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congress, and if a good day or two should be necessary for that purpose. He is a good recruiting officer, and I believe he'll soon raise a company. I shall settle the matter respecting the rank of the officers with *General* Schuyler, agreeable to the order from Congress, as also was those two companies. Wright's and Stewarts are filled, *General* Washington's and mine to the man intended where I propose going to, to-morrow or next day, at farthest; if not wanted there. The enemy are at Fishkill, their numbers not known, though we every moment expect an attack, I shall wait your answer this evening, and am with respect—Yours &c.

"New York, 18th August 1778.

JAMES LIVINGSTON."

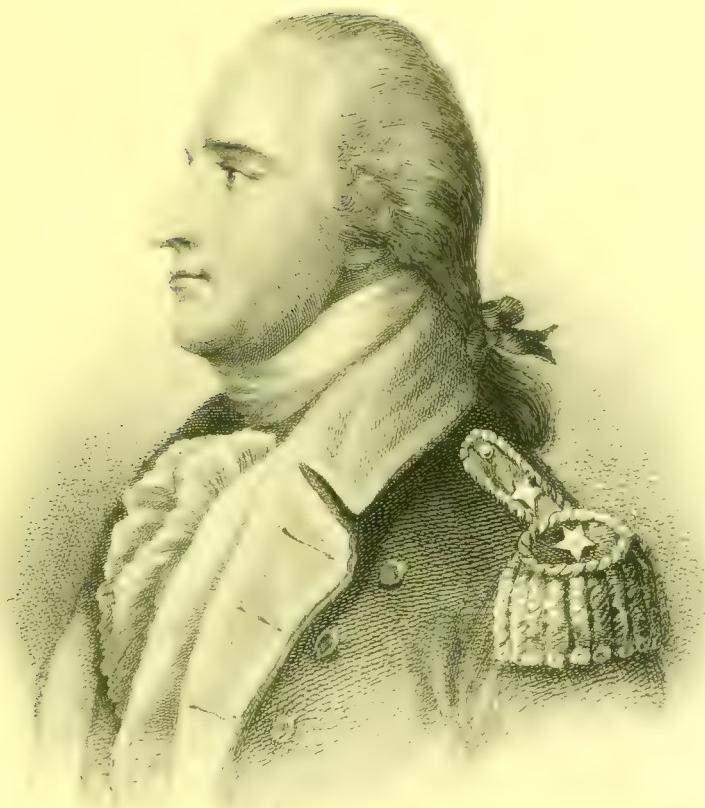
When *Colonel* James Livingston's Regiment, with the main army, was stationed on the Hudson, a letter from Washington to Arnold, dated Peekskill, 3d of August, 1780, attests the great attention he was devoting to the security of the passes of that river, protecting King's Ferry and strengthening West Point. After minute details, in which all his orders abound, he directs "*Colonel* James Livingston's Regiment to garrison the redoubts at Stony and Ver Planck's Points." This fixes that officer's presence there.

Arnold's object in assuming command of West Point (the key to the concerted disruption of the Colonies, the value of which was appreciated by the enemy, and which he intended finally to turn over to them, is thus given by Sparks in his "*Washington's Writings*") :

"A thousand and one circumstances to the contrary, in fact that Arnold wished the command at West Point very much desired—unless it probably bears so he consulted the services of some civilian officer much more important in the main army. In the arrangements of the army therefore, published in *General Orders* on the 1st of August (two days before the command of the fort was issued to Arnold). When it was found that he was disappointed and exasperated, he complained that he was bound, not all allow him to act in the field. Washington acquiesced with a request he submitted at West Point."

Arnold's attractive wife, the daughter of *Charles Juste*, Slippen, was socially cultivated by British officers, and had, it is recorded, *Major* André as a correspondent and commissionnaire in New York. When the *General Orders*, and her husband was not to control West Point, was announced at the dinner table of *Colonel* Robert Morris', at Springatesbury, near Philadelphia (although it was for a position as honorable) she swooned. After the *denouement* and Arnold's escape, she repeatedly *apparently* swooned, and was frantic until she had obtained a passport from Washington to follow her husband to within the British lines. It is also recorded that she told an English lady "she was afraid she'd catch a cold in the winter climate of America."

When the sloop-of-war "Vulture," protected by a flag of truce, on the 18th of September, 1780, anchored off Teller's Point, a few miles below King's Ferry (a position singularly inconvenient both to land and cover *Major* André during his meeting with Arnold at Smith's house at the Clove), where they were consummating their treason, the frustration of which has been attributed to *Captain* Henry Beekman Livingston, which is not correct, as he then for nearly eighteen months had been out of the service. Investigation clearly shows that the credit was due



B. Arnould
(S)

of one of La Fayette's Regiments, was assisted up the side of the steamer. La Fayette received him as he put his foot on the deck; the old men fell into each other's arms, and there was not a dry eye in the crowd.

"At Clermont a fête to the tenantry, a ball and fireworks were in preparation to celebrate his arrival. A rainy afternoon interfered with the out-door amusements, but the dance was a success. Before any one was allowed to take the floor, the band played, and La Fayette gave his arm to Mrs. Montgomery. They opened the ball by walking twice around the room. The dancing then commenced.

"The supper table was set under the orange trees in the green-house; my seat was next to George Washington La Fayette. He was a grave, middle-aged man, and looked more like a German than a Frenchman.

"In the evening we were a little disturbed by a delegation from Hudson, requiring that La Fayette should be given up to them, as if he had become a State prisoner. They wanted their share of the guest of the nation. General Lewis, who was a member of the Committee who had him under their protection, was steady in his refusal, and secured for the veteran a quiet sleep, which he greatly needed."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

to the vigilance and prompt and independent action of *Colonel* James Livingston. Commanding at Verplanck's Point, he had watched passing events with suspicion, and questioned the propriety and motive of this flag of truce with his General's headquarters. With a seemingly providential instinct he applied directly to *Major* John Lamb for some ammunition for the only gun—a four-pounder—which Arnold had forgotten and left him. Lamb's answer to his request is interesting, and is as follows

"WEST POINT, 30th September, 1781.

"Sir—I have sent you the ammunition you requested, but at the same time I wish there may not be a wanton waste of it, as we have very little to spare.

"From *at a ship, and a vessel*, is in my opinion a waste of powder, as the damage she will sustain is not equal to the expense. Whenever applications are made for ammunition they must be made through the commanding officer of the artillery at the post where it is wanted.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c., &c.,

"JOHN LAMB."

"Colonel" Livingston.

A strong tide and the distance at which the "Vulture" lay prevented André's return to her on the 21st after the plot was consummated, and on the next day *Colonel* James Livingston, with remarkable self-reliance, verging on insubordination to his adjacent superiors, and indifferent at Lamb's economical caution, tested the capacity of his little gun, and at the first shot, so skillfully as to strike the "Vulture" *between wind and water*, causing her to slip her anchor and drop down to Tarrytown. The reverberation of its report amongst the surrounding Highlands sounded an era in American History. Deserted by its effect, *Major* André traveled by land to his unhappy destiny, while the traitor Arnold escaped in the "Vulture" as a fugitive to New York, in his place.

"Washington, returning from his visit to *Count* Rochambeau at Hartford, reached Arnold's headquarters at the Robinson House on the 25th, and being informed of Arnold's flight, desirous of detail and consultation, and doubtful who then to trust, wrote to *Colonel* Lamb as follows:

"Sir—It is my wish to see *Colonel* James Livingston to-night, and I write him by you on this occasion. In his absence you will take command of the posts of Stony and Ver Planck's points till further orders.

"I am Sir with great respect and esteem

"HEAD QUARTERS, Robinson's House in the

"Your most obedt^t servt

"Highlands

"GO. WASHINGTON."

"25th September 1781."

He was a member of the New York Legislature from 1784 to 1791, and married Elizabeth Simpson, of Montreal. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

SAMUEL LOGAN

Major 5th New York Regiment.

Died in 1824.

He was a *Corporal* in the 80th Regiment of the British Army in the French and Indian war, 1755-59, receiving as a bounty a tract of two hundred acres in the present town of Charlotte, Vermont.

He settled at New Windsor, N. Y., prior to the Revolution, and was elected on the 23d of September, 1775, *Captain* of a company of Minute Men, serving in Colonel Pawling's Regiment of General George Clinton's Brigade. He was selected on the 31st of March, 1777, as *Major* of that regiment, and was on duty in a detachment of the militia of Westchester, Dutchess, Ulster and Orange, defending the Highlands.

In Ulster County, on the 10th of May of that year, having performed his duty satisfactorily, he appears as one of the only two field officers in the five regiments as an excellent disciplinarian, and recommended for the Standing Army, and which appears to have been soon complied with, and he was commissioned from the 1st of November, 1776, a *Majr* in Gen'l Du Bois' Regiment. In October, 1777, he was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery, and not released until after three years' captivity—on the 21st of December, 1780—when he returned to and joined his regiment, then the 5th New York, and served with it until deranged by the Consolidation.

His occupation was that of a hatter at New Windsor. He married Abigail Clark, of Cornwall, N. Y., by whom he had several children. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

JAMES JARED LOGAN, his great grandson, was admitted in 1878.

LEBBEUS LOOMIS

Lieutenant in Connecticut Regiment.

Born at Colchester, Conn., in 1756. Died at Cherry Valley, N. Y., on the 10th of January, 1836.

When seventeen years of age he, as a volunteer, was in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and entered the Continental Army soon afterwards as an *Ensign* in Colonel Swift's Connecticut Regiment. Subsequently he was appointed *Adjutant* of his regiment, with the rank of *Lieutenant*, serving until the close of the war. Was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and was

actively engaged in the organization of the Militia, which has since replaced the Continental Line. He was later in life appointed *Major* and then *Colonel* of one of the New York City Regiments of Artillery, and died with the esteem of his associates and the respect of the public.

He was an original member of the late Connecticut State Society, but removing to New York City, met with the New York State Society, where he became a prominent member of its Standing Committee.

In 1828 he removed to Cherry Valley, Otsego County, where he left surviving him one son and three daughters, by his wife, Eliza Kellogg, all of whom died in childhood. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HENRY EMANUEL LUTTERLOH

Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General.

He had served, prior to the War of the Revolution, as a *Major* in Germany. Appointed *Deputy Quartermaster-General*, with the rank of *Colonel*, in the Continental Army, by a special order signed by Washington, 30th of June, 1777. He served until rendered supernumerary by a reorganization and reduction of that Department, when he was honorably discharged.

By General Orders at Orangetown, 30th of September, 1780, he was appointed *Commissary of Forage*, in which position he served until his resignation, 1st of May, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll with the rank of *Colonel*.

THOMAS MACHIN

Captain New York Artillery.

Born in 1744. Died 3d of April, 1816.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* in *Colonel Henry Knox's Regiment of Continental Artillery*, at the Siege of Boston, on the 1st of January, 1776. On the 10th of June, 1776, Washington, from headquarters in New York, directed *Major-General Artemus Ward*, then in command at Boston, to send *Lieutenant Machin* immediately to him. He sent him to Fort Montgomery on the 21st of July, 1776, writing to *Colonel James Clinton*, then in command, as follows:

"The bearer, *Lieutenant Machin*, I have sent to act as an *Engineer* in the post under your command and at such other place as may be thought necessary. He is an ingenuous man and has given great satisfaction as an *Engineer* at Boston, from which he has just returned."

Appointed *Captain-Lieutenant* of the 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—on the 1st of January, 1777, and promoted *Captain* on the 21st of August, 1780, and honorably discharged the service on the 3d of November, 1783.

The chevaux-de-frize and other obstructions, extending from the flats, below Murderer's Creek to Pollopel's Island, in the Summer of 1778, were constructed under his superintendence. West Point was then considered the strongest military post in America. In addition to the batteries upon the heights, a very heavy chain spanned and obstructed the passage of the Hudson River. It was wrought of ore taken from the Sterling Mines in Orange County, Machin superintending the work.

Governor Clinton, writing to him on the subject of erecting works for the defense of Kingston, says :

" I do not conceive it necessary to enclose the town, as the houses are stone, and will form if the windows are properly secured good lines of defence."

In 1784 he built a grist, saw, and subsequently a coinage mill at Quassaick Creek, the outlet of Orange Lake, near Newburgh, N. Y., and gave it the name of New Grange. . .

In 1787 he formed a partnership with a company, chartered by the State of Vermont, for coining copper, with a capital of £300, under general privileges then allowed by Congress and the States, and subsequently united with another firm, consisting of Reuben Harman and Israel Van Voris, a goldsmith of New York City, for the limited term of eight years. Only a thousand pounds of copper appear to have been coined at Machin's Mills, and in 1790 they were discontinued.

He married Susan Van Nostrand, and died in his seventy-second year at Charleston, Schoharie County, N. Y. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

THOMAS MACHIN, his only son, was admitted in 1858, and died on the 18th of May, 1875, at the age of eighty-nine.

EBENEZER MACOMBER

Captain 2d Rhode Island Regiment.

Died on the 5th of April, 1820.

He was an original member of the Rhode Island Society, but was transferred to the New York upon his removal to that State in 1827.

Appointed *Lieutenant* in the 2d Rhode Island Regiment—*Colonel* Israel Angel—on the 12th of June, 1777. Subsequently promoted to be *Captain*,

when it was commanded by *Colonel Jeremiah Olney*. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

EDWARD MACOMBER, his second son, was admitted to the succession by the New York Society in 1849, being a resident of Brooklyn, and his elder brother declared "*non compos mentis*."

PETER MAGEE

Lieutenant 1st New York Regiment.

In a letter from his brother, James Magee, dated Fishkill, 29th of November, 1776, he speaks of him as a *Second Lieutenant* in the army stationed at Fort Constitution, and urging that he be retained as an officer under the new arrangement of the New York Line.

Commissioned *Ensign* in the 3d New York Regiment—*Colonel Gansevoort's*—on the 21st of November, 1776. Promoted to be *Lieutenant* in De Witt's Company on the 16th of May, 1779, and subsequently transferred to the 1st New York Regiment, Continental Infantry—*Colonel Van Schaick's*—and served with it to the end of the war. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

SAMUEL MANSFIELD

Captain New York Artillery.

Died 5th of February, 1810.

Appointed *Captain 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—Colonel Lamb's*—1st of January, 1777. Honorable discharged the service at his own request on the 8th of November, 1778.

He was admitted to membership by the New York State Society in 1804. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN MARSH

Ensign 1st New York Regiment.

Died in New York in 1798.

He was appointed *Sergeant of Hicks' Company, 1st New York Regiment*, on the 15th of December, 1776, *Sergeant-Major* of the Colonel's Company on

the 22d of January, 1783, and on the 20th of September following *Ensign* of the Sixth Company of the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's and served with it until honorably discharged the service at the termination of the war. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ELIHU MARSHALL.

Captain 2d New York Regiment.

Died on the 10th of April, 1806.

In a certificate, without date, among the State historical manuscripts signed by Col. J. Ritzena and the other field officers of the 3d New York Continental Regiment, he is mentioned as "a good officer, will make a good *Adjutant*," and in another, signed by General John Morin Scott, which is also without date, mentions him as being the *Adjutant* of it.

Appointed *Lieutenant* in the 2d New York Regiment, Continental Infantry *Clerk*, Van Cortlandt's, on the 21st of November, 1770. Subsequently promoted to be *Captain*, and deranged under the Act of Congress in 1780. Honorably discharged, after serving his country for five years. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.*

ALEXANDER McDougall.

Major-General.

Born on the Island of Islay, Scotland, in 1731. Died in New York on the 8th of June, 1786.

His father brought him over, in 1755, to New York City, settled on a farm on its outskirts, where he commenced life as a printer; then a captain of one of the coasting vessels of that day, and subsequently became commander of the privateer "Tiger," in 1758.

When the Assembly, in 1769, considered the obnoxious bill for the New York City troops to overawe its inhabitants, he issued an address, entitled "A Son of Liberty to the Betrayed Inhabitants of the Colony," for which he was imprisoned, and when indicted for libel, was defended by *Governor* George Clinton. After his release he became an active *Son of Liberty* in 1765. In 1774, July 6th, he presided at the meeting which selected delegates to the first

* The Society is to have during the four years past a decorated sword and scabbard, expenses of £150, for burial.



Alexander Dougall

Continental Congress from New York, and in the following year was elected to the Provincial Convention.

He entered the service as *Colonel* in 1775, in command of the first four regiments of patriots of New York who took up arms in opposition to the oppression of the Colonists by the Crown.

Appointed *Colonel* of the 1st New York Continental Infantry on the 3d of June, 1776, under the Act of Congress passed on the 24th of March of that year. Promoted to be *Brevetted General* on the 9th of August, 1776, and *Major General* on the 2d of October, 1777.

He held the rear and superintended the debarkation of the American troops on the evening of the 9th of August, 1776, after their repulse on Long Island. His Brigade, composed of the 1st and 3^d New York, 4th Connecticut, *Colonel* Charles Webb's; 1st Maryland, *Colonel* William Smallwood's; 4th Rhode Island, *Colonel* Christopher Lippett's; and *Captain* Alexander Hamilton's Company of New York Artillery, served in the Battle of White Plains on the 28th of October, 1776, taking an important part in the action at Chatterton's Hill.

In Washington's General Order, dated at Harlem Height, on the 3d of that month, it was assigned to *General* Charles Lee's Division, which delayed so long to follow in the retreat through the Jerseys. It covered the passage of the troops across the Hudson River at Peekskill, on the 2d of March, 1777. It also served at the Battle of Germantown, and subsequently at White Marsh, and then went into Winter-quarters at Valley Forge.

On the 16th of March, 1778, he was in command constructing the fort in the Highlands, as planned and located by THADDEUS KOŚCIUSZKO, *Colonel* of Engineers, and after succeeding *General* Israel Putnam, who, on the 2d of June, 1781, in command at West Point after Arnold's escape. The position he held until a question having arisen between him and a senior officer in January, 1782, he was tried by court-martial for using disrespectful language on the occasion of an invasion of his authority, as he supposed. By its direction *General* Washington, with the approval of Congress, exonerated him, notwithstanding, he did not lose their respect for him.

At the end of the war he was chosen chairman of the committee from Newburgh which carried the grievances of the army to Congress in the Winter of 1783.

In 1784, on the 9th of June, he was elected the first President of the Bank of New York, and served until the 9th of May, 1793, when he resigned the position. He was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from New York in September, 1786, and in February, 1787, under the Article A state Senator from 1787 until his death. The first President of the New York State Society

of the Cincinnati. Having married, he died, leaving an only daughter surviving him, the wife of *Frederick G. L. Laurance*, John Laurance, also a member of the Cincinnati Society. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN McDougall Laurance, his only grandson, was the first hereditary member admitted by the New York State Society in 1798. He died on the 22d of May, 1835, at French Creek, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

RANALD STEPHEN McDougall

Sergeant Major, U. S. A.

Appointed Sergeant Major 1st Regiment New York Continental Infantry Company McDougall's, on the 28th of June, 1776. Served in the Canada Campaign as Sergeant Major of Captain Gororth's Company. In Capt. Richard Vaneck's 1st, dated 28th of March, 1776, of officers not provided for, he is mentioned as "a brave officer," and again in another as "a prisoner."

He was subsequently *Lieutenant* to *Captain* McDougall, with the rank of *Major*. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CHARLES McKNIGHT

Sergeant Major of the Flying Hospital

Born at Cranberry, N. J., on the 10th of October, 1750. Died on the 10th of November, 1791.

He came from a family who crossed from Scotland over to Ireland early in the 17th Century. His great grandfather lost an arm in 1700 at the Battle of the Boyne. His grandfather became a Presbyterian preacher of the gospel in the Emerald Isle, but emigrating to America in 1740, settled in New Jersey. His father followed "the calling," and from his sermons, opposing the oppression of the Crown, made enemies of the Tories, who retaliated by burning, in 1777, his church at Middletown Point. They then arrested and threw him in prison, and from their unchristianlike treatment and cruelties he died in January, 1778. His elder brother, *Captain* Richard McKnight, who underwent the same torture in one of the British prison-ships at the Wallabout, died also for the cause.

Appointed *Sergeant Major* of the Flying Hospital of the Middle Department of the Continental Army on the 11th of April, 1777. At one time, it is

claimed, he acted as the *Chief Physician and Surgeon General* in command of the Huts or Hospital at the Cantonments on the Hudson River, near New Windsor.

It is recorded of him :

"That in the discharge of the important and arduous duties of his station, his clear and indefatigable zeal were equally conspicuous, and that he was preeminently faithful in their performance."

At the close of the war he was chosen Professor of Surgery and Anatomy in Columbia College (also a trustee), delivering celebrated lectures to a numerous class on his specialties, with such ability as won for him extended approbation. His life was one of constant activity as a practitioner and teacher, until his forty-first year, when, from a protracted illness, the result of an injury received in the war, he was compelled to terminate his useful career.

President Duer said of him :

"Doctor McKnight, though very eminent as a physician, was particularly distinguished as a practical surgeon, and at the time of his death was without a rival in this branch of his profession. Gifted by nature with talents peculiarly calculated for the exercise of the important duties of a surgeon, his education in an especial manner enabled him to attain the highest reputation."

He married Mary, the only daughter of *General John Morin Scott*, by whom he had one son and four daughters. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN MORIN SCOTT McKNIGHT, M.D., his only son, was admitted in 1806, and died on the 5th of May, 1848.

CHARLES SCOTT McKNIGHT, only son of the last, was admitted in 1853, and served on the Standing Committee many years.

DANIEL McLANE

Lieutenant 3d Artillery, Massachusetts.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* of the 3d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel John Crane*—on the 9th of November, 1776. Wounded at the Battle of Rhode Island on the 29th of August, 1778, but was again on duty at Springfield, Mass., in January, 1779.

He was at one time the *Judge-Advocate* of a court martial held in Providence, R. I., on the 7th of September, 1779.

On the 30th of September, 1783, he was honorably discharged. Reappointed *Lieutenant* of the United States Battalion of Artillery—*Captain John*

Died at New York on the 5th of March, 1791, and promoted to be *Captain* of the same on the 5th of November, 1790.

Honorably discharged from service at his own request on the 2d of April, 1793. Went to Charleston, S. C., he associated with the Society in that State. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

DANIEL MENEMA

Captain, New York Regt.

Appointed *Sergeant Major* of the 3d Regiment New York Continental Infantry—under Major Joseph Ratcliff—on the 27th of April, 1770. Promoted on the 1st of August, 1778, *Sergeant Major* of the 2d New York Regiment—Colonel Van Cortlandt's—and mustered to January, 1782.

He was a resident and the Sheriff of Queens County, L. I., in 1792. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ANDREW MOODIE

Captain, New York Regt.

Died on the 18th of September, 1787.

He was a resident of and enlisted from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Appointed by General Montgomery, on the 6th of December, 1775, *Captain* in the New York Provincial Company of Artillery—Colonel John Lamb's.

In the daring assault on Quebec, on the 31st of December, 1775, while serving as *Adjutant*, he was taken prisoner with most of his company. Kept in close confinement until paroled on the 3d of August, 1776, and then sent in a cartel to Elizabethtown, N. J., arriving there on the 20th of September, 1776, and exchanged on the 18th of April, 1777.

It appears by the State Records of 1775,

"That the sum of one hundred dollars monthly to the wife of Andrew Moodie, an inhabitant of New York, and who was taken prisoner on the 31st of December,

Appointed *Captain* of the 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—Colonel Lamb's—on the 1st of January, 1777. On the 3d of September, 1783, he was promoted *Major* (by brevet), and continued in the service until honorably discharged, with a portion of his regiment, on the 1st of January, 1784. On the 17th of April following he was appointed *Chancellor General* of New York. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOSEPH MORRELL¹

Lieutenant New York Regiment.

He entered the service as *Sergeant* of David's Company of the 4th New York Regiment—*Colonel* H. B. Livingston's—on the 10th of December, 1776, and *Sergeant Major* on the 1st of March, 1779. Appointed *Ensign* in the same on the 1st of June, 1779, and on the dissolution of the New York Line was transferred to the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—and served in Aarson's Company until honorably discharged.

Was a member of the New York Legislature from Orange County in 1791. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

WILLIAM WALTON MORRIS

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Born in 1753. Died on the 5th of April, 1832.

He was the second son of Lewis Morris (*the Signer*), and several of his family opposed the Crown. Lewis was an *Aide-de Camp* to *General* Greene, Staats to *General* Wayne and Jacob to *General* Charles Lee, while the youngest, Richard Valentine, subsequently became a *Commodore* in the United States Navy. He derived the name of Walton from his mother's family, of the Walton House in Pearl Street, New York City, lately pulled down, and where British officers were once feted on account of their victories in Canada at the time of the French War.

On the 3d of July, 1777, the General Assembly appointed him *Quartermaster* of the 1st Regiment of State Volunteer Infantry—*Colonel* Peter Enos raised for sea coast and frontier defense, and in the Middle Department it was detailed under *General* Israel Putnam for the defense of the Highlands along the Hudson.

When this regiment was mustered out on the 1st of January, 1778, he continued in service under the reorganization of the New York Line with the same rank, until again discharged on the 1st of March, 1779. Re-appointed on the 21st of December, 1781, *Second Lieutenant* of the 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—and became its *Quartermaster* on the following 1st of January, 1783, and was once more mustered out, with a part of

¹ He is described in one of the New York Papers as "Major Joseph Morrell and company," a paper which appears to have been written by Joseph Morrell, but in the handwriting of the editor.

his regiment, on the 3d of November following, upon the reduction caused by the recent treaty of peace.

On the 5th of October, 1786, he reentered the service as a *Private* in the 3d Regiment of the United States Infantry, commanded by *Captain* David Humphrey, and raised for special service in the West, but the emergency passing, he was again honorably discharged, with his regiment, on the 1st of April, 1787, so terminating his military career.

In 1787 he was, with Abraham Hardenburgh, one of the Commissioners to determine the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. After the war was over he sold his interest in Morrisania, and removed to Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, devoting himself to breeding Merino sheep, then just introduced by Capt. Livingston as promising valuable results.

He married Sarah Carpender, by whom he had a large family of sons and daughters. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

LEWIS MORRIS, his eldest son, was elected to membership in 1855, but died without leaving issue or subscribing his name to the Institution.

WILLIAM GOVERNEUR MORRIS (*M.* U. S. A.), his grandson, eldest son of his second son, *General* William Morris, was admitted in the succession in 1857, and died at Sitka, Alaska, on the 1st of January, 1884, without male issue.

PETER NESTELL

Citizen of New York City

Died in 1817

He resided in and enlisted from New York City as a *Lieutenant* in the New York Provincial Artillery Company—*Captain Lamb's*—in June, 1775.

In the assault on Quebec, on the 1st of December, 1775, he was taken prisoner with many others of his company, and enlisted in the British service on the 1st of February, 1776. Soon afterward, escaping to Montreal, he rejoined the remainder of his company, then under *Captain* *Major* *Isaiah Wood*, receiving a severe reprimand from *Captain Lamb*.

The following is from Leake's Biography of John Lamb:

"For a time he was only practising a curse in order to escape from the company at Montreal, which he could not do with facility and did until he was discharged. Nor had he any very active services in the course of his selection, for all performed good service to the country."

At the end of his year's enlistment he was appointed *Second Lieutenant* in *Colonel Lamb's Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery*, dating from January, 1777. Promoted to be *Lieutenant* on the 9th of November, 1778, in *Captain George Fleming's Company*, and to *Captain-Lieutenant*, while on the march to Yorktown, on the 3d of September, 1781.

Honorably discharged with his regiment. He is recorded attending a meeting of the Virginia State Society on the 14th of December, 1808. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JAMES NICHOLSON

Captain United States Navy.

Born in Chestertown, Md., in 1737. Died in New York City on the 2d of September, 1804.

He appears to have subscribed his name to the roll of the Pennsylvania State Society, and in 1788 associated with and signed also the roll in New York.⁴

Captain Samuel Nicholson, an original member of the Massachusetts State Society, was his brother, and another brother, John, was also a *Captain* in the Navy.

After the capture of Havanna, in 1762, he resided in New York, and entered the Royal Navy. Subsequently in 1775 he commanded a Maryland vessel, the "Defence," in which, in the following year, he appears to have been on the American side, and successfully recapturing several vessels which had been taken by the British.

Appointed in June, 1776, to the command of the twenty-eight gun ship, the "Virginia," and in the following January succeeded *Commodore* Ezekiel Hopkins, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy. His vessel being blockaded in the Chesapeake, he and his crew joined the land forces and took part in the Battle of Trenton. When subsequently attempting to run the blockade, she was captured, but they all managed to escape, and Congress afterwards acquitted him from any blame.

Having taken command of the frigate "Trumbull," carrying thirty-eight guns, he, on the 2d of June, 1780, brought her into action with the British ship "Wyatt," where he lost thirty of his men, and off the coast of Delaware she was subsequently captured by the enemy's ships, the "Iris" and the "General Monk," and dismantled.

After the war he made New York City his residence, and in 1801 was appointed a delegate to the State Convention, and in 1804 United States Commissioner of Loans.

He married Frances Witter, by whom he left surviving him a son and five daughters.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, his great-grandson, was admitted to the session by the Pennsylvania State Society in 1883.

DANIEL NIVEN

CIVIL WAR, 1776-1783

Born in 1742 in Scotland. Died on the 2nd of November, 1800, at Newburgh, N. Y.

He came to New York in 1770 from the west coast of Scotland, where he married Jane Wallace, a descendant of the Regent, William Wallace.

In the State archives he appears to have applied for a Captain's commission on the 11th of February, 1776, stating that "he could raise a company from among his acquaintances." General Washington, appreciating his determined character, appointed him Captain of a corps of engineers, and he was stationed with it on duty along the Hudson, assisting in the construction of the forts on the Highlands and laying the chain cable across the river. Promoted to be Captain in a Corps of Sappers and Miners on the 15th of April, 1776.

He was stationed at West Point when Arnold fell.

After the war he settled on a farm about two miles west of Newburgh, where he became the Justice of the Peace, arresting and judging not only General James Clinton (his neighbor), and General Morgan Lewis (afterwards Governor of New York), but even his own son, for violating the Sabbath by driving or traveling through the town. He represented New York City in the State Legislature in 1788, when Colonel Varick was the Speaker, at Poughkeepsie.

In the graveyard at Newburgh the following inscription, by the Rev. Mr. John M. Mason, D.D., marks his tomb:

Under this simple stone lies interred the body of Daniel Niven, Esq., who died on the 2nd of November, 1800, aged 58 years. He was born in Scotland, and educated there, and while in that country, received a military education, and served in the Scotch army. He came to America with his wife, Jane Wallace, in 1770, and resided in New York City, where he became a citizen, and a member of the Society of Friends. He was a private Christian, unassuming and exemplary—as a Soldier in the Army, alert and gallant—as a Civil Magistrate, strict and exacting, according to the sense of law which he had learned, and as an officer in the church of God, disinterested, vigilant, public spirited, faithful, and having passed through life in accordance with the spirit of the gospel which he taught.

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM NORTH

Captain 16th Massachusetts Regiment, Aide de Camp.

Born at Fort Frederick, Pemaquid, Maine, in 1755. Died in New York City on the 3d of January, 1836.

He was the son of *Captain* John North, of Thomaston, Maine, and was prepared by early education and associations to fill the positions he secured in after life.

In 1777 he was commissioned *Captain* in *Colonel* Henry Jackson's Massachusetts Regiment. In 1778 he was appointed an *Aide* to *Baron* Steuben, with the rank of *Major*, soon became a favorite, and occupied in training the troops under his system of military instruction. Accompanying Steuben to Virginia, he was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Steuben left him the bulk of the property which he divided among his military companions.

When the war was over he was appointed *Adjutant and Inspector-General* of the Army, with the rank of *Brigadier-General*. He served for several terms in the New York Legislature, and once as the Speaker of the House. He was one of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and in 1798 chosen one of New York's Senators in Congress. In 1812 he was appointed *Adjutant-General* of the Army, but declined to act.

By his marriage with Mary, daughter of the *Honorable* James Duane, he became connected and identified with many prominent families in the early history of New York, where he long held the position of an esteemed and useful citizen.

He signed the roll of the Massachusetts Society with his regiment at New Windsor, and his one month's pay was paid by the *Paymaster-General*, John Pierce, to their fund. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS STEUBEN NORTH, his only surviving son, was admitted in 1837, and died in 1845.

NATHANIEL NORTON

Captain 4th New York Regiment.

Born in 1743. Died on the 7th of October 1837.

He was admitted a member of the New York Society in 1813.

The following General Order was published on the 9th of October, 1837 :

"The President of the Society with deep regret announces to its members that *Captain* Nathaniel Norton, one of their respected companion in the War of the Revolution, and the most aged member of the New York State Society, departed this life in the ninety fifth year of his age.

"We were greatly vexed at the time of our return to prison because of money from the sale of our slaves. The money was lost, and the law does not permit us to collect it. In doing so we would offend the law and Government which gave the slaves their freedom. We were compelled to let it go and leave it in jail."

Nearby, directly with the opposite shore, is the Batten Mound, on the shore of Lake Ontario, which is covered with the red loam soil of the valley. The surface of the soil is covered with a layer of fine sand. Near the top of the slope, the soil is composed of a mixture of sand and loam, with the red loam in the upper part of the slope. The soil is composed of a mixture of sand and loam, with the red loam in the upper part of the slope.

"After the close of the War of Independence he returned to Boston, and until the time when he became the First Chaplain of the Massachusetts Guard, and subsequently at Haverhill, he was a teacher; and when he became a minister, he was compelled to have to rely upon his pen to support himself, which he did in New York City.

The members of the American Library Association have received comprehensive information concerning the proposed legislation at the meeting from Mr. C. V. Vick, of the World Library League, and they are requested to write him in case of inquiry for a copy of the proposed bill. By order of

MICHIGAN LEAVES

CL-1-AUG-17-VG-X1-XAU-13

11 - 1000 copies on the Half-Pay Roll.

CHARLES NUKERK

Entomophagology 2000, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 1-10.

Mediation

He was an "eye-witness to liberty at Lexington, Ulster County, N.Y., in June, 1775." Appointed as Adjutant of New York in the 1st New York Regiment, by General Rudolph Ritter. In a report of Capt. John Morris Scott, and the field officers, they certify to his being "a good officer and recommend him for promotion."

On the 1st of November, 1776, he was promoted to be sergeant of the Fifth Company of the 1st New York Regiment Continental Infantry. C. Van Cortlandt.

In October, 1785, he was chosen a member of the *Senate*, and *Speaker* in January, 1786, serving as such until debarred by the act of Congress consolidating the New York Line on the 1st of January, 1791.

At the end of the war he settled in Albany, and after the death of Peter Schuyler, Jr., the elder grandson of the first Mayor of that place, married his widow, Gertrude Lanman, but died, leaving no issue in consequence. He adopted an only nephew called after him, whom he made his heir. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

DANIEL PARKER, JR.

Citizen Resident at Boston, Massachusetts

Born at Boston in 1761. Died in May, 1796, at Salem, Mass.

Appointed *Cook's Assistant* in Gridley's Regiment of Massachusetts Continental Artillery, on the 10th of May, 1776, and fought in it at the Battle of Bunker Hill with his brother, Eric (who was afterward commissioned a Lieutenant in General Crane's Artillery), and became an original member of the Massachusetts state society. After it was incorporated under the command of General Henry Knox, he continued in it until its reorganization for the war, on the 1st of January, 1777, in the 1st Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery.

Under John Crane, when he was promoted Lieutenant of Captain's Company, and situated on Breed's Hill subsequently he was appointed the *Caterer* to most of it and served in such until the 9th of October, 1777. He remained in 1779 after four years' service, and having graduated at Harvard in 1777 taught Latin grammar school in Salem until he died.

He weddy Catherine, residing at Newbury, to whom he received aid from the New York Society Fund until January, 1781.

The elder surviving brother, Edward Parker, made an application to be admitted in the association, dated from Jamaica, L. I., on the 2d of September, 1803, but which does not appear to have been entertained.

CHARLES PARSONS

Citizen of New York Resident

Born at Northampton, Mass., 14th of September, 1747. Died at Wethersfield, Conn., on the 6th of March, 1809.

He entered the service in 1776 as an Officer in the 7th in the 1st New York Regiment (General Van Rensselaer).

President Franklin appointed him to be a member of the American Commissioners to the Conference of the United States and Great Britain at Paris, France, in 1778, and he was present at the signing of the Treaty of Peace between the two countries, on the 30th of September, 1783.

Appointed *Captain* of the Fourth Company on the 5th of October, 1776, and chosen, on the 1st of September, 1778, as its *Captain-Lieutenant*. Promoted *Captain* of the Sixth Company on the 5th of March, 1779, and served as such until mustered out of service in 1782.

He was stationed with his company at Ticonderoga, and up the Mohawk at Fort Schuyler, during the summer of 1780; participated in the sufferings of the troops at Valley Forge, wounded in the Battle of Monmouth, and finally present at the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

He married Lucy Baldwin, by whom he had six sons and one daughter—Miss John Anderson. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HENRY PAWLING

Captain of the 5th New York Regiment.

Died in August, 1828.

He was an *Ayer*—in Marbletown, Ulster County, and commissioned *Second Lieutenant* of the Fifth Company of the 2d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—under James Clinton—on the 5th of February, 1776.

Appointed *Captain*, on the 1st of November, 1776, in the 5th New York Regiment—the Dragoons.

Taken prisoner, at the capture of Fort Montgomery, on the 6th of October, 1777. Promoted, after his exchange, *Captain*—the regiment being then commanded by Col. Van Cortlandt—on the 23d of June, 1778, and remained in its service until honorably discharged in 1782.

In 1790 he represented Montgomery County in the New York State Legislature. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

SAMUEL TREDWELL PELL

Captain of the 5th New York Regiment.

Born on the 5th of July, 1755, at the Manor of Pelham. Died there, unmarried, on the 5th of December, 1780.

It is claimed that the first proprietor of that large estate purchased from the Indians, known as the Manor of Pelham, was a "gentleman of the bedchamber and a favorite of Charles II," and foreseeing the coming political complications in the old country, invested in lands in the New World as early as 1654. Sending his nephew, John Pell, to settle thereon, who, losing his life by drowning in Long Island Sound, off City Island, was succeeded by his son Thomas

Pell, who married the Indian squaw "Anna." Their son Philip had a son Philip, who was the father of *Captain* Samuel T. Pell, and the patriot *Deputy Judge-Advocate* Philip Pell, Jr.⁴

At the age of twenty he applied for a commission in the army, and on the 28th of June, 1778, was appointed a *Second Lieutenant* in the 4th Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* James Holmes. His commission was handed him on the 13th of July by Gouverneur Morris, and on the 11th of August another was forwarded to him with rank as *Lieutenant*, both of which are now preserved among the State papers.

Appointed on the 21st of November, 1776, *Captain* in the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—he served with it, after the reduction of the New York Quota, until finally honorably discharged the service in 1782.

After the war he settled on his portion of the Manor of Pelham, devoting himself to his farm and the raising of blooded stock, until his decease, caused by injuries sustained by the fall of his horse. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ROBERT PEMBERTON

Captain, Spencer's Regiment, New Jersey.

Died in 1788.

Appointed *Lieutenant* in *Colonel* Oliver Spencer's New Jersey Regiment on the 11th of June, 1777, and *Adjutant* on the 10th of October following. Promoted to be *Captain* in the same on the 1st of January, 1778, and serving until the close of the war.

He appears to have paid one month's pay into the fund of the New Jersey Society. On the 5th of July, 1785, he was elected Secretary of the New York State Society, which office he held during the inauguration of the first honorary members, on the 4th of July, 1786, and until his decease.[†] His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON

Staff rank of Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

Born in Virginia. Died in New York on the 21st of October, 1801.

He was an original member of the Virginia State Society. In 1796 he

⁴ He presented the claim for a reward deserved by General M'Dowell, a citizen of New Bern, North Carolina, and to the family of Lupton on the 1st of December.

[†] See *art.*, page 1.

moved to New York City, meeting with the Society in this State in 1798, and becoming an active member of its Standing Committee in the following year.

Entering the army in 1775 from Virginia, he served until appointed *Lieutenant* in *Colonel* Moses Rawling's Maryland Regiment, which, after the Battle of Long Island, retreated to Fort Washington, where it engaged *Sir William Howe's* forces on the 16th of November, 1776, and, with a three-gun battery, kept in check the column of *General Knyphausen's* Hessians, until compelled to fall back, when he was taken prisoner. Exchanged at Elizabeth, N. J., on the 13th of October, 1781.

Upon his release he was appointed *Aide-de-Camp* on the staff of *General Greene*, with rank of *Captain*, and accompanied him in the Southern Campaign.

He received the thanks of Congress for gallantry at Eutaw Springs on the 8th of September, 1781.

He married Susan Bard, by whom he had four sons and one daughter (Mrs. Archibald Rogers).

After the war he settled in New York, where he became a prominent lawyer, a judge, and subsequently, in 1816-17, represented Dutchess County—where his country seat was—in the New York Legislature. While stationed at Charleston he met with the State Society of South Carolina. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

EDMUND H. PENDLETON, his eldest son, was elected a member by the New York State Society in 1823, but never signed the Institution. He married Fanny Jones, of New York, dying without issue.

GEORGE HUNT PENDLETON, his eldest grandson, and son of the statesman and soldier of the second war for independence (*Colonel* Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, of Ohio), was elected to membership by this State Society on the 5th of July, 1886. He was appointed, by President Cleveland, United States Minister to Germany, residing at the Court of Berlin.

WILLIAM PETERS

1st & 2d New York Regiment

Appointed, on the 29th of June, 1781, *Ensign* of the Eighth Company of the 2d New York Regiment, Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt—and served until finally discharged, with his regiment, in 1782.

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

RICHARD PLATT

Staff rank of Major, Aides-de-Camp.

Born in 1754. Died on the 3d of March, 1836.

His great-grandfather, Epenetus Platt, settled at Huntington, L. I., in 1672, and was imprisoned for resistance to the oppression of Sir Edmund Andros in 1681. He represented Suffolk County in the Colonial General Assembly from 1723 to 1737. Some of his descendants went to Dutchess County, and subsequently to their patent of twenty thousand acres of land on Lake Champlain, now Plattsburgh, N. Y. Jonas Platt, who died in 1775, at the age of forty-four, left his son Richard to act for himself in those troubled times. His mother, Temperance, was the granddaughter of Richard Smith, known as "Bull Smith."

At twenty-one years of age he was settled on his farm at Smithfield, L. I., and when the British aggressions alarmed the Colonists into organizing for mutual protection or resistance, he signed one of the earlier declarations as an *Associator* for Suffolk County on the 8th of May, 1775. On the 28th of June following he was commissioned a *Second Lieutenant* in *Colonel McDougall's Regiment*, and accompanied the army which in that year invaded Canada, under the command of *General Schuyler*. He was at the capture of St. Johns, Montreal, and gallantly fought with *General Montgomery* in the unfortunate attack on Quebec, and, acting as *Adjutant-General*, was entrusted with the preparations for storming the city.

Promoted *Lieutenant* in *Colonel Van Schaick's Regiment*,* and on the 21st of November, 1776, *Captain* of the Fifth Company of the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel Van Cortlandt's*.

General McDougall subsequently appointed him one of his *Aides*, with the rank of *Major*, and as such he rendered important assistance in the retreat of the troops from Long Island and in their march to White Plains.

Appointed *Deputy Quartermaster-General* of the Main Army by *General Orders*, dated Totowa, 24th of October, 1780, and accompanied the expedition to Virginia, being present at the surrender of *Lord Cornwallis* at Yorktown on the 21st of October, 1781. He continued in the army until the close of the war.

President Duer, of Columbia College, in his "Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker," gives the following account of the celebration of the adoption of the new Constitution of the State :

"A day for the purpose having been more than once fixed upon, and postponed, in the hope that the Convention of the State—then in session at Poughkeepsie—would accede to the Union,

the Committee of Arrangements, of whom Col. Richard Platt was Chairman, found it impossible any longer to oppose the patriotic ardor of their constituents, and accordingly appointed the 23d of July, 1788, for the celebration. The ratification of the new Constitution by New York, though considered eventually certain, was not, from the opposition it encountered in the State Convention, then thought to be immediate, and the accession to it by that body within three days after the celebration was in a measure ascribed to the universal enthusiasm in its favor manifested on that occasion."

This was one of New York's most brilliant pageants, and in it the original "Cincinnati" were everywhere prominent. *Major* Platt rode ahead as the Grand Marshal of the day. *Colonel* Morgan Lewis, *Major* Nicholas Fish, Aquila Giles, James Fairlie, William Popham and Abijah Hammond were his *Aides*, and Col. Anthony Walton White, in his effective uniform of the Continental Cavalry, on a white charger, attended by two Oriental grooms, carrying the arms of the United States. *Major* L'Enfant, who conceived the design of the National Capitol at Washington, planned the decorations for the occasion.

Major Platt was elected Treasurer of the New York State Society in 1788, and appointed *Commissary-General* by the State during the War of 1812. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM POOPHAM

Staff rank of Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

Born on the 19th of September, 1752, in County Cork, Ireland. Died in New York in September, 1847.

At nine years of age his parents brought him to this country, and having settled at Newark, New Jersey, educated him for the ministry, but current events soon changed this intended career for him.

At the commencement of the Revolution he entered the service as a *Lieutenant* of a company of *Minute Men* in a New York regiment—before the formal organization of the regiments for the war—which it is claimed he had raised.

In the Battle of Long Island he captured, with a detachment of troops under his command, eighteen of the British, including a *Captain* Rugg, and brought them into headquarters in New York City with the retreat, for which he was complimented by "His Excellency," *General* Washington, at the time.

Gen. *Col.* James Clinton appointed him on his Staff, as one of his *Aides* while stationed in the Highlands of the Hudson in 1777, and afterwards, in 1779, he accompanied him on Sullivan's Expedition. Subsequently he was transferred to the Staff of *Brig.* *Gen.* Steuben, with the rank of *Captain*.



W. H. Fiske

He continued in the service to the end of the war, having participated in the action at White Plains and the Battle of Brandywine.

He married Mary, the daughter of *Judge* Richard Morris, and his wife's farm at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., became his residence in 1787, where he lived to be ninety-five years of age, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

For many years he held an important civil office connected with our Courts of Justice, and on the 4th of July, 1844,* was elected the President of this Society, which position he held until his decease. At a triennial meeting in the same year, held in Philadelphia, he was chosen President-General. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM SHERBROOK POPHAM, his eldest surviving son, succeeded him in the Society in 1848. Chosen Secretary in 1860, and Vice-President in 1862, which office he retained until his decease, on the 18th of June, 1885, in his ninety-third year.†

JOHN PRAY

Captain 12th Massachusetts Regiment.

Born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Died in New York City in September, 1812.

He was an original member of the Massachusetts Society, and was transferred, on the 4th of July, 1799, to the New York, upon the payment of one month's pay (forty dollars).

He first joined the army at Lexington, and was commissioned *Ensign* in *Colonel* Phinney's Regiment on the 1st of April, 1776. Appointed, on the 1st of September, 1778, a *Lieutenant* in *Colonel* Bigelow's 15th Massachusetts Regiment, and served with it in *General* Sullivan's Rhode Island Campaign. Commissioned *Captain*, on the 5th of July, 1779, in the 12th Massachusetts Regiment—*Colonel* Ebenezer Sprout.

He was in charge of the Block House at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the 11th of March, 1781, as the Water Guard. Present at the Battle of White Plains, and with the army while encamping for the Winter at Valley Forge.

He married Jane Mester, by whom he had one son and two daughters—Mrs. John D. Stagg and Mrs. Allen C. Lee. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.‡

* See note page 11.

† See note page 11.

‡ He and his W. Prince Pray Jr. were admitted in 1801, under the resolution of the Society, and died without issue in 1812.

THEODORE STAGG, his grandson, was elected in 1858, but failed to sign the Roll.

WILLIAM PRICE

Lieutenant 3d Artillery, Massachusetts.

Died at West Point in July, 1790.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* in *Colonel* Henry Knox's Regiment of Continental Artillery, on the 1st of May, 1776, and continued with it on its reorganization for the war as the 3d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* John Crane's—on the 1st of January, 1777. Promoted to be *Lieutenant* in the same on the 12th of September, 1778. Retained in the service on the reduction of his regiment, in *Captain* Thomas Vose's Company, on the 12th of June, 1783, pursuant to the orders of his Excellency, *General* Washington, promulgated at Army Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y., dated 2d of June, 1783.

Appointed *Deputy-Commissary* of Ordinance and Military Stores at West Point on the 1st of January, 1784, upon the discharge of the remainder of his regiment, and continued in this position until relieved by *Captain* George Fleming, on the 22d of March, 1787.

He signed the Massachusetts Roll, with his regiment at the Cantonments on the Hudson, and his one month's pay was paid over to that fund by the Paymaster-General.

Residing in this State, he met with and signed the roll of the New York Society. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ABNER PRIOR

Surgeon's Mate 2d New York Regiment.

Appointed *Surgeon's Mate* of the 4th Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Henry B. Livingston's—and transferred to the 2d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* J. Van Cortlandt's—on the 1st of January, 1781. Honorable discharged the service on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.*

* On the Half-Pay Roll appears another Abner Prior, M. S., of Connecticut, Regiment

THOMAS RANDALL

Captain 3d Artillery, Massachusetts.

Died in New York in January, 1811.

He was an original member of the Massachusetts Society, but on the 4th of July, 1803, met with the New York State Society and subscribed his name to its Roll.

At the outbreak of the war he entered the service, on the 24th of April, 1775, in the artillery, at the Siege of Boston, where he resided. Commissioned Lieutenant, in Knox's Artillery, on the 1st of January, 1776, and promoted to be Captain-Lieutenant of it in the same year. Resigned on the 1st of May, 1779, from his regiment, with the rank of Captain, it being then the 3d Artillery —Colonel Crane's.

He was in the Battle of Long Island on the 27th of August, 1776. Taken prisoner on the 22d of September, 1777, at Paoli, while endeavoring to bring off his guns, when Wayne was surprised by General Gray. Wounded and left for dead on the field at Germantown.

After the war he became Captain of a New York merchant ship, and the partner of Major Samuel Shaw, of Boston, in the Canton trade. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JACOB REED, JR.

Captain New York Artillery.

Born in New York City on the 23d of April, 1755. Died on the 31st of May, 1838, unmarried.

He was the eldest son of Jacob Reed, of Switzerland, and Jane Ellsworth, widow of John Minthorne and great-granddaughter of Wolfert Webber, who owned the Collect in New York City in 1640, by grant from Governor Peter Stuyvesant.

With his nephews, Captain John and Daniel Waldron, he assisted Lieutenant-Colonel Marinus Willett in removing the royal arms from the New York City Hall.

The State archives mention him as follows :

"Jacob Reed, Jr., is desirous of entering the service of his country. Would be particularly obliged to Colonel Brasher in interesting for him, as he thinks himself capable. Would wish for a Lieutenancy, but rather than fail would accept a Second. 6th February, 1776."

Under this application he was commissioned a *Second Lieutenant* in *Captain* Bauman's Artillery Company, on the 10th of April, 1770, and was attached to *Captain* Knox's Artillery Regiment.

On the 1st of February, 1777, he was promoted to *Captain-Lieutenant* in Walker's Company in *Colonel* Lamb's 2d New York Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery, and promoted, on the 23d of March, 1781, to be *Captain* in the same. He resigned from the service on the 22d of March, 1782.

He visited Europe a few years after peace was declared, and after his return lived in New York City in retirement, respected and beloved by all who knew him. He lies buried in Trinity Cemetery in New York City. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN REED

Lieutenant New York Artillery

Born on the 6th of August, 1759. Died unmarried, in September, 1797.

He appears to have been an *Associator* in Beekman's Precinct, Dutchess County, in July, 1775, and to have enlisted as a private in *Captain* Van Zandt's Company of *Colonel* Lasher's Regiment, on the 5th of November, 1776. His brother, *Captain* Jacob Reed, Jr., applied for a vacant *Lieutenancy* in his own regiment for him, by a communication dated Artillery Park, near New Windsor, on the 17th of December, 1780.

Appointed *Lieutenant* of the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—on the 28th of June, 1781.

Honorably discharged the service with a portion of his regiment, on the 1st of January, 1784. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN R. B. RODGERS

Surgeon 3d Pennsylvania Regiment.

Born in 1758. Died on the 29th of January, 1833.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society, and was transferred to New York in 1801.

Appointed, on the 1st of October, 1779, *Surgeon* of the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—*Colonel* James Chambers—and subsequently to *Colonel* Daniel Broadhead's. Transferred, on the 1st of January, 1783, to the 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Richard Butler's

on the reduction of the Pennsylvania Line. He was on duty both as a Garrison Surgeon and in the General Hospital.

Honorably discharged the service, with his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1783.

He died at his residence in New York City in the seventy-fifth year of his age, beloved and esteemed in the army for his talents and humanity, and afterwards as an active and useful member of society. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN KEARNEY RODGERS, his eldest son, was admitted by the New York State Society in 1833, and died in November, 1851.

JOHN KEARNEY RODGERS, his grandson, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1852.

JEDEDIAH ROGERS

Captain 2d Dragoons, Connecticut.

Originally he was a member of the Connecticut Society and resided at Norwalk, but in 1797 he associated with the New York State Society.

He appears to have been appointed *Lieutenant* of the 5th Connecticut Regiment on the 12th of July, 1777—*Colonel* Philip Bradley's—and subsequently transferred to the 2d Dragoons (of Connecticut)—*Colonel* Elisha Sheldon's—and promoted at the end of the war to be *Captain*, under the act of Congress. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILHELMUS RYCKMAN

Lieutenant 1st New York Regiment.

Appointed *Ensign* of *Captain* Benjamin Hicks Fifth Company in the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—on the 21st of November, 1776, and also served with that rank in *Captain* Nicholas Van Rensselaer's Company in 1780. Promoted to be *Lieutenant* of *Captain* Ten Broeck's Company on the 5th of April, 1781, and served until honorably discharged the service in 1782. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN SANTFORD

Colonel, New York Continental Army.

Died 1778.

He was admitted to the New York Society in 1757.

On the 1st of August, 1776, he headed the 1st company of the Independent Regt. of Saratoga, Saratoga County, and on the 10th of the next month was a member of one of the North Company of the 1st Battalion of the Saratoga County Minutemen, commanded by David Maitland, and was chosen, on the 1st of June, 1777, a member of the 1st Company, William Malcolm's Regiment, in Major General Moses' Scott's Brigade. Upon the recommendation of his colonel, on the 1st of November, he applied for a commission in the Continental Line, and was commissioned a captain in Capt. Oliver Spencer's (adjutant) Continental Regiment, with which he served until honorably discharged.

He married Susan Webb, and died, leaving two children, Elizabeth, who became the wife of William A. Davis, of New York City, who was a *general* in the War of 1812. His late address on the Half-Pay Roll.

DIRCK SCHUYLER

Colonel, New York Army.

Born on the 11th of November, 1700, at Albany. Declared man.

He was the third son of Simon Harmans Schuyler, and a grandson of Nicolas Schuyler, who resided in the Mohawk Valley. His elder brother Nicholas was the second in Capt. Moses Hazen's 1st Canadian Regiment, and signed with it the Testimony written on parchment, which is now in the possession of the General Society.

Appointed on the 1st of November, 1776, a captain of the Seventh Company of the 1st New York Regiment, Continental Infantry, Capt. Van Cortlandt's Regt., in the establisment of the New York exchequer, served until honorably discharged. His late address on the Half-Pay Roll.

PHILIP SCHUYLER

Colonel, New York Continental Army.

Born at Albany on the 11th of November, 1733. Died Decr. 10, 1804.



"Among the patriots of the American Revolution who asserted the rights of their country in council, and equally vindicated its cause in the field, the name of Philip Schuyler stands preëminent. In acuteness of intellect, profound thought, indefatigable activity, exhaustless energy, pure patriotism, and persevering and intrepid public efforts, he had no superior; and it is to be regretted that the limits assigned to each portion of biography in the present work, will permit only a rapid sketch of his distinguished services."

These are *Chancellor Kent's* opening words in the sketch of Philip Schuyler he so carefully prepared, with the most abundant material, for the "National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," and which is condensed and introduced here as most suitably adapted to impartially portray the character and merits of one so largely identified with the creation and early history of the United States.

The Saratoga Estate, of which Burgoyne's army in 1777 made such sad havoc, the *General* inherited from his grandfather, Captain Johannes Schuyler, a son of Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler, who in 1650, at twenty years of age, came to America from Amsterdam, and married Margaretta, the daughter of Brant Arentse Van Slechtenhorst, the Director General of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck.

Deprived of his father while young, he was indebted to his mother, Cornelia Van Cortlandt, a lady of strong and cultivated mind, for his early education, and those habits of business and that unshaken probity which never forsook him. At the age of sixteen he was a martyr to an hereditary gout, which, although confining him, while at school at New Rochelle, to his room for nearly a year, he was still able to prosecute his studies and acquire the French language. His favorite studies were mathematics and the other exact sciences, which enabled him in after life to display unusual skill as a civil and military engineer.

He entered the army when the French war broke out in 1755, and commanded a company in the New York levies, which attended Sir William Johnson to Fort Edward and Lake George.

In 1758, his talents and activity attracted the attention of Lord Viscount Howe, who, commanding at Albany the First Division of the British Army (of four thousand men), then preparing for an expedition to Canada, had the discernment to select young Schuyler for the Commissary Department. When it was suggested to him that he was confiding in too young a man for so important a service, he declared that "*he relied on the practical knowledge and activity of Schuyler, and was convinced that he would be enabled to surmount all obstacles.*"

The army, under the command of General Abercrombie, arrived at the north end of Lake George early in July, and when Lord Howe fell, in a conflict

with the French advanced guard, Schuyler was directed to cause the body of that lamented young nobleman to be conveyed to Albany and buried there, with appropriate honors.

He was one of the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly in 1764 to manage the controversy on the part of New York, respecting the New Hampshire Grants. In 1768 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Albany, and until the Colonial Legislature, in April, 1775, terminated its existence forever.

* * * * *

The great scenes of the Revolution were now unfolding, and the eyes of his fellow-citizens were constantly turned to him, as one in whom their highest hopes were placed. He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress which assembled in May, 1775, and had scarcely taken his seat in that assembly when he was appointed, on the 19th of June, one of the three *Major-Generals* of the Continental Army.

On the 25th of June he was charged by Washington with the command of the army in the Province of New York, and in his first *general orders* enjoined the troops, that—

"In contending for liberty, they abhor licentiousness, in resisting the misrule of tyrants, they will support government honestly administered."

He was directed by Congress, on the 1st of July, 1775, to repair the forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and make preparations to secure the command of the lake, and, if practicable and expedient, to take possession of St. Johns, Montreal and Quebec.

In August, with four regiments under the command of *Brigadier-General* Richard Montgomery, he moved down the lake from Ticonderoga. When he was taken down with a fever, and carried in a bateau to the Isle Au Noix, where he established his headquarters on the 8th of September, but was obliged, after ten days, to return and leave the expedition in the command of Montgomery.

* * * * *

Supplying the Canadian army with recruits, provisions, clothing, arms and money was beyond his power. He applied for leave to retire. His application was not listened to, but on the 30th of November Congress resolved—

"That his conduct, attention and perseverance merited the thanks of the united Colonies. That he should not insist on a measure which would deprive America of his zeal and abilities, and rob him of the honor of completing the glorious work which he had so happily and successfully begun."

Washington, who maintained a constant correspondence with him, expressed the same regret in his letters of the 5th and 24th of December, 1775, desiring both him and Montgomery

"To lay aside all such thoughts of retirement, alike injurious to themselves and disadvantageous to the country. They had not a difficulty to contend with that he had not in an eminent degree experienced."

General Schuyler determined to continue in the service, and especially, as he said —

"After the fall of his friend Montgomery, who had given him so many proofs of the goodness of his heart, and who, as he greatly fell in his country's cause, was more to be envied than lamented."

The distressed condition of the Northern Army in the Spring of 1776 was unparalleled in the history of the Revolution.

He was required to cause the St. Lawrence, above and below Quebec, to be explored; to fill up blank commissions for the Canada regiments, in his discretion; to establish an accountability for the waste of the public supplies, and to put Ticonderoga in a defensible condition. After the death of Montgomery the command devolved on *Brigadier-General* David Wooster. The most alarming, and next to the want of provisions the most distressing deficiency, was in muskets, ammunition and cannon. The call was so incessant for specie that *General Schuyler* was obliged to pay out, on his own personal security, £2,100 in gold and silver for the service. Nothing shows more strikingly the want they endured in the army than the fact that even Washington, in his camp at Cambridge, applied to *Schuyler* for assistance :

"Your letters and mine seem echoes to each other, enumerating our mutual difficulties."

Great apprehension was entertained for the disaffected inhabitants up the Mohawk, under the influence of *Sir John Johnson*, and Congress directed him

"To cause the Tories in that quarter to be disarmed, and their leaders secured."

He accordingly marched, in the month of January, and executed the service with such discretion as to receive the special approbation of Congress.

On the 17th of February, 1776, *Major-General* Charles Lee was appointed to the command of the Northern Army, and *Schuyler* was to take his place at New York. This alteration was made (as the President of Congress assured him) from the conviction that his health was not equal to a Winter's campaign in the severe climate of Canada. But the wants of the Northern Department were so urgent, that he was obliged to continue his headquarters at Albany, and which was so established by resolution of Congress, on the 6th of March, 1776.

* * * * *

General Lee being sent to the South, *Major-General* John Thomas was, on the 6th of March, appointed to the command in Canada, with a reliance, as Congress declared—

"On the efforts of *General Schuyler* for perfecting the work so conspicuously well directed, under his orders, the last campaign."

Between the 18th of April and the 11th of July, General Schuyler was at Fort George, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, active in directing and stimulating efforts to relieve them.

On the 3d of June, after the death* of General Thomas, *Brevoort*, General John Sullivan succeeded to the command, when the distress and disorganization of the army had arrived at the utmost height. All hopes of Canada were gone, and no alternative was left but to make the safest and most expeditious retreat. General Sullivan left with only two thousand five hundred and thirty three men, and on the 1st of July reached Crown Point, where he met General Horatio Gates, who, though a junior officer, was appointed to the command, and Sullivan retired from the Department in disgust.*

The expedition to Canada having thus terminated, the next object of Schuyler's attention was to secure the forts on the Lakes. On the 14th of June he had been requested by Congress

"To go along with the Six Nations of Indians, particularly Fort St. St. Louis, to open a way through Lake Ontario, to the West, and to send a force of Sixty Thousand men to the Lake Ontario, to take possession of the fort of Oswego. This party to be under command of General Schuyler."

Crown Point was abandoned by the Indians, by advice of a council of his officers as not tenable with their present force. The act was at first inconsistently resisted, but his reasons for the measure satisfied the mind of Washington. A flotilla of sixteen vessel's was equipped for service on the lake by the latter end of August, and he assigned the command of it to General Baron von Arnold, which was, on the 30th of October, by a much superior and better informed English squadron, after a brave and unyielding resistance, totally destroyed. This put an end to the campaign, and the garrison at Ticonderoga, consisting of over thousand men, was left by General Schuyler in the command of Gates.

In August he made the treaty on the Upper Mohawk, with the Six Indian Nations, which was of the utmost importance, from a force of one thousand eight hundred savages. The Indians were induced to promise neutrality, and Congress afterwards gave their approbation to the transaction.

On the 14th of September, 1777, he tendered once more to Congress his resignation, when they

Rejected the same, and sent him to New York to command in the defense of New York, that lasted until the end of the war, as major general, serving in the army as an independent army, divided on their march.

He submitted to Congress a plan of operations for the ensuing year, both at the North and on the Hudson, and informed General Washington, on the



John C. Brown

30th of January, 1777, that the ensuing campaign would require at least
one thousand men, besides two thousand men for the every point of
communication, and Fort Charden on the Mohawk.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

He now took his seat in Congress as a delegate from New York, and at his request a committee of inquiry was instituted to examine into his military conduct. The information afforded was prompt and complete, and by the resolution of Congress of the 2d of May he was directed

¹The name of the commandant of the Northern Department of New York, consisting of Albany, Ulster, Oneida, Cortland, Chenango, and Herkimer counties.

During the interval of the two months that he was in Philadelphia, he was in active command on the Delaware, directing fortifications and forwarding troops and provision to the Commander in Chief.

But the storm that was gathering on the frontier of his native State engaged all his attention, and he remained in command with ardor and vigor.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

General Schuyler left St. Clair in command at Ticonderoga, directed him to fortify Mount Independence, and informed Congress on the 1st of June,

"That considering the extreme cost of the work of reconstruction, the malice of the partitioners, the paucity of competent maintenance, and that it would be better to let the Department of the Treasury reconstruct."

Application was made to the Eastern States to hasten on their troops, as the garrison at Ticonderoga did not then exceed two thousand two hundred men, and included.

On the 15th of June he communicated to Washington, to the Governor of Connecticut, to the President of Massachusetts, to the Committee of Bedford and to the Committee of Safety of New York, his apprehensions for the safety of the citizens of Friends, etc., from the inadequacy of the means of defense. On the 26th and 27th of June he encouraged St. Clair

¹ That he should meet up with the continental scope and matrix in order to be freed possibly of them is motion and respect to have the pleasure of complete independence of his part.

so again on the 9th of July he assumed him

"The troops from Peck Hill and the militia were in motion, and he hoped to catch him in a day or two."

On the 7th he informed Washington, by letter, that he was up as far as
Ticonderoga, with about seven hundred Continental troops, and about one thousand four hundred militia. There he met the news, that St. Clair had abandoned

considerable weakness of the garrison, the extensiveness of the works, and an insufficient supply of provisions. General Schuyler had given no order for its evacuation; it was as much a surprise to him as to the country, for he expected in a few days to have joined St. Clair with a very considerable body of troops.

He says, in his letter of the 14th of July to Genl. Lee, — John Jay —

The fortifications were sufficiently prepared and supplied with provisions, it was not the intention of the General who was to command them, that he was not to leave

Every quarter of his Department was replete with difficulty and danger; the Mohawk Valley was menaced by an army of one thousand six hundred regulars and Indians, under General Burgoyne's Brig. Genl. Barry St. Leger. He addressed the civil and military authorities in every direction with the most forcible exhortations:

“I am desirous to have you all delay the execution of your marching until the 1st of August.”

He directed that the inhabitants retire before the enemy, and every article brought off or destroyed that was calculated to assist them; that the roads, causeways and Wood Creek be rendered impassable. He issued a proclamation to encourage the country and counteract Burgoyne's. He assured Washington, on the 1st of July, that he should retard the enemy's advance, and cover the retreat.

If such measures were adopted, with vigour and exertion, he might easily repel, without loss of a man, an army so numerically inferior to those invading his country.”

St. Clair had not above three thousand five hundred men when he evacuated Ticonderoga, and joined Schuyler with only one thousand five hundred, the militia, almost to a man, having deserted and gone home. Nixon's and Glover's Brigades, ~~had been ordered~~ by Washington from Peekskill to reinforce Schuyler, and on the 14th of July, when they arrived, they only amounted to five hundred and seventy five men, so that Schuyler's whole strength did not then exceed four thousand five hundred men, including regulars and militia. The enemy, whose triumphant progress he had to check, amounted to upwards of six thousand regular troops, with the best equipments in arms and artillery. Fort George was abandoned on the 14th of July, for it was utterly defenceless, being only part of an unfinished bastion. On the 15th of July he retreated with his army to Moses' Creek, four miles below Fort Edward, as the latter was only a heap of ruins, and commanded by the neighbouring hills. The enemy kept pressure upon his advanced posts, but, in the midst of unparallelled difficulties, his retreat was slow and safe, and every inch of ground disputed. The distress of the army, in want of artillery and every other military and comfortable equipment, was aggravated by despondency, sickness



George Washington

and the insubordination of the militia. Almost all the Eastern militia had left the army. He writes to Washington as follows :

" I shall go on in doing my duty, and in endeavors to deserve your esteem."

He renewed his call on the Eastern States for assistance, and told *Governor Trumbull*, of Connecticut, that

" If the Eastern militia did not turn out with spirit, and behave better, we should be ruined."*

By the beginning of August he was preparing to act on the offensive, and by his orders of the 30th of July and 13th of August, 1777, *General* Benjamin Lincoln was directed

" To move with a body of troops to the north of Cambridge, towards Sleer, botough, and take command of the troops under *Genl.* John Stark and *Col.* Seth Warner, who had orders to join him, and if he should have force enough, *to fortify the northern frontier.*"

As Burgoyne advanced down the Hudson, Schuyler retreated, slowly and in good order, to Saratoga and Stillwater.

During this distressing period the western branch of his military district was in the utmost consternation and peril. The army under St. Leger had besieged Fort Schuyler, and *General* Herkimer, with eight hundred of the militia, marching to the relief of the fortress, was attacked by a detachment of the enemy under *Sir* John Johnson, and defeated at Oriskany, on the 6th of August. On the 16th Schuyler despatched Arnold, with three regiments, amounting in the whole only to five hundred and fifty men, to take charge of the military operations on the Mohawk.

But the period of his eminent services was drawing to a close. Congress suspended his command, and on the 19th of August, 1777, Gates arrived in camp,

" I am sensible," said this great man, in his letter to Congress, " of the indignity of being ordered from the command of the army, at a time when an engagement must soon take place."

Though he was directed, by the order of Congress of the 1st of August, to repair to headquarters, he was afterwards allowed by the resolution of the 14th of November to attend to his private affairs, "as they had greatly suffered by the barbarous ravages of the British Army," until the Committee of Inquiry were ready to act.

As President of the Board of Commissioners for Indian Affairs, he now gave specific advice respecting the conduct of the Six Nations, and recommended preparations to carry the war into their territories, and which eventually terminated in the expedition under *General* Sullivan in 1779.

* *General* Washington's letter of 1st August to *General* Burgoyne, directing him to join the Northern Army under *General* St. Leger's orders, to support *General* Burgoyne, to arms.

My principal avowal is, that you are to take the command of the Eastern Militia, over whom I am informed, you have influence, and that you will be able to recruit them. I have the honor to direct you to *General* Schuyler, in such a style as to assure you, that the command of the army will be in due time delivered to you.

After long delays he was gratified to have his military conduct tested before a court-martial, in October, 1778. He was tried and acquitted, with the highest honor, of every charge preferred against him. Congress, his friends and Washington were desirous that he should resume the command of the Northern Department. After repeated applications, Congress, in April, 1779, accepted his resignation, and Schuyler withdrew from the army.

He was continued a delegate from New York to the Provincial Congress in 1778 and 1779, on account of his talents, activity and devotion to his country. On the 3^d of March, 1781, he was appointed by the New York Legislature the first Surveyor-General of the State, and one of the Commissioners, in 1784 and 1787, to settle the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts. In 1781, and for several years thereafter, he was a member of the New York State Senate, and took a zealous part in promoting the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and in 1789 was elected the first member of the first United States Senate under that Constitution. He drafted the acts for incorporating the Western and Northern inland lock navigation companies, and planned and constructed the locks at Little Falls on the Mohawk, which finally led to the opening of the Erie Canal.

In 1797 he was again elected a Senator in Congress, and when he took final leave of the Senate of his native State, in an affecting address, it was ordered to be inserted on their journal.

On the 4th of July, 1786, he was elected Vice-President of the New York Society, officiating, at the installation of the honorary members, with *Baron Steuben* on that day.* On two occasions he sat for Trumbull, once in uniform (which is now in the Trumbull Gallery), and the other when a Senator, in civilian's dress.

The last few years of his life he spent in retirement at his house in Albany in Winter, and the Summer at Schuyerville, where Burgoyne surrendered. Domestic afflictions followed his military disappointments. His eldest son, John Bradstreet Schuyler, died at 30 years of age, from a fever contracted while up the Mohawk Valley, and his daughter Margaret (Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer), in 1801. In 1803 he lost the wife of his youth, Catharine, a daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, and in the next year his son-in-law, *General Alexander Hamilton*.

At his decease he was buried in the family vault in the old Dutch Church at Albany; but, upon its demolition, his remains were removed to the cemetery on the West Troy road, and a suitable shaft erected by his granddaughter (Mrs. Starr Miller) marking the spot. In one of his letters occurs the following :

"Consolation was to be sought, where it can only be truly and effectually found, in an humble acquiescence with the Divine will."

* See *Life*, page 11, and *Journal*.

PHILIP SCHUYLER, his eldest grandson, was admitted in 1811. He was the only child of John Bradstreet Schuyler and Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, daughter of the Patroon. He was a member of the Standing Committee until he went to England, in 1840, as American Consul to the port of Liverpool. He married Grace, daughter of Robert Hunter, of New York, and died at his residence at Pelham Bridge the 12th of February, 1865, in the 77th year of his age. (See *ante*, page 128).

JOHN SCHUYLER, his great grandson, only son of the last, was admitted in 1865, elected Secretary in 1879, and Treasurer-General in 1884.

WILLIAM SCUDDEER*

Lieutenant 1st New York Regiment.

Died in 1800.

He was admitted by the New York Society in 1793.

Became an *Associator* on the 8th of May, 1775, at Huntington, Suffolk County.

He appears to have first served in Canada as an *Ensign* in the 3d New York Continental Line, and is mentioned as such in a list made up by General Schuyler on the 7th of October, 1776. Appointed *Second Lieutenant* in the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—on the 21st of November, 1776, was in McKean's Company, and subsequently promoted to be *Lieutenant* in January, 1779. He was taken prisoner on the 23d of July, 1779, and after his exchange rejoined his regiment, serving with it until mustered out at the end of the war.

Elias Dayton and others, in April, 1776, certified—

"That the bearer, Mr. William Scudder, is of very reputable parentage, of considerable property in this Town, and we have no reason to believe that his conduct has been such as to render himself in any way disrespectful, but on the contrary believe him to be a deserving young Gentleman and strongly attached to the common cause."

From the following letter to the Committee of Safety he appears to have been an *Ensign* in a company of Minute Men :

"I would inform your Honors that I received a warrant to enlist men for your Province, Henry O'Hara, being Captain, for which I have listed and have in Billet, in New Jersey, about thirty-five. They have been there about six weeks on my expence the Captain went to Albany seven weeks ago recruiting, and was to have returned in three weeks. I have had no intelligence from him since. I know not what to do with the men, as they call on me daily for money or they

* His widow received aid for many years from the Society Fund.

will desert. Likewise the Jersey people are vexed that their Militia is called away while they are under pay and expense, needing

"I beg gentlemen that you'll take some method for my relief." **WILLIAM SCUDDELL**

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as *Z. Scudell*.

ASA S. TUDDLE, his eldest son, was admitted in 1807.

JOHN SHAW

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Died on the 14th of July, 1826.

Appointed *Lieutenant* in Moodie's Company, 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—on the 15th of January, 1782, from Albany, N. Y. In a communication dated at Poughkeepsie, 15th January, 1782, General George Clinton said:

"I am not personally acquainted with this young gentleman, but both a citizen and an officer of the Town of this State, he stands a good character."

Honorably discharged, with a portion of his regiment, on the 1st of January, 1784.

He married Isabella Denniston,* by whom he had a large family of children. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN HUGH SHAW, his eldest grandson, was admitted in 1845, and died in 1879, leaving no male issue.

ISAAC SMITH

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Appointed *Lieutenant* in Bliss' Company, 2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—on the 21st of December, 1781.

Honorably discharged the service, with a portion of his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ISRAEL SMITH

Paymaster and Captain 2d New York Regiment

Died at Poughkeepsie.

Appointed *First Lieutenant* 2d Regiment New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* James Clinton's—on the 24th of February, 1776, and *Regimental Paymaster* on the 15th of May following. Appointed *Captain* of the Tenth Company of the 4th New York Regiment—*Colonel* H. B. Livingston's—on the 21st of November, 1776, and transferred to the Fifth Company of the 2d New York—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—upon the consolidation of the New York Line into two regiments. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN SMITH

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Died on the 15th of June, 1811, unmarried.

He is said to have been appointed on the 10th of May, 1777, an *Ensign* in *Colonel* William's R. Lee's Regiment (additional) Massachusetts Continental Infantry, but resigned on the 8th of April, 1779. Subsequently, in the following November, he was appointed a *Lieutenant* of Marines on the United States Frigate "Boston," and taken prisoner at the surrender of Charleston, S. C., on the 2d of May, 1780, but exchanged in the same year.

Appointed *Lieutenant* in the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—on the 28th of June, 1781, and honorably discharged, with his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1783.

Transferred to *Captain* John Doughty's Artillery Company on the 20th establishment, 12th of April, 1783. Promoted to *Captain* in the 1st Regiment of United States Infantry on the 2d of October, 1786. Promoted to be *Major* of the 2d Regiment United States Infantry on the 28th of December, 1791, and placed in the 2d Sub-Legion on the 2d of September, 1792.

Resigned on the 1st of October, 1793, and settled in South Carolina. Appointed *Lieutenant-Colonel* (Commandant) of the 5th Regiment United States Infantry in July, 1799. Honorably discharged the service, with his regiment on the 15th of June, 1800. Appointed *Lieutenant Colonel* of the 3d Regiment United States Infantry on the 9th of January, 1809, which position he held until his decease. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM STEUBEN SMITH, his nephew, the eldest son of Lieutenant General William Stephens Smith, was admitted in 1815 as the collateral, his father being a member. He was Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. Petersburg, married Catherine Johnson, and died without issue, on the 13th of May, 1855.

WILLIAM STEPHENS SMITH

Colonel, U.S.A., Brooklyn Regt., 1776-1783

Born in New York City in 1755. Died on the 10th of June, 1810, at Elizabethtown, N. J.

He graduated at the College of New Jersey. Studied law with Samuel Jones, but the Revolution broke out, when he joined the army as a private. The estate of his father, General John Smith, was soon after confiscated.

Appointed major in the Continental Army under John Sullivan, with the rank of Captain, and was taken prisoner with him in the Battle of Long Island, but escaping the same day, he is said to have left the stand in a barge with the Captain-in-Chief. Subsequently he crossed a garrison across Hell Gate under the fire of the enemy, and on the next day was wounded at Harlem Heights, while acting as Major General Greene. When the British landed in October at Tarrytown Neck, he, with a corporal and six men, destroyed the bridge connecting it with the mainland at the Village of Westchester, thereby compelling the enemy to retreat, and, reembarking, they landed further up Long Island Sound the next day at Peck's Neck, where, after a sharp engagement with Sullivan's division, they sailed down New Rochelle and so to White Plains. He then rejoined General Sullivan, who had been exchanged, and proceeded with him to White Plains, covering the removal of the states. The British having taken both Fort Washington and Fort Lee, went into winter quarters on Manhattan Island, with General Cornwallis over in New Jersey. Washington now chose the Hudson rather than the Hudson River in the advance, dividing General Charles Lee and General Sullivan to protect the rear and follow him to the Delaware.

General Lee now sent him with a day and night escort to New Haven, Connecticut, to meet General Howe at New York, and arriving at the enemy's advanced post at King's Bridge, were rewarded them. After several days delay, receiving the answer, he returned and found Lee, who had crossed the Hudson, following up the main army. Gen. Lee was taken by the British, in his slippers and night cap, in a farm house three miles away from his command. Lieutenant Smith rejoined General Sullivan at the latter's headquarters at New Haven, N. Y.

Washington crossed the Delaware on the night of the 25th of December, 1776, and surprised the Hessians under *General* Rhal at Trenton, where *Lieutenant* Smith, with the advance corps of Sullivan's division, took possession of Millbridge and captured the officer in command. Washington sent him to the enemy's advanced post at Princeton with a flag and money for the prisoner, *General* Charles Lee, who was at New Brunswick.

When the army was marching through New Jersey in 1777, the roads being in a horrible condition, the advanced corps halted, and La Fayette sent *Lieutenant* Smith to ascertain the cause, and when informed the forward camp wagon was stuck in the mud, declared "that the quartermaster deserved to be hung." Smith replied, "If you will execute the warrant, sir, it shall be instantly executed."

In June, 1778, when the British evacuated Philadelphia, Arnold was sent ahead to Allentown, where, overtaking them, he attacked their rear all the way to Monmouth, when *General* Charles Lee—who had lately been exchanged coming up with three thousand picked troops, Arnold took possession of a commanding position in the enemy's front, until ordered to retreat by *General* Lee, just at the critical moment when they, in all probability, would have been obliged to surrender, instead of pursuing their march to Middleton Point and embarking from Sandy Hook in the British ships to New York. This may account for his motive in sending *important dispatches* to the enemy by *Lieutenant* Smith. At all events, Washington meeting him while retreating, found he was not the right man in the right place, and arrested him.

When *General* Sullivan was ordered to the Siege of Newport, the 13th Massachusetts Regiment was in his division, and *Lieutenant* Smith was promoted to be its *Lieutenant-Colonel*, and went into Winter quarters at Providence. He accompanied *General* Sullivan, in the following year, in his expedition against the Indians in the West, and took command of the batteaux with the stores on the Susquehanna, and after defeating the Indians returned to Morristown, N. J., for the Winter. When the Light Infantry, of three thousand men, were placed under La Fayette, he was appointed the *Adjutant* and *Sub-Inspector* on the Staff of Baron Steuben.

In the campaign against Yorktown he was appointed an *Aide* to *General* Washington by Congress, and served as such at the surrender, when it is claimed he presented *Lord* Cornwallis to the Commander-in-Chief.

After spending the Winter in Philadelphia as one of Washington's family, he was sent to Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., as Commissary of Prisoners, and while arranging the exchanges, is said to have visited New York City, receiving marked civilities from *Sir Guy* Carlton. He was afterward one of the Com-

missioners to arrange for the final evacuation of New York City by the British on the 25th of November, 1783.

After the war he was appointed Secretary of Legation under John Adams, the Minister to Great Britain, and while there married his only daughter, Abigail. When he returned, Washington, then President of the United States, appointed him the Marshal of the District of New York, on the 26th of September, 1789.

He revisited Europe, but soon afterwards returned, and held the office of Surveyor and Inspector of the Customs of the Port of New York. In 1790 he was elected Secretary of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati and President in 1798.

In 1808 he retired to private life on his farm at Lebanon, Madison County, N. Y., where he was elected to Congress in 1813.

It is related of him that the spy, *Major John André*, had requested by his will, which was filed at Tappan, that his gold watch should be given to a relative in England; and after his execution, on October 2d, 1780, it was sold for thirty guineas to *Lieutenant-Colonel Smith*, who sent it to *General Robertson*, to be forwarded as requested, but for some reason it failed to be so disposed of, and having been sent back to New York was again sold, it is said, for five hundred guineas. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM STEUBEN SMITH, his eldest son, was admitted in 1815 by the Society, while his father was alive and a member, as the collateral successor of his uncle, *Lieutenant John Smith*, but died, without leaving issue, on the 12th of May, 1852.

EPHRAIM SNOW

Lieutenant 1st New York Regiment.

Appointed in 1775 an *Ensign* in the 2d New York Continental Regiment—*Colonel Van Schaick's*—and served with it in Canada. Promoted to be *Second Lieutenant* of the Eighth Company of the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel McDougall's*—on the 24th of March, 1776, and of the Colonel's Company on consolidation of the New York Line, on the 21st of November, 1776. Promoted to be *Lieutenant* in the Fourth Company on the 26th of March, 1779, and served as the recruiting officer of the regiment until mustered out.

In 1806 he appears to have been elected Sheriff of Herkimer County, N. Y.

He married *Eliza Williams*,²⁸ by whom he had one son only. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

EPHRAIM SNOW, his only son, was admitted in 1809, having married Lucy Lester, and died without male issue.

JOHN STAGG, JR.

Lieutenant, Spencer's (additional) Regiment, New Jersey.

Born in 1758. Died on the 28th of December, 1803, in New York City.

His father was an *Associator* in Haverstraw Precinct in May, 1775, and through him he was appointed a Captain of Minute Men.

Commissioned *Lieutenant* in *Colonel* Oliver Spencer's (additional) Continental Regiment on the 4th of March, 1778, and acted for a while as its paymaster. At Valley Forge, it is claimed, he was Secretary to *General* Washington. Upon the establishment of the War Office, Washington, then President, had him appointed one of its clerks, which office he held for eight years.

In 1801 he was elected Sheriff of New York, and died of yellow fever while in office.

He married, first, Phebe Wood, by whom he had only one child, Harriet (Mrs. William W. Van Wyck); and, secondly, Margaret, the daughter of William de Peyster, by whom he had a large family. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN LIVINGSTON STAGG, his eldest son, was admitted in 1813, and died unmarried.

JOHN STAKE

Lieutenant Light Dragoons.

He appears in the "Balloting Book" of the State of New York as a *Cornet* of Cavalry, and awarded eleven hundred and fifty acres of land for his services, having served to the end of the war, with rank of *Lieutenant* in *Colonel* Von Heer's* Light Dragoons. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

The following letter of recommendation, and how nobly left, with the English language, as well as for the cause:

"Rutgers, December 1, 1777."

*DICK ST.

"I should be very sorry, if I could be so kind as to Underlay Name and Oath to Lieut. John Meyer, my Troop in the Block of Society of New Jersey, which we have Left (My Troop Pay what the Pay Master General do of the Army and have enclosed a Certificate from the Pay Master General which mentioned that the Money

JEHOSHAPHAT STARR

Ensign 3d Connecticut Regiment.

He was admitted at a meeting of the New York State Society, held on the 12th of August, 1786, signing the roll as *Ensign* of Colonel S. B. Webb's, late Connecticut Regiment; but does not appear to have deposited his one month's pay in the Society's fund. He does not appear either, to have been entitled to the benefits of the officers who served in accordance with the Act of Congress, entitling them to half-pay for life and land warrants at the termination of the war.

GERARD STEDDIFORD

Lieutenant 4th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Born in 1752. Died on the 3d of April, 1820.

He was admitted by the New York Society in 1789.

Appointed *Regimental Quartermaster* of the 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Infantry—John Shee's—on the 9th of February, 1776, and *Ensign* on the 23d of March following. In the capture of Fort Washington, on the 16th of November, 1776, he was taken prisoner, and not exchanged until 1778. In the meanwhile, on the reorganization of the Pennsylvania Continental Line for the war, he was arranged in the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Infantry—Colonel Lambert Cadwallader's—and on the 12th of October, 1777, promoted to be *Lieutenant*. Upon his release he joined his regiment, and served with it until honorably discharged, at his own request, on the 23d of May, 1781.

He resided in New York City after the war, and married Jane Bicker, by whom he had one son and four daughters. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HENRY BICKER STEDDIFORD, his only son, was admitted in 1820, and died unmarried.

May be Trowen as Son the third v— Brocket — I shall be Blaesed to you, you will Rid me a lader and Mentionet what Money must be send for I do not, if deany oder Expended, you will be so kint as to ad us know — My self and Capt Mytenges will comply whit what you schalle sin proper.

" Sir, I Remm, whet the Gradiest Estat

" Your Electiont frend and M. H. S

" C. H. HAMPTON, at Mr. Suranks Tavern,

" Second Street, Philadelphia

" BARTHEW VON HEER

" Major Light Dragoons "



STUEBEN

Major-General.

Frederick William Augustus (*Baron*) Von Steuben was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, on the 15th of November, 1730, and died at Steubenville, N. Y., on the 28th of November, 1795, unmarried.

He was educated at the Jesuit Colleges of Neisse and Breslau, a Cadet in an Infantry Regiment in 1747, and served us a volunteer with his father, under Frederick the Great, at the Siege of Prague. In 1758 he was an *Adjutant-General* at Kunnersdorf, where he was wounded, and in 1762, with several other young officers, served at the Siege of Schneidnitz. In 1764, he was appointed *Grand-Marshal* of the Prince's Guard. He was a Knight of the Order of Fidelity.

Coming to America in November, 1777, he offered his services to *General Washington* as a *volunteer*, and going to York, Penn., where Congress was sitting, he was instructed to report to the Commander-in-Chief at Valley Forge, where he was astonished at the want and suffering of the troops, declaring "that under them no European army could be kept together." On the 29th of March, 1778, he was appointed by Congress *Inspector-General*, with the rank of *Major-General*.

In 1779 Congress adopted his "Manual," inaugurating a system of police, which was of infinite value, saving waste of tents, arms, accoutrements and ammunition, and long before the conclusion of the war the army arrived under it at the highest standard of discipline. Prominent men and officers were his selected associates, yet others of inferior rank also enjoyed the hospitality of his table. "Poor fellows," he said, "they have field-officers' stomachs, without their pay and rations."

In October, 1780, he was one of the court-martial that condemned the unfortunate spy, *Major John André*, and immediately afterwards, when *General Greene* superseded Gates, after his defeat, Steuben accompanied him in the Southern Campaign.

Most of his imported camp equipage he sold in order that he might return the hospitalities of the French officers, saying, "I can stand it no longer; I will give one grand dinner to our allies, should I eat my soup with a wooden spoon forever after."

Returning to the north, after the surrender at Yorktown, he continued with the army until peace was proclaimed. Rising at three o'clock in the morning,

while his valet dressed his hair, he would smoke his pipe, drink his cup of coffee, jump on his horse, and with his staff was at parade at sunrise

It is told of him that upon his being presented to the attractive sister of the British *General Sheaffe*, he informed her that he had been cautioned in his early youth "to be on his guard against *Miss Sheaffe*" (mischief

An annuity for life of \$2,500 was granted him by Congress, and several of the States passed resolutions acknowledging his services, presenting him with grants of land. New Jersey gave him a small farm, and New York sixteen thousand acres of land in Oneida County, where, in a cabin, which he called the "*Palace of Logs*," he settled down, cultivating only about sixty acres, and passing the later years of his life, like the Roman General, *Cincinnatus*. The books he had collected appear to have been his only companions, when his *Alides*, Walker, North and Fairlie, were absent.

A stroke of apoplexy finally called him away from life, and wrapped in his military cloak, in a pine coffin, as he had directed,* he was buried at his home in the wilderness. A highway subsequently being located over his grave,† Major Walker had his body removed to another and more secluded position, and as the Baron had requested, no stone was placed to indicate the spot. A mural tablet was erected in the German Reformed Church, which stood in Nassau Street, between Maiden Lane and John, which reads as follows:

Hydrogenation of New York City Sewage Sludge

Sacred to the Memory of
FRED. WILH. AUG. BARON STEUBEN
A German
Knight of the order of Fidelity :
Aide de Camp to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia
Major General and Inspector General
In the Revolutionary War
Esteemed, respected, and supported by Washington,
He gave Military Skill and discipline
To the Citizen-Soldiers
Who
Fulfilling the decrees of Heaven,
Achieved the Independence of the United States.
The highly polished manners of the Baron
Were graced
By the most noble feelings of the heart
His hand "Open 'er day for melting charity,"
Closed only in the strong grasp of death
This Memorial is inscribed
By an American
Who had the honor to be his Aide de Camp
The Happine^s to be his Friend *

Ob. 1795

He was elected Vice-President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati in 1785, and President, presiding at the inauguration of the first honorary members, on the 4th of July, 1786.

At the Centennial Celebration of the Surrender of *Lord Cornwallis* at Yorktown, several of the descendants of a collateral branch of Steuben's family came over from Germany, at the invitation of the United States, to assist on the occasion.

When in the French service, he was known as *baron de Steuben*, but in America, he dropped this title of nobility and signed himself Steuben.

EBENEZER STEVENS

Lieutenant-Colonel New York Artillery.

Born in Boston on the 11th of August, 1751. Died at Rockaway, L. I., on the 2d of September, 1823.

He was the son of Ebenezer Stevens, of Roxbury, Mass., and Elizabeth, daughter of the *Rev.* Thomas Weld, a non-conformist clergyman. In December, 1773, he was one of the "Tea Party," and afterwards became a merchant at Providence.

* Supposed to be Ebenezer Weld, of New York.

Commissioned by the Assembly a *Captain* on the 8th of May, 1775, and raised two companies of artillery for the expedition against Quebec. Appointed *Captain* in Henry Knox's Artillery on the 1st of January, 1776, and promoted to be its *Major* on the 9th of November following.

General Wilkinson says, in his report from Saratoga, on the 10th of October, 1777:

"The commanding officer of artillery, Major Stevens, gallant, vigilant and ready to improve every advantage, at a signal of eight field pieces down the plain near the river, and upon a sudden, a bold, rapid and watery party at the landing which soon disperse it, leaving a few stragglers of the enemy's whale party open him from the heights, obliging him to retreat at the rate of a mile, which was followed speedily by the enemy and caused a retreat from the whole British army."

Congress on the 30th of April, 1778.

"Resolved, That Major Oliver Stevens, in consideration of his services and the strict attention which he has paid to duty, as commanding officer of artillery in the Northern Department, and two companies the rank by brevet, is entitled to a pension, and that he be commended accordingly."

Also, on the 30th of November, 1778.

"Resolved, That Major Oliver Stevens, of the Artillery, now holding that rank by brevet, be appointed a *Colonel* in the *Continental Army*, and that his commission bear date from that day; and, that he may be entitled to the command of the first vacancy that may fall in the artillery."

On the 15th of December, 1778, he was accordingly assigned to the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery, *Colonel* John Lamb's, *Major* Ethan Allen's, *Captain* Peter Oswald, resigned. Receiving his orders at West Point and joining the regiment at White Plains, he marched with it into Winter quarters in 1778.

To a Committee of Congress, after the war, he made the following report of the expedition from Head of Elk to Annapolis.

"Dear Friends, I commence the artillery on an expedition to Port Royal, Virginia, under General Lafayette. They are collected in the City of Annapolis. The French Fleet is there, and there are two twenty gun ships, and blockaded the Harbor. We march to Annapolis, over the roads of water, before the commander in Chief, Lee, who is being very ill, and it was thought impossible to so recent by water. A small party were to return by land, and officers were sent out to procure teams, to remove the artillery and stores. They went out ten days, but returned without being able to procure any. Another course was taken, and I proposed to return by water to the Head of Elk by removing those transports of the F.A. My plans were thought impracticable by General Lee, my friend who goes to the Marshes if the vessels that I took would not be met pay for them. The Marshes that I meant to cross had been cut through. United up two boats of about sixty tons, fastened with the cables, and each end a traveling ring in their holes, and raised an awning upon them each. The wind was low in the day, and running each with two hundred volunteers, and other artificers, we crossed in the morning, and drove the enemy's ships from their moorings on the opposite shore, for our own detachment, which arrived at the Head of Elk by water the night. I do not know what would have been the consequence had we returned by land, and were defeated and seize artillery behind, but it was thought by General Lee that

our vessel would have fallen into their hands, and the defence of it been placed at risk
burned. If Congress had known of it they might have honored me with a medal of their approbation. The Marquis wrote the Commander-in-Chief respecting my conduct. This I sent in
letter from *General Knox*.¹²

Upon his return to Philadelphia, General Knox wrote to him as follow:

"I lament your being disappointed of an opportunity *of writing* before the French are
Mr. Arnold especially, after the great exertions you have made of which the Monarch has written
in the handsome term to the Commander-in-Chief."

He rendered efficient service with his Battalion at Yorktown, which was well acknowledged by the Commander in Chief, in *general orders*, as follows:

"The skill & incomparably merited in the management and direction of the canon and mortars, have convinced our noble allies, and brought home to the feelings of our enemies, that the officer of the American artillery, have acquired a respectable knowledge in their profession."

In January, 1776, he was at Burlington recruiting, and was again admitted at West Point, until mustered out of the service.

In July, 1783, he was commissioned by General Benjamin Lincoln, then Secretary of War, to erect an arsenal to replace the old State Magazine, burned by the enemy. On the evacuation of New York City by the British, when the Army of the Revolution entered, he was at the head of his command.

When it was afterward proposed to divide the United States into four Military Departments, Washington offered him the command of one of them, but he declined further military service.

After the peace he became a very successful merchant in New York City, building up an extensive foreign connection, especially with France; was a member of the New York State Legislature in 1800; Alderman of the Third Ward, New York City, in 1802; *Major-General* of the State Artillery; one of the founders of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, instituted in 1799, one of the founders and President of the New England Society, organized in 1805; and one of the three Commissioners in 1812 charged with the construction of the defences of the City of New York.

Colonel Stevens personal appearance has been admirably perpetuated by Trumbull in his celebrated picture, in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, of the "Surrender of Burgoyne," representing him leaning upon a canon;

Washington writing from New Windsor, Nov. 11, 1777, the end.

The other half of the country, where the Atlantic Ocean is the dominant influence, has more rainfall, though it is still less than in the north. The climate is more humid, with more rainfall throughout the year.

"That he was confident they would be concerned about factors such as those mentioned above in their final report to the Department of Health and Welfare, and that he was also confident that the Department would be well equipped to meet the situation. He added that, in his opinion, the Department had been most successful in its handling of the recent crisis. Mr. Johnson said that he was deeply grateful to the members of the Senate Select Committee for their cooperation and support.

and in the "Surrender of Cornwallis" he is in the background at the head of the artillery.

From his residence in Warren Street, New York City, he was followed to the grave by the members of the Cincinnati Society, honored as one of the braves who helped to secure the liberty of America. He was elected Vice President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati from 1804 to 1823.

His first wife was Rebecca Heddon, by whom he had two sons and one daughter (Mrs. John P. Schermerhorn). His second wife was Lucretia, the widow of Richardson Sards, and daughter of Dr. John Edvard, of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had a large family of children. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HORATIO GATES STEVENS, his eldest son, was admitted in 1824. Born in Stamford, Conn., on the 10th of September, 1778. Married Elia Rhinelander of New York, and died in that city on the 16th of June, 1873. He was elected Vice President from 1848 to 1854.

JOHN RHINELANDER STEVENS, his grandson, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1874, and elected a member of the Standing Committee in 1880.

JAMES STEWART

Captain 5th New York Regt. 1776.

He was a resident of New York City, and appears to have been engaged in recruiting for the Northern Department, by a letter to John Jay, in the State Records, from Capt. James Livingston, dated New York, 24th of August, 1770.

"Dear Sir: I am now informed by Capt. Wright he can raise a Company of Men in the Town and suburbs of New York as a particular Taver, and I desire the indulgence of the Government of the Province Congress as to approve of my doing so without delay for that purpose. He is now recruiting a company. I believe he sees fit to choose his company. I shall send the paper respecting the Rank of the officer, with a few Scars, a record of events in Congress. As soon as those two companies Wright's and Stewart are raised, Washington will order them to the Northward where I propose going to meet them the next day at the nearest, if not western, fort. The enemy are at Phillipsburg, the town is not known though, we every moment expect an attack. I shall wait your answer this evening, and am with Respect, Yours,

JAS. LIVINGSTON."

Appointed Captain of the 5th New York Regiment — Capt. Lewis Du Bois — on the 21st of November, 1776. By the act of Congress he was deranged in January, 1781, after serving his country faithfully for five years. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

EBENEZER STORER

Lieutenant 2d Massachusetts Regiment.

Born at Wells, Me., on the 9th of July, 1758. Died on the 20th of January, 1816, at Gorham, Me.

He was an original member of the Massachusetts Society, but in 1777 met with the New York, and signed its roll as *Lieutenant and Quartermaster* of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment. His father, John Storer, married Mary, the sister of *Governor* John Langdon, of New Hampshire.

He enlisted in Phinney's Regiment, on the 17th of April, 1776, as a *Corporal*, and was promoted, on the 1st of August following, to be a *Sergeant*. Appointed *Ensign*, in Samuel Brewer's Regiment, on the 13th of November, 1776, and promoted to *Lieutenant*, in Sprout's Regiment, on the 5th of July, 1779, and served as its *Paymaster and Clothier* until mustered out of the service in 1783.

He was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Saratoga and Monmouth.

After the war he settled in Portland, Me.; engaged in mercantile pursuits, until removing to New York, where he died a recipient of the benefits of the Order. He married twice and left three sons. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM STRACHAN

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* of the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—on the 1st of February, 1777; *Commissary* to the Brigade on the 15th of May, 1779; promoted to be *Lieutenant* in his regiment on the 14th of April, 1781, and assigned, on the 29th of June, 1781, to *Captain* Joseph Thomas' Company.

Honorably discharged, with a portion of his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM STRACHAN, his eldest son, was admitted in 1812.

WILLIAM STUART

Lieutenant Hazen's Regiment.

Died on the 5th of February, 1831.

He was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society, but was transferred, upon his removal to New York, in 1826.

Appointed *Sergeant Major* and *Adjutant* of the 3d Regiment, Canadian Continental Infantry, under Moses Hazen, in February, 1776.

In the Battle of Brandywine he was wounded. Honorable discharged the service, with his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1781.

He married Elizabeth Clinton, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM STEARL, his eldest surviving son, was admitted as his successor by the New York State Society in 1841. He married Elizabeth Backus, and died on the 10th of June, 1858, at his residence at Burghamton, N. Y., without issue.

CALEB SWAN

Massachusetts Historical Society.

Born in Maine on the 1st of July, 1748. Died at Washington, D. C., on the 27th of November, 1810.

He was originally enrolled as a member of the Massachusetts Society, having signed the Institution, with his regiment, at New Windsor, but, being stationed at West Point in 1776, he met with and signed the Roll of the New York Society at the time of its organization.

He enlisted in the Massachusetts Line in 1775, serving as Captain and Major successively. Promoted to be Major in the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, called Line, Western, on the 10th of November, 1776. Transferred to the 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Infantry, under Michael Elicker, on the 1st of January, 1777. On the disbandment of the army, after the war, he was mustered into Henry Jackson's Regiment, and stationed at West Point, and honorably discharged, on the 10th of June, 1781.

He entered the "Pay Office" of the United States as an assistant to General George John preco, on the 1st of January, 1783. Was transferred to the War Department, under General Knox, on the 10th of April, 1789, and appointed Major in the United States Army, with the rank of Major, on the 10th of May, 1791, but resigned on account of his health, on the 3d of June, 1792.

He served in the Battles of Monmouth, Springfield, and at Yorktown, with the Light Infantry under La Fayette.

In 1793 he published "An Account of the Northwestern Lakes of America."

He married, on the 15th of August, 1802, Maria Henrietta, the daughter of John Albert, of Fredericktown, Mo. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

BERNARDUS SWARTWOUT

Ensign New York Regiment

Died in 1784 in Westchester County, N. Y.

Appointed *Ensign* in the 3d New York Regiment (*Colonel Van Cortlandt*), on the 1st of September, 1776, and served until discharged, with his regiment in 1783. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

CORNELIUS SWARTWOUT

Captain Lieutenant New York Artillery

He was a resident of New York City, and enlisted in *Captain Sebastian Bauman's Company* of New York Artillery, on the 16th of April, 1776, which was then attached to *Colonel Henry Knox's* Regiment.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* of his company on the 1st of July, 1776, and promoted to be *Lieutenant* of the same, on the 1st of January, 1777, when his company was transferred to the 3d Regiment, Continental Corp. of Artillery (*Colonel Lamb's*) and the remainder of his regiment discharged, by expiration of enlistment. Promoted to be *Captain Lieutenant* of his regiment, on the 1st of September, 1777, and was in *Captain Andrew Macdie's* Company, until the 29th of June, 1781, when he was transferred to that of *Captain Thomas T. Bliss*.

He was taken prisoner in 1779, and exchanged on the 17th of December, 1780. Honorably discharged the service, with a portion of his regiment, on the 3d of November, 1783. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

CALEB SWEET

Surgeon 1st New York Regiment

Appointed *Surgeon's Mate* of the 1st New York Regiment (*Colonel Van Schuyler's*), on the 1st of May, 1777, and promoted to be *Surgeon* of the same on the 10th of October, 1779, and served until the end of the war.

He married *Garnetje Nieuhof*, by whom he had eleven and three daughter. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

GEORGE SYTEZ

Captain 1st New York Regiment.

Died on the Susquehanna in 1810.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant* in the 2d New York Regiment, Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—in 1775, and went with it through the Canada Campaign, but does not appear to have been included in the consolidation of the Line at Quebec, made by *Brigadier-General* David Wooster, on the 15th of April, 1776, who was then in command after the death of Montgomery. Having been mentioned in a report of *General Schuyler's* “as a very good *Adjutant*,” he was appointed *Lieutenant and Adjutant* of the 3d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Gansevoort's—on the 21st of November, 1776. Omitted as *Adjutant* on the roster, May, 1778.

Promoted *Captain* on the 7th of January, 1780, and transferred to the 1st New York Regiment, where he served until mustered out. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll as *Major*.

SILAS TALBOT

Major 1st Connecticut Continental Artillery.

Born in Rhode Island on the 11th of January, 1751. Died on the 38th of June, 1813, in New York City.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, on the 4th of July, 1795*, he was admitted to membership upon condition of his depositing one month's pay in the fund, and subscribing his name to the Institution, but the record shows that he did not subscribe his name to the Roll until 1808.

At the outbreaking of the Revolution he entered the service in a Continental Rhode Island regiment as a *Captain*, and served as such at the Siege of Boston. In 1776 he accompanied the army to New York, where, for services rendered in skillful operations against the vessels of the British in the harbor, he was commissioned *Major*. In November, 1777, at Fort Mifflin, although wounded, he continued in the action until it was evacuated. In 1778 he is found again in Rhode Island, assisting *General Sullivan* in the transportation of the troops, and in October of that year captured the “Pigot,” a floating battery of 22 guns, belonging to the enemy, while at anchor in the roadstead

of Newport Harbor. Having overhauled and equipped her, and with the "Argo," a sloop-of-war of 10 guns, he cruised off the New England coast, capturing the British ships "Lively," "King George" and "Dragon." He was commissioned by Congress a *Lieutenant Colonel* on the 13th of November, 1778, and on the 17th of September, 1779, a *Captain* in the Navy.

Subsequently, in 1780, his flag-ship was captured, and he taken prisoner and confined in the Jersey prison ship, until sent to England, where he remained until exchanged in December, 1781.

After the war he purchased the estate of *Sir William Johnson* on the Mohawk, where he was elected for several terms to the New York Legislature, and to Congress in 1793.

When the Government reorganized the Navy, in 1794, he was ordered to superintend the construction of that famous frigate the "Constitution," or as she was called "Old Ironsides," in which, becoming his flag-ship in 1799, he cruised to and around the West Indies.

In September, 1801, he resigned from the service, and retired to domestic life, living in New York City until his decease, when he was buried in Trinity Church-yard.

He married, first, Anna, the daughter of *Colonel Barzillai Richmond*, of Providence, R. I., by whom he had a large family of children. By his two other wives, Rebecca Morris, and Eliza, the widow Pintard, he left no issue. His eldest son, Cyrus, died, leaving only female issue.

WILLIAM RICHMOND TALBOT, his eldest great grandson, in the direct male line, was admitted by the New York State Society in the succession on the 4th of July, 1874.

SAMUEL TALLMADGE

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

Residing at Brookhaven, Suffolk County, L. I., he became an *Associator*, signing on the 8th of June, 1775.

He was commissioned *Sergeant* in Sackett's Company of the 4th New York Regiment, on the 21st of November, 1776; promoted to be *Ensign* on the 1st of March, 1779; *Adjutant* on the 14th of April, 1780, and appointed *Lieutenant* in the same on the 27th of October, 1781. Transferred subsequently to the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel Van Cortlandt's*—with which he served until mustered out. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

WILLIAM TAPP

Lieutenant of New York Regiment.

Born in London, England, on the 2d of December, 1750. Died in 1796 in New York City.

At the age of sixteen he came to America, and enlisted when the Revolution broke out. Appointed *Zevier*, on the 25th of February, 1775, recruiting the Fifth Company of the 1st New York Continental Regiment—Colonel McDougall's—and promoted, on the 13th of June following, to *Second Lieutenant*, and on the 4th of July of the same year *Captain*.

In the Canada Campaign he was in Col. Nicholson's Regiment, and by an order of General Wooster, then commanding the Continental forces before Quebec, dated 13th of April, 1776, he appears to have been acting as *Sergeant Major*.

In the list of the four battalions arranged by the committee he is named as the *Sergeant Major* of the Second Company of the 3d Battalion—Col. Van Cortlandt's. Promoted to be *Zevier* of De Witt's Company, 3d New York Regiment, on the 1st of November, 1776.

It is recorded in the minutes of the Committee of Arrangements of the Continental Line in 1779, that "he was a good officer and fit for a second lieutenant."

In 1781 he married, at Fishkill, Mary Smith, of Jamaica, L. I., a great granddaughter of Jonathan Townsend, of Oyster Bay. When St. Leger laid siege to Fort Schuyler, having accompanied her husband there, she rendered important service to the garrison, where she was delivered of her first born, a son, who, while a youth, was afterwards lost at sea.

After serving, four years and eight months, he resigned, on the 5th of March, 1784, and settled in New York City, where he became a bookkeeper in the Bank of New York, the first bank of that city, organized in 1784 by General Hamilton, with General McDougall its first president. His name appears, in the first New York City Directory, published in 1786, as an accountant. He was buried in Trinity Churchyard. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

EDWARD WILLIAM TAPP, his eldest grandson, eldest son of his second son, Edward Tapp, was admitted in 1858. He served on the Standing Committee, and for many years acted as Assistant Treasurer.

PETER TAULMAN

Captain Sappers and Miners

Born in 1705. Died on the 16th of December, 1813.

His first military service appears to have been as a non-commissioned officer in the 1st New York Battalion—*Colonel John Lasher*—organized on the 13th of September, 1776, and composed of the several companies of troops known as the “Prussian Blues,” “Swego Rangers,” “Rangers,” “Fusileers,” “Hearts of Oak,” “Grenadiers,” “Light Infantry,” “Sportsmen,” “German Fusileers,” “Light Horse,” and “Artillery.”

In 1776 he joined the New York Continental Artillery as a *Sergeant* in *Colonel Lamb's New York Artillery*, and was a valuable officer, exhibiting zeal and courage, particularly in the eventful campaign of 1777, and at Monmouth, where he was wounded.

He served as *Adjutant* of *Colonel Oliver Spencer's* (additional) Regiment of New York and New Jersey, Continental Infantry, and was in *General Sullivan's Expedition* in 1779. Upon the organization of the Corps of Sappers and Miners he was appointed a *Lieutenant* in it, and subsequently its *Captain Lieutenant*. He also participated in the final campaign which substantially ended the war, the surrender of *Lord Cornwallis* at Yorktown.

After the war he represented Orange County in the New York State Legislature of 1787. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

PETER HARMANUS TAULMAN, his eldest son, was admitted in 1743, and died on the 2d of February, 1774, seventy-six years of age.

WILLIAM WALLACE TAULMAN, his grandson, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1776.

ADAM TEN BROECK

Ensign 1st New York Regiment

Appointed *Ensign* of the Eighth Company of the 1st New York Regiment *Colonel Van Schack's* on the 20th of June, 1781, and continued in the service until mustered out.

JOHN C. TEN BROECK

Captain 1st New York Regiment.

Died on the 10th of August, 1835, in Columbia County, N. Y.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant*, in the 1st New York Regiment, on the 1st of March, 1776. Arranged by the Committee of Convention, on the 21st of November, 1776, as *Lieutenant* of McKean's Company of the 1st New York Regiment. Promoted to be *Captain* of the Eighth Company of the same on the 5th of April, 1781, and served as such until mustered out.

He left three daughters surviving him—Maria, Mrs. Joseph Ketchum; Anna, Mrs. Thomas Hillhouse, and Catharine, the wife of the *Rev.* Maurice Dwight. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

WILLIAM SWETLAND KETCHUM, his eldest great-grandson, was admitted to the succession in 1886.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Born in 1759. Died at West Point on the 28th of September, 1809.

He was *Commissary of Military Stores* in 1778. Appointed, on the 31st of May, 1779, *Second Lieutenant* of the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery, *Col. Lamb's*, and was in *Captain John Doughty's* Company. Subsequently at West Point, by Artillery Brigade orders, issued on the 7th of November, 1780, he was its *Adjutant*, and served as such until mustered out.

After the war he was appointed *Captain-Lieutenant* of Sebastian Bauman's New York Militia Regiment of Artillery, on the 4th of October, 1786, and promoted to be *Captain* on the 1st of October, 1787, and *Major* on the 9th of October, 1793.

Appointed *Captain* in the 1st Regiment, United States Artillery, on the 2d of June, 1794, and served until honorably discharged the service on the 1st of June, 1802, when he was appointed *Military Storekeeper* at West Point, which office he held until his decease.

He married Amelia de Hart,* of Morristown, N. J., by whom he had a large family of children. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

* Sixty years received from the Society.

ALEXANDER BALDWIN THOMPSON, his eldest grandson, was admitted in 1842, and served as Secretary from 1855 until his decease, on the 8th of May, 1859, at 47 years of age.

ALEXANDER RAMSAY THOMPSON, his great grandson, eldest surviving son of the last, was elected to membership in 1876.

HENRY TIEBOUT

Captain 1st New York Regiment.

Died in February, 1826.

Appointed *Second Lieutenant—Colonel* John Lasher's Regiment of New York Volunteers—on the 14th of September, 1775.

On the 21st of September, 1775, the Committee of Safety were petitioned as follows by the officers of the Battalion, the officers belonging to the companies of Artillery, Light Horse, Hussars and sundry officers belonging to the different Beats in the City of New York :

" That in the present Critical Situation of the Publick affairs of the Colonies with the Mother Country, They conceive it to be a matter of the utmost consequence to the Liberties of America, that every member of the community capable of bearing arms should acquaint himself with Military Discipline, in order (if possible) to avert the distresses which are now hanging over them. And being convinced that the Safety of a Nation would be longer preserved by every Citizen being a Soldier, than by particular persons solicited for that purpose. They proceed to critize a Regulation, fixing times of assembling the Beats as too far distant from each other, and ask that it be weekly, for the three months ensuing, with a monthly field day for each Battalion, as necessary to effectually answer the intention of their being embodied: other ways they fear it will be in a great measure defeated."

Amongst the sixty-three signatures, headed by *Colonel* Lasher, were those of *Major* Sebastian Bauman, *Captain* Henry Tiebout and *Lieutenant* Francis Lewis, Jr.

At a meeting of officers held on the 29th of January, 1776, the question was submitted—

" Whether the officers present are willing, that the Battalion to which they belong, engage as a Battalion in the cause of this country, on the terms and conditions offered by the Committee of Safety for the Province of New York, in answer, to certain questions proposed to them by a committee of officers from the said meeting."

Thirty votes were equally divided, Bauman and Tiebout voting with the *Colonel*, carried it in the affirmative.

Promoted to be *Captain* of the 3d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Gansevoort's—on the 21st of November, 1776, and subsequently transferred to the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—serving until mustered out. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

THOMAS TILLOTSON

Surgeon General of the Northern Department.

Born in 1751. Died on the 5th of May, 1832.

At the time of his decease the Society issued the following General Order :

" New York, May 11th, 1832.—The acting President, with deep regret, announces to the member of the Society, the death of another of their venerable compatriots and friends, Dr. Thomas Tillotson. He died at his country seat near Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on Sunday last, in the 81st year of his age.

Dr. Tillotson was an able and zealous advocate of the American Revolution, highly gifted by nature and improved by education, he devoted his talents and himself to the promotion of our National Independence. He was appointed by Congress, *Provisional Surgeon General* of the Northern Hospital Department of the Army, and served in that capacity until the close of the Revolutionary War. After the peace of 1783, he was several times elected to the Legislature of New York, in the years 1789, 1790, and again in 1808, appointed Secretary of this State. Always of a delicate constitution, he was, in 1808, compelled to decline public employment, and passed the remainder of his life in the bosom of his family. He enjoyed it to him and to us the heartfelt satisfaction, of living to see the United States prosperous and happy, beyond his most sanguine expectation.

" The members of the Society are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, in memory of their deceased companion. By order of Major-General

CHARLES GRAHAM, *Major-General.*

MORGAN LEWIS, *Major-General.*

He married on the 2d of February, 1779, Margaret, daughter of *Judge* Robert R. Livingston, of Clermont, a sister of *Colonel* Henry Beekman Livingston.

In 1790 he purchased lot No. 1 in the Schuyler patent, at Rhinebeck, where he lived, and in the same year represented Dutchess County in the New York State Assembly and his district in the State Senate from 1790 until 1800, when he was chosen Secretary of State. In the year 1801 he was elected as a Representative to Congress, but his duties at Albany requiring his presence, he did not attend. He served as Secretary of State until 1807, when he retired from public life. His youngest son Howard enlisted in the Navy during the War of 1812, and was killed at the age of seventeen. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON TILLOTSON, his eldest son, was admitted in 1871, and died at his residence, near Rhinebeck, in 1878.

HOWARD TILLOTSON, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1879.

WILLIAM TORREY*

Lieutenant Hazen's Regiment.

Died on the 8th of October, 1831, in New York City.

He was an original member of the Massachusetts Society, having signed its Roll apparently in duplicate. He appears to have met with the New York Society on the 4th of July, 1803, and from 1804 to 1814 was chosen a member of the Standing Committee. At his decease the following general order was issued :

" NEW YORK, Oct 12th, 1831.—The Vice-President, with sincere regret, announces to the members of the Society that William Torrey, an aged and respected member of the Society, has departed this life. He died, on the 8th inst., of a lingering and painful illness. Mr. Torrey was, during the Revolutionary War, a *Lieutenant* in Col. Hazen's regiment, and in all his conduct evinced great bravery and attention to his duties; and although from his situation, he had not the honor of any particular distinction, yet he had the merit—and great it was in those times—of having devoted himself to his country's cause, and by his services promoted the great event of our emancipation from a foreign dominion, and of the establishment of a free and independent government in these United States.

" From shortness of notice, the members are debarred from attending the funeral of their deceased brother and companion, yet they can pay, and are requested to pay to him, the usual honor of wearing the badge of mourning for thirty days. By order of

" CHARLES GRAHAM, Secretary. Major-General MORGAN LEWIS, Vice-President."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as *Lieutenant* of Massachusetts

ROBERT TROUP

Staff rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

Born in New York City in 1756. Died there on the 13th of January, 1832.

When the war broke out he was studying law in the office of John Jay, having graduated at Kings College in 1774. He entered the service as an *Aide-de-Camp* to *Brigadier-General* Nathaniel Woodhull, with rank of *Lieutenant*. In the Battle of Long Island he was taken prisoner on the 27th of August, 1776, and confined in the Jersey prison-ship at Wallabout, and afterward in the Prevost Prison in New York City. In the Spring of 1777 he was exchanged, and joined the American Army in New Jersey. In the following August, Gates appointed him on his Staff as one of his *Aides*, with the rank of *Lieutenant-Colonel*, and as such he served in the battles of Saratoga and the final surrender of Burgoyne at Schuylerville, on the 17th of October, 1777.

* Succession in the Massachusetts Society

In February, 1778, he was appointed by Congress, Secretary to the Board of War, which sat at the seat of Government until dissolved in the following year, when he retired from the service and continued his study of the law with Judge William Patterson, afterward the Governor of New Jersey.

After peace was declared, he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for New York, and in 1786 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He was a trustee of Columbia College from 1811 until 1817. In 1822 he published several important papers as to the policy of the State with the canals, and also in regard to the claims respecting Trinity Church. For many years he resided at Geneva, N. Y., having married Janet, the daughter of Peter Goelet, by whom he had two sons, who died unmarried, and two daughters, Louisa, and Charlotte (*Mrs. James L. Brinckerhoff*). His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN TRUMBULL.

Staff rank of Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General.

Born at Lebanon, Conn., on the 6th of June, 1756. Died on the 10th of November, 1843, at 15 Amity Street, New York City.

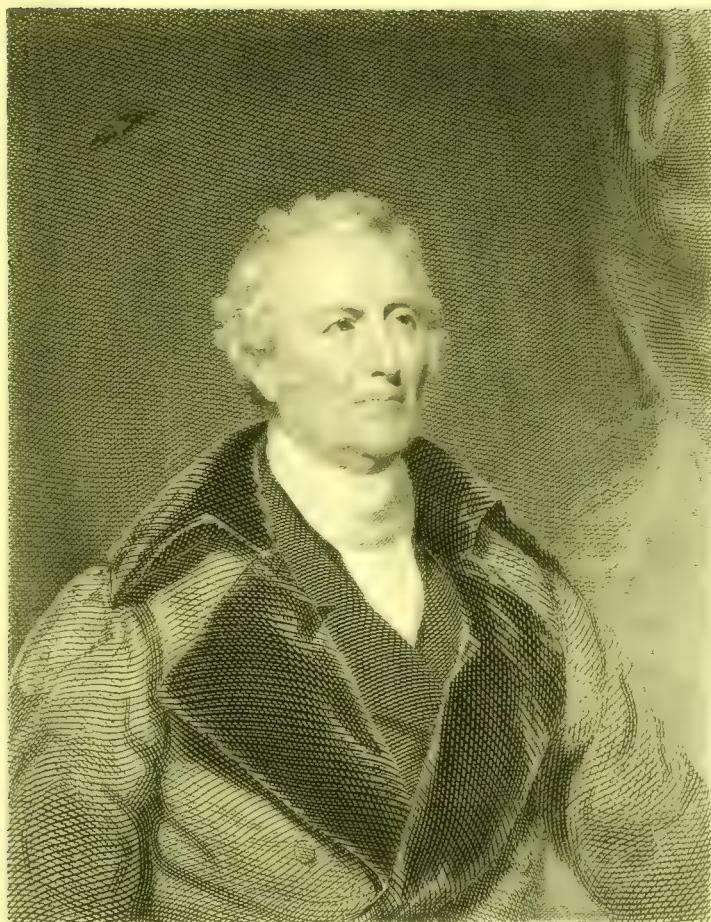
He was the youngest son of the first *Governor*, Jonathan Trumbull, and Faith Robinson. Entered the junior class at Harvard and graduated in 1773.

The artist Copley being in Boston, Trumbull, on his first visit, found him entertaining some friends, arrayed in a crimson velvet suit with gold buttons, which so impressed him, that he determined to take up the palette as his profession in life.

The pending war with Great Britain now attracting his attention, he joined the 1st Connecticut, Continental Regiment, then stationed at Roxbury, as its *Adjutant*. Here his talent for drawing became of service, furnishing *General* Washington with a sketch of the enemy's works around Boston, which he had procured by cautiously observing the British lines, noting the position of their guns, and a deserter coming into camp, giving him the information necessary for its completion.

In August, 1775, he was appointed an *Adjudicator-Captain* by *General* Washington, with the rank of *Major*.

Appointed *Deputy Adjutant-General* of the Northern Department, on the 28th of June, 1776, with the staff rank of *Colonel*, and stationed at Ticonderoga, where he reconnoitered Mount Defiance, *Sugar Loaf Hill*, with *General* Wayne, who reported that it commanded the Post, and, suggesting the neces-



John Umble

sity of its occupation. Subsequently, when the enemy did arrive, St. Clair found, when too late, that they could not only observe from it all his movements, but actually commenced throwing hot shot into the Post, which caused him to abandon it and seek safety in that well-conducted retreat with the troops which became the nucleus of the army that shortly afterward prostrated the British power.

The enemy having landed at Newport, R. I., *General* Arnold was ordered there to oppose them and assume command of the militia, Trumbull to accompany him as his *Adjutant-General*, with headquarters fixed at Providence, and while there he received his commission, dated from September, instead of the previous June. He returned it, declining its acceptance, unless dated from the actual time of service, which Congress refusing, resulted in his retiring from the army on the 22d of February, 1777, and the termination of his brief but honorable military career.

After a visit to his home at Lebanon, he went to Boston to study the works of Copley. In May, 1780, visiting Paris and reaching London in August, he placed himself as a pupil under Benjamin West, until November, when he heard of the execution of *Major André*. Lodging in the same house with an American officer, for whom a warrant had been issued, instructions were given to arrest Trumbull at the same time and secure his papers, and he was committed to prison. Well knowing that Trumbull had many enemies, West hastened to the palace, and obtaining an audience, explained to the King that the presence of *Colonel* Trumbull in London was merely professional as his pupil, George III. replied :

"West, I have known you long, and I don't know that I ever received any incorrect information from you on any subject. I therefore fully believe all that you have told me. The present occasion, and I merely regret the situation of the young man, but I cannot do anything to release him, as he is in the power of the law, and I cannot interfere. Are his parents living?"

Mr. West answered that his father was.

"Then I sincerely pity him. Go immediately to Mr. Trumbull and give him my assurance that in the worst possible event of the law, his life will be safe."

While in prison he copied the "St. Jerome of Correggio," which is now in the *Trumbull Gallery*.* The British Government, after eight months, admitted him to bail, by special order of the King, on condition of his leaving the kingdom within thirty days, his sureties being West and Copley.

Crossing over to Amsterdam, he embarked for home, where he did not arrive until January, 1782.

* *The Jerome* was presented to Yale College in consideration of the services of General Trumbull, and the copy of the original painting has been applied to the education of our country.

He revisited England in 1783, renewing his studies under West, and painted in 1785, "Priam carrying back to his palace the body of Hector."

In 1786 he began painting his Scenes of the Revolution, the "Battle of Bunker Hill" and the "Death of Montgomery." He painted the portrait of Mr. Adams in London, and Mr. Jefferson in Paris, and the "Sortie of the Garrison of Gibraltar" he sold to Sir Francis Baring for five hundred guineas, a copy of which is now in the Boston Athenaeum.

The first session of Congress, to be held in New York City in December, 1789, called him home to paint the Signers who were to be present there.

Washington sat for him at Trenton and Princeton, for full-length portraits for the Cities of New York, Charleston, S. C., and for the Connecticut Cincinnati Society, which was subsequently presented by them to Yale College. He also painted several officers of the Revolution, traveling from New Hampshire to South Carolina.

In 1794 he went abroad again as the private secretary of John Jay, then Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, visited Paris, but in 1796 returned to England upon his being chosen one of the Commissioners to adjust the disputed points of the treaty.

In June 1804 he returned home, resuming his profession in New York City, but the embarrassment of commerce so affected his profession he was again compelled to go abroad.

The second War for Independence caused his return to New York, when, in 1816, commissioned by the United States Government, he painted those four historical pictures—six by nine feet—now in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington:

"Declaration of Independence,"
"Capture of Burgoyne at Schuylerville,"
"Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown,"
"Resignation of Washington at Annapolis."

The history of his country he recorded with his sword, pen and pencil.

He was an original member of the Connecticut Society, but met with the New York, on the 4th of July, 1804, serving on the Standing Committee after 1820, and elected, in 1833, Vice-President. He presented the Society with a portrait of their old Sergeant-at-Arms—Bryan Rossiter—now in the gallery of the New York Historical Society.

The following general order was issued at his death:

"NEW YORK November 13th 1843.—The President with deep regret announces to the members of the Society the death of their venerable friend, Colonel John Trumbull, an original member, who departed this life on Friday morning, the tenth inst., after a protracted illness, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, at the residence of Mrs. Lentner, 15 Amity Street. —C. N."

Trumbull at an early period of our Revolutionary struggle entered the army, and was attached to the military family of George Washington, whose warm regard he maintained to the close of the war. His military life is so familiar to most of our citizens that it would be superfluous to recapitulate, suffice it to say that in all his capacities he was a distinguished and meritorious man as well as an exemplary Christian.

"The Society will be debarred the melancholy satisfaction of attending his respected remains to the grave, they having, at his request, been removed to New Haven, but they will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. By order of

"EDWARD P. MARSHALL, Secretary of the Society; MORGAN LEWIS, Treasurer."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

THOMAS TURNER

Captain 7th Massachusetts Regiment.

He was an original member of the Massachusetts Society. Met with the New York after 1787, until he removed to Charleston, S. C., where he met with the South Carolina Society until his decease.

On the 8th of May, 1776, he entered the service in the 14th Continental Regiment—*Colonel* Gamaliel Bradford. Appointed *Captain* in Henry Jackson's 16th Regiment on the 24th of April, 1779. Transferred to the 9th and subsequently to Brook's Regiment, the 7th Massachusetts, in 1783, serving with it to the end of the war. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN FRANCIS VACHER

Surgeon 4th New York Regiment.

Born in France. Died on the 4th of December, 1807, at New York.

He graduated as a physician, at the College of Chirurgie de Montpellier, in 1769. Came to America, and when the War for Independence commenced, offered his services to the Committee of Arrangements at Fishkill, who, on the 7th of February, 1777, appointed him *Surgeon* of the 4th Batallion, at that time commanded by *Colonel* Henry B. Livingston.

In the next Winter he took the following oath of allegiance.

"I, John F. Vacher, Surgeon of the N. Y. Regt., do此刻 acknowledge the United States of America to be free Independent Foreign States, and do swear that the people thereof, will be allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great Britain: and I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him. And I do swear that I will to the utmost of my power support, maintain, and defend the said United States against the said George the Third,

I was an assistant to other doctors, assistants who were to serve the United States Army at San Juan which I now hold with me in accordance to the best of my knowledge.

JOHN T. VACHER

"Sweet Extinction" Camp Valley Lodge

MAY 1970

Lesson Book B

In the Indian Campaign of 1779 he accompanied General Sullivan, and the following is taken from the report of Dr. Stephen McCrea, Surgeon in command:

John E. Vass was Surgeon of the 4th New York Cavalry, as such was the
Commander of Hospital Department, Doctor to all the Army of the Potomac, and Superintendent
of the Hospital at Washington, D. C., beginning of June, 1863, until November 1st.

Brigadier-General James Clinton certifies he served

He was in the Army in 1851, during which time he gave himself as a Gentleman, and attentive to his duty as Surgeon, and that he applied to me to be continued in the service as Surgeon at the Army Schools and Army Medical Department, and that he was very fit for the work.

Under the Act of Congress of the 21st of October, 1780, he was deranged, after serving his country faithfully for five years in her time of need.

He became a naturalized citizen on the 27th of July, 1785, under a special act of the New York State Legislature, passed in May, 1784. The Council of Appointment, over which Governor George Clinton presided in 1787, appointed him S. M. C. in St. Johnsbury's Regiment of State Troops.

The following letter to him from (Baron) Steuben is dated March, 1791:

174
I have now got the first part of the Sog. It is a very bad translation, I have
done it in a hurry. I ought to have been at work on it, but my work
is more fruitful than I thought, and it is only the word 'ousecls,' and that 'Anas,' which I ask

He resided in Fulton Street, New York City, practising his profession, until his decease, when he was buried in St. Paul's Church yard, having married Sarah, the daughter of Joseph Potter, of Madison, N. J. He sat with the New Jersey State Society on the 4th of July, 1822.



W. Cortland

His only son, Francis, died unmarried, his three daughters, Sarah (Mrs. Van Vorst), Eliza (Mrs. Francis True), and Fannie (Mrs. Robert Gilchrist), surviving him. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN VAN VORST, his eldest grandson, was admitted by the New York State Society in 1849.

PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT

Colonel 2d New York Regiment.

Born on the 1st of September, 1749, in Stone Street, near the Battery, in New York City. Died unmarried, on the 5th of November, 1831, at the Manor House.

He was the eldest son of *Lieutenant-Governor* Pierre Van Cortlandt and his wife, Johanna, daughter of Gilbert Livingston, and a great grandson of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, who married Gertrude, the daughter of Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler. His grandfather, Philip Van Cortlandt, upon his decease, entailed the Manor to his eldest male descendant; but his eldest grandson, Philip, whose father sided with the Crown, became a Colonel in the British service, and so was unable to substantiate his claim after the war.

At the age of fifteen he was placed at the Coldenham Academy, under the care of *Professor* Adams, until, at the completion of his studies, when he became proficient in the profession of a land surveyor. *Governor* Tryon commissioned him *Major* of *Colonel* James Ver Planck's Regiment, raised on the Manor, before the Revolutionary War broke out. When it did, he threw his commission in the fire, and, notwithstanding the urgent requests of his family's loyal relations, took issue with his father and espoused the cause of the opponents of the Crown. *Governor* Tryon and his wife visited the Manor House in hopes of persuading the family to remain loyal; but finding it useless, left, when young Philip offered his services to and was recommended by the Military Committee, and on the 18th of June, 1775, was commissioned by Congress *Lieutenant-Colonel* of the 4th Batallion of the New York Continental Infantry, marching with it to Ticonderoga. Having procured a leave of absence, and meeting Washington at the house of his relative James Van Cortlandt, in Westchester County, he appointed him at Kingsbridge on his Staff.

General McDougall wrote to the Military Committee :

"As *Lieutenant Col.* Cortlandt is the oldest of that rank, I take it for granted, as he is a young gentleman of family and spirit, he will be appointed to the command of my old regiment."

Washington now filled up a commission for him as *Colonel*, dated the 30th of November, 1776, assigning him to the command of the 2d New York Regiment, in place of *Colonel* Ritzema. He reached his new command at Trenton the morning after the battle, when it was ordered to Fishkill, where it assisted in the protection of the passes of the Hudson, until ordered to the relief of Fort Schuyler, up the Mohawk Valley. When St. Leger was defeated, it was ordered back, and joined *General* Poor's Brigade, opposing the advance of Burgoyne in Saratoga, until his surrender, on the 17th of October, 1777, when it moved down the river to Kingston, which Sir Henry Clinton had burned, just before his hasty retreat to New York, and joined Washington at White Marsh, going into Winter quarters at Valley Forge.

At the request of Washington he remained in command of the post at Radner's Meeting House, while his regiment, in pursuit of the British retreating from Philadelphia, was engaged without him in the action at Monmouth. He rejoined it at Poughkeepsie, and resumed the command during the Winter in the contonments on the Hudson at New Windsor. In the Spring of the next year, 1779, his regiment, consisting of six hundred men, was ordered to join *General* Sullivan at Fort Penn. Defeating the Indian chief Brant, in a skirmish on the way, he reached Wilkesbarre, marching thirty miles through the Wilderness in thirty days, and took part in the defeat and total rout of Butler's Tories and Brant's Indians, laying their country waste all the way to Tioga. He then brought his regiment to Morristown, going into Winter quarters there, and sitting on Arnold's Court Martial at Philadelphia in January.

In the Spring of 1780 he brought his regiment again to the defence of the Hudson, with his camp at West Point, when he was selected to command one of the regiments of light infantry, of the two brigades under La Fayette contemplated for a secret expedition, but which was temporarily abandoned. La Fayette then went to Virginia, joining *General* Greene in the Southern Campaign.

On the 21st of October, 1780, Congress passed the act consolidating the regiments of the different States, and New York's Quota was reduced to two, as follows: The 1st and 3d under *Colonel* Van Schaick, the 2d 4th, 5th and what was left of *Colonel* James Livingston's, and the New York portion of *Colonel* Spencer's (additional) Regiment, under *Colonel* Van Cortlandt, taking effect by the general order of the 1st of January, 1781. In the following Fall he was ordered by Washington to proceed with his regiment as the rear guard of the army, on the way to Yorktown. There he joined La Fayette and Steuben, and during the siege commanded the New York Brigade in the trenches until Cornwallis surrendered, when he took charge of the British prisoners in their march to Fredericksburgh, and finally went into Winter quarters at Pompton, N. J.

In the Summer of 1782, his command encamped at Ver Planck's Point, on the Hudson, near his home, and in the following Winter went into huts at New Windsor. He was present there at the meeting called by the Commander-in-Chief to consider the disaffection that had arisen among the troops.

Upon the disbandment of the Army, he presented the colors of the 2d New York Regiment, to *Governor* George Clinton, at Poughkeepsie, and retired to his home.

In 1783, Congress gave him the rank of *Brigadier-General* for his services and gallant conduct at the Siege of Yorktown. He served as a member in the New York Assembly and State Senate for several sessions, and held his seat in Congress from 1793 to 1809.

When La Fayette visited the United States in 1824, he entertained and accompanied him on his tour.

For many years he served as Treasurer of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

He died at his residence in the eighty-second year of his age; and this great and distinguished veteran's remains now lie mouldering in the private burying-ground of the family, near the old Manor House, overlooking the most picturesque and romantic portion of the Hudson.

The following General Order was issued by the Society on the 9th of November, 1831 :

"The Vice-President, in the discharge of his official duty, announces to the members of the Society that their venerable and respected friend and companion, *General* Philip Van Cortlandt, departed this life, at his residence in Westchester County, on Saturday, the 5th inst., in the eighty-second year of his age. Afflicting as this deprivation of Providence must be to the members of the Society, with whom the deceased was long associated, it is to be remembered that he died full of years, and possessed, to the last, the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

"*General* Van Cortlandt was, at the time of his death, the oldest surviving officer of his rank in the New York Line of the Continental Army. He was a Major of the Colors in Military previous to the Revolution, and in the year 1775 he was commissioned to the same rank in the Revolutionary Army, was appointed *Lieutenant Colonel* in February, 1776, and *Colonel* of the 2d New York Regiment in the month of November of the same year, and at the close of the war he was commissioned *Brigadier-General*. He was in the Battle of Monmouth Court-house, New Jersey, and in the actions of Stillwater and Bemis' Heights in September and October, 1777, and had the honor to be present at the surrender of the British army, commanded by *General* Burgoyne and *Lord* Cornwallis.

"*General* Van Cortlandt's regiment was, upon several occasions, complimented for its discipline and appearance in the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

"In the year 1793 *General* Van Cortlandt was elected a member of Congress, and continued a member of that body until about the year 1809, when he declined re-election, and returned to his farm, near Croton, upon the North River.

"The members of the Society are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, in memory of their deceased friend.

MORGAN LEWIS, *President*

"CRAVEN GOV'DAM, S. 1794."

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, *Lieutenant-Governor*, his brother, was in 1832 admitted in the succession. He married, first, Catherine Clinton, but had no issue by her, and, secondly, Ann Stevenson. He died on the 13th of June, 1848, at the Manor House at Croton Landing.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, his nephew, only son of the last, was admitted in 1853. He married Catherine Beck, and died on the 11th of July, 1884, at the Manor House at Croton Landing, having served for many years as one of the Standing Committee.

JAMES STEVENSON VAN CORTLANDT, only surviving son of the last, was admitted in 1885.

BARTHOLOMEW VANDERBURGH

Ensign 2d New York Regiment.

Having entered the service, he was, on the 1st of May, 1778, appointed an *Ensign* in the 5th New York Regiment—*Colonel* Lewis Du Bois.

After the consolidation of the New York Line, on the 1st of January, 1781, he appears to have been arranged in the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—and serving until mustered out on the 1st of January, 1782. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as *Lieutenant*.

HENRY VANDERBURGH

Captain 2d New York Regiment.

Born at Troy, N. Y., in 1760. Died on the 12th of April, 1812, at Vincennes, Ind., leaving three sons and six daughters.

At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the 5th New York Regiment, and after the Continental Establishment of the Quota for the State of New York, on the 21st of November, 1776, was appointed *Lieutenant* of Rosecrans' Company of the 5th New York Regiment, his commission having been signed by John Jay, then President of the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, and under the reorganization it appears he received another, dated on the 20th of June, 1779, and signed by John Hancock.

Promoted *Captain* on the 30th of March, 1780, and subsequently transferred to the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt—and served with it until mustered out.

Some years after the war was over, he settled in the Territory of Indiana.

The following is from the Evansville *Enquirer*:

"The exact time of his coming to the then Territory of Indiana is not known, but most probably in 1788, as it is known that in February, 1790, he was married in Vincennes, Knox County (at which place he resided until his death in 1812), to Frances Cornoyer, the daughter of Pierre Cornoyer, one of the most respected of the ancient inhabitants of 'Post Vincennes,' then largely engaged in the Indian trade. His wife still survives him, and is now a resident of Vincennes. In 1791 he was appointed by Arthur Saint Clair, then 'Commander-in-Chief and Governor of the Territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio,' Justice of the Peace and Judge of Probate of Knox County. In 1799 he was one of the Legislative Council of the Northwest Territory, which held its session at Cincinnati, and was elected President of that body. In 1800 he was appointed Judge of the Indian Territory by President Adams. His circuit comprehended within its boundaries what now constitute the four States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and during his term he actually held court the same year in three of the above-named States, to wit: at Vincennes, Indiana; Kaskaskia, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan. All these places being embraced in his Judicial Circuit as Judge of the Indian Territory. His journeys were on horseback, carrying his own provisions through a wilderness occupied solely by the Indian and the wild beast of the forest, and the face of the white man unseen, except at places where Court was held and their immediate vicinity, and even there the population was very scarce. Full in years and full in honors, Judge Vanderburgh departed this life at Vincennes April 12, 1812, beloved and respected both in public and private life by all who knew him. Vanderburgh County may well be proud of her lineage."

One of his granddaughters, Cora Le Roy, married *General* William North Belknap, Secretary of War, in 1861. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CORNELIUS VAN DYCK

Lieutenant-Colonel 1st New York Regiment.

He resided at Albany, and when the hostilities commenced between the Colonies and the Crown joined the Continental Army, and on the 25th of June, 1775, was appointed a *Captain* in the 2d New York Regiment.

Upon the Establishment of New York's Quota, on the 21st of November, 1776, he was promoted to be the *Lieutenant-Colonel* of the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—and served with it until mustered out at the close of the war.

In 1788 he represented Albany County in the New York State Legislature. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN VAN DYK

Captain-Lieutenant New York Artillery.

Born in New York City in 1753. Died on the 28th of February, 1840.

Admitted to the Society in 1798.*

When the British ship-of-war "Asia" fired on the City of New York, he assisted in removing the guns from the Battery. He enlisted in the 1st Regiment of Minute Men or Volunteer Infantry—*Colonel* John Lasher's—on the 14th of September, 1775, and was one of the non-commissioned officers of it.

Appointed *Lieutenant of Artillery*, by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey on the 24th of March, 1776, and in the following November, he was commissioned a *First Lieutenant* in the regular service, by the Continental Congress. It is claimed that subsequently, he was *Captain-Lieutenant* in *Colonel* John Lamb's 2d Regiment of Artillery, and at the conclusion of the war, by the Act of Congress, attained the rank of *Major*.

He participated in the Battles of Long Island, the skirmish along the Harlem Heights, White Plains, Monmouth, Trenton, and was at the Surrender of *Lord Cornwallis* at Yorktown. During the war, on a voyage for his health, he was captured by an English frigate, and underwent the horrors and sufferings of a confinement in the Jersey prison-ship.

After the war he engaged in business in New York City, until appointed a clerk in the Custom House, which office he retained until his death.

He married twice; by his first wife, Sarah C. Clark, he left no male issue. His second wife was Ann Genter, by whom he had several sons.†

FRANCIS VAN DYK, his eldest son, was admitted in 1842, and died in 1878 at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES VAN DYK, his grandson, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1888.

* A Society of the Cincinnati was organized in New York during the War of Independence, and the name of John Van Dyk appears in the list of members. Mr. Van Dyk was a member of the 1st Regt. of Minutemen, and was a member of the Society before his deceas-

RUDOLPH VAN HOEVENBARGH

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

Died in 1826.

He was appointed *Ensign* of the 4th New York Regiment on the 21st of November, 1776, and promoted to be *Lieutenant* of the same on the 9th of January, 1778. After the Consolidation of the New York Line, he was arranged in the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—serving with it until mustered out. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

DAVID VAN HORNE

Captain 4th Massachusetts Regiment.

Born in 1755. Died on the 12th of May, 1801.

He was the only son of David Van Horne, a resident of New York, and when the first War for Independence broke out entered the service, and was commissioned a *Captain* in Henry Jackson's Regiment.

In the year 1788 he married Sarah Coventry Miller, by whom he had only one child, Augusta, the wife of *Dr.* Samuel Floyd, of New York City. On the occasion of the ceremonies connected with the death of Washington at Albany, on Thursday, the 9th of January, 1800, he, with *General* Schuyler, *Colonel* Gansevoort, *Captains* John C. Ten Broeck, John H. Wendell and Stephen Lush, were the pall-bearers in the funeral procession.

He held the office of *Adjutant-General* of the State of New York until the 27th of January, 1801. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

DAVID VAN HORNE FLOYD, his eldest grandson, was admitted in 1842. He married Elizabeth F. Kermit, and died in 1878, leaving only one child surviving him, Sarah (Mrs. George Vingut).

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER

Lieutenant and Paymaster 1st New York Regiment.

Born in 1740. Died on the 22d of February, 1810, at Albany, N. Y.

He was a descendant of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first *Patroon* of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck; was the second son of Johannes Van Rensselaer and Gertrude Van Cortlandt, and a brother of Catharine, *General* Schuyler's

wife. After graduating in 1753, at the College of New Jersey, he married Judith Bayard in 1761, by whom he had one son, John. When the War for Independence broke out he entered the service, and was, on the 28th of May, 1776, appointed *Zouave* in Bleeker's Company of the 3d New York Regiment, and *Pvt. 1st* on the following first of November. After the Consolidation he was arranged, with the same rank, in the 1st New York Regiment—*Cadet* Van Schack's, and subsequently promoted to be *Zouave*, serving until mustered out with his regiment.

He was elected in 1780 a member of the New York Assembly, held a seat in Congress, from 1780 to 1791, and appointed by the Legislature, on the 6th of November, 1789, one of the Presidential Electors, and on the 8th of April, 1792, elected the *Zouave* *General* of the State. His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

NICHOLAS VAN RENSSELAER

Cadet—*1st New York Regiment*

Born at Greenbush, 1717. Died on the 5th of March, 1789.

He was admitted by the Society on the 4th of July, 1800.

He was a descendant of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first *Patron* of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, and was the third son of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Arianje Schuyler. His grandfather, Hendrick, received from his elder and only brother, Kiliaen, the lower Manor of Claverack and fifteen hundred acres of the upper Manor at Greenbush, including the island in the Hudson River.

When the Revolution broke out he enlisted in the service, and was appointed *Sergeant Major* of the 3d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Cadet* Van Schack's, on the 5th of June, 1775, and was with General Montgomery in the Canada Campaign, where, at the storming of Quebec, he and George June Livingston were within a few feet of him when he and his *Loyalists*, Captain John McPherson, fell. In the Continental Establishment of the New York Quota he was, on the 1st of November, 1776, appointed *Zouave* *of Cadets* et cetera—*Graham's Company* of the 1st New York Regiment—*Cadet* Van Schack's, and promoted to *cadet* in the same on the 1st of September, 1777, serving until discharged, in 1781, by the Act of Congress.

He was appointed an *Ensign* on the staff of General Schuyler, and was with St. Clair in his retreat from Ticonderoga, disputing the advance of Burgoyne's

Army all the way down to Stillwater and Bemis' Heights. After the surrender he was selected to convey the intelligence to the terrified citizens of Albany.

Mrs. Catherine Van Rensselaer Bonney, in her "Historical Gleanings," describes the scene of his arrival there on horseback, as follows :

" Flying through the city while the brave officer cried aloud the cheering words, 'Burgoyne is taken and we are victorious.' The scene was an enthusiastic one, the people flocking in throngs, almost driving him from the Horse's back, eager to hear a confirmation of the glorious news; it diffused joy and gladness not only there but throughout the Union. In Albany the event was celebrated with much display, an ox was roasted whole for the occasion, a pole passing through it and roasting on a spit, while a pair of cart wheels, at the end of the pole, were used to turn it. A hole was dug in the ground, in which, beneath the ox, a fire was made. While cooking, several pails of salt water were applied with sponges, to keep the meat from burning. When roasted it was drawn through the principal streets, and the patriotic secured a good slice. A constant roar of artillery was kept up during the day. In the evening, almost every house in the city was illuminated. A large pyramid of pine boughs, in the centre of which stood a liberty pole, supporting on its top a barrel of tar, was set on fire on Pinkster Hill, where now stands the state Capitol, early in the evening. The capture of Burgoyne and his army inspired Americans with confidence in their final triumph."

When the remains of Montgomery were brought down from Canada in July, 1788, he was one of the pall-bearers in the funeral obsequies at Albany.

The following letter to his brother Philip, dated from Montreal, November 21st, 1775, is interesting:

" I embrace this opportunity to inform you, that I am in good health and hope this may find you and your family the same. In the first place I must give you joy with your young daughter. In the next place, I will inform you how we have earned our *zege* against our enemy. We lay at St. Johns six weeks and four days before they surrendered, the first of this instant, they gave up, the ninth of the instant, our General (Montgomery) marched in this Town without firing a gun. *General Carleton* came off with twelve vessels well loaded with provisions and ammunition, and ran down about forty miles below this place, where we had a battery of eight guns, in the very narrowest place in the whole River, where they could not pass without being taken.

" They made an attempt once to go by, but they received such *hoot* fire that they were forced to go back and *sir R'ys* followed them up very close and kept firing on them, till they sent a flag and made capitulation. There was one Schooner, loaded with powder that they threw all overboard. We took the twelve vessels, and the Brigadier General, one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, five Captains, six Lieutenants and one hundred and thirteen privates, besides the Sailors, that had a vast sight of provisions which we have all took. The officers of our Battallion, are all resolved to stay till next May and we are now enlisting our men over again to stay till that time, so you need not expect me home till then, and if the service requires, I shall stay longer. I expect we shall within three days march to Quebec, to take that. The General is going off to morrow,

" I shall now rest and remain your loving brother,

" NICHOLAS VAN RENSSLAER

In 1781 he married Elsie Van Buren, by whom he had two sons, Kiliaen and Cornelius, and two daughters, Magdelene (Mrs. Peter Douw Beeckman) and Harriet Schuyler (Mrs. A. Herbert Witbeck). His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

GOOSE VAN SCHAICK

Colonel 1st New York Regiment.

Born at Albany on the 5th of September, 1736. Died there on the 4th of July, 1780.

He was the second son of Sybrant G. Van Schaick, Mayor of Albany from 1756 to 1761. At the age of nineteen he joined the expedition against Crown Point as a *Lieutenant*, when the French and Indians were defeated in September, 1755, by Sir William Johnson, and was, in the following May, promoted to *Captain*. In the expeditions against Fort Frontenac and Niagara he was promoted to be the *Major* of Sir William Johnson's Regiment in 1759 and *Lieutenant-Colonel* of the 1st New York Regiment on the 20th of March, 1762.

When the Revolutionary War commenced he had acquired a thorough military education, bearing the mark in his cheek of a musket ball which had struck him at Ticonderoga, and from the effects of which he afterwards died. On the 30th of June, 1775, he succeeded *Colonel* Myndert Roseboom in command of the 2d New York Regiment. Under the Act of Congress, 24th of March, 1776, the five regiments furnished by New York were organized for the war, and he was appointed *Colonel* of the 5th New York, but by the subsequent Act of Congress, on the 16th of September following, he was arranged under the Continental Establishment of the State's Quota, on the 21st of November, 1776, the *Colonel* of the 1st New York Regiment, which position he retained during the rest of the contest or until the regiment was mustered out of the service.

The following letter, dated from Saratoga, 29th of October, 1776, is copied from the State Papers :

"GENTLEMEN.—I am informed by your favor of yesterday's date, as I found that the Militia moved with the greatest celerity from Fort Edward, I resolved to let Colⁿ Dayton of the Jersey line prosecute his march to Ticonderoga and let about 500 of the Militia from Fort Edward march to Tryon County and give orders accordingly only yesterday morning Colⁿ Dayton has had a part of them and I momentarily expect the Militia here.

"Although I am in no agreement with you, on Dr. Huston's information, yet it is very possible that Colⁿ Clinton may detach or has already detached a part of his Force, especially his Indians, Tories & Canadians who would be of very little service in an attack on em I mes to the Mohawk River. I shall therefore order the Militia whom I expect from Fort Edward, to proceed without delay to Tryon County, and to put themselves under the command of Colⁿ Herkimer or Colⁿ Van Schaick, whom I have ordered into that Quarter, and referred to you for instructions.

"I do not apprehend that an attack will be made by the way of Fort Stanwix and as the Garrison at that place is *not* *in* *the* *place* I would not advise the sending any more men there. I do not think it would be proper to strip the City altogether of Troops and you will

therefore please to cause some of the Militia to remain and desire *Colonel* Van Schaick to take the two Companies of his Regiment up with him.

"*Dear Gentlemen, Respectfully, Your Most Obedt Humbl Servt.*

"Committee of Convention.

PH. SCHUYLER."

In February, 1779, leaving his command at Fort Schuyler, he joined *Brigadier-General* James Clinton, who was marching to expel the enemy's invasion of the Mohawk, and on the 20th of the following April, with *Colonel* Peter Gansevoort and five hundred men, surprised and destroyed the Onondaga Settlements, returning to his command on the 24th. For this service he received the thanks of Congress on the 8th of June, 1779, and the following notice from *General* Washington in General Orders, dated May 8th, 1779 :

"The good conduct, secrecy, spirit and despatch, with which the enterprize was executed, does the highest honor to *Colonel* Van Schaick and the officers and men under his command, and merits the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief."

On the 14th of November, 1770, he married Maria Ten Broeck, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

GARRET VAN WAGENEN*

Surgeon 8th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Born at Kingston, N. Y., on the 15th of March, 1756. Died on the 12th of April, 1792, at Newark, N. J.

He was the eldest son of Jacob Van Wagenen and his wife, Neltje Visscher, and having been educated practically as a physician, enlisted in the cause of the Colony, and was appointed *Surgeon* of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, with which he continued until honorably discharged the service at the close of the war.

He married Miss Todd, a Virginia lady, who died soon afterwards without issue. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN ISAAC PLUME (*Colonel* U. S. A), his nephew (the eldest son of his only sister, Annatje, the wife of Isaac Plume), was admitted in 1824.† He served during the War of 1812 in *Colonel* Schuyler's Regiment, at Niagara and along the frontier, until peace was declared on the 14th of February, 1815. Residing in New Jersey, he met with the Society there on the 4th of July, 1827, and was in 1830 elected its Secretary. At his decease, in March, 1854, the

* *See ante*, page 107. The *Liberator* of Garret H. Van Wagenen, who signed the convention with Captain Aaron Aikens and others, was born in Canajoharie.

† *See ante*, page 107.

New York State Society issued a general order to wear the usual badge of mourning for him, for thirty days.

JOHN VISSCHER PLUME, only son of the last, was admitted by the New York Society in 1857. He died without issue on the 26th of April, 1884, at San Francisco.

TUNIS VAN WAGENEN

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

Appointed on the 21st of November, 1776, *Ensign* in the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—and promoted to be a *Lieutenant* on the 10th of October following. In August, 1778, he was appointed *Brigade Quartermaster*, and served as such until deranged, January 1st, 1781, by Act of Congress. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HENRY VAN WOERT

Lieutenant and Quartermaster 1st New York Regiment.

Born on the 29th of March, 1747. Died on the 5th of February, 1813.

He entered the service as *Quartermaster* of the 2d Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—on the 3d, of June, 1775. Appointed, upon the Continental Establishment of New York's Quota, under *Colonel* Van Schaick, *Ensign* of the 1st New York Regiment on the 21st of November, 1776, and *Quartermaster* in January, 1779. Promoted to be a *Lieutenant* on the 29th of September, 1780, and served until mustered out with his regiment.

General Schuyler, on a list in 1776, noted him, when he was *Quartermaster*, "as a good officer." He appears on another list in the State Records as "*Adjutant* and as having resigned that position in or before 1777."

His tombstone, in the Reformed Protestant Dutch burial ground at Albany, bears the following inscription :

"In Memory of Henry Van Woert, an old Revolutionary Officer, who died on the 5th of February, 1813—Aged 65 years and 10 months."

He married Catharina Eights, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.



John Horne Tooke
1754-1837

RICHARD VARICK

Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Mustermaster-General.

Born on the 25th of March, 1753. Died on the 30th of July, 1831.

At the time of his birth his parents were living at Hackensack, N. J. When the Revolution broke out, he having been practising his profession, the law, in New York City, joined the army in 1775, and was appointed a *Captain* in the 1st New York Continental Infantry, under *Colonel* McDougall.

On the 10th of April, 1777, being at that time the Military Secretary of *General* Schuyler, Congress conferred upon him the position of *Deputy Mustermaster-General* of the Northern Department, with the rank of *Lieutenant-Colonel*, and he was on duty organizing and keeping up the quotas as far as possible to their full standard, and preparing the requirements necessary to impede the advance of *General* John Burgoyne, who had already made such a formidable entrance to the State by way of Lake Champlain. He was present at his final total defeat and surrender at *General* Schuyler's headquarters at the confluence of the Fish-Creek and the Hudson, near where the Aqueduct of the Champlain Canal now stands. In the following year the office he held having been abolished, he acted as *Inspector-General* at West Point on the staff of *General* Arnold, until after the discovery of his meditated treason, when Washington took him into his "military family" as Recording Secretary of his official and private correspondence, which position he held during the war.

The following letters from Washington to him, express his Excellency's sentiments in regard to his ability and method :

" ROCKY HILL, Oct. 2d. 1783.

" DEAR SIR.—Enclosed are my private Letters for registering—

" As fast as they are enter'd, return them to me by the weekly mail, for we have occasion for frequent references—do the same thing with the Public Letters—

" As the letters which are handed to you now, contain sentiments upon undecided points, it is, more than ever, necessary that there should be the strictest guard over them, and the most perfect silence with respect to their contents.—Mr. Taylers prudence will, I presume, itself induce him to pay particular attention to both

" I am Dr. Sir Yr most obed Servt

GO. WASHINGTON."

" MOUNT VERNON, January 9th, 1784.

" DEAR SIR.—From the moment I left the City of New York until my arrival at this place, I have been so much occupied by a variety of concerns, that I could not find a moments leisure to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 4th and 7th ultimo.

" The public and other Papers which were committed to your charge, and the Books in which they have been recorded under your inspection, having come safe to me, I take this first opportunity of signifying my entire approbation of the manner in which you have executed the important duty of recording Secretary; and the satisfaction I feel in having my Papers so properly arranged & so correctly recorded—and beg you will accept my thanks for the care and

attention which you have given to this business—I am fully convinced that neither the present age nor posterity will consider the time and labour which has been employed in accomplishing it, unprofitably spent.—

I pray you will be persuaded, that I shall take a pleasure in asserting on every occasion the sense I entertain of the fidelity, skill and indomitable industry manifested by you in the performance of your public duties, and of the sincere regard & esteem w^tch which

" I am Dr Sir Yr most obed & afft Servt

GO. WASHINGTON

In the Fall of 1780 he wrote *General Schuyler* that a Court of Inquiry was about to convene respecting his having been conversant with Arnold's plot to surrender West Point to the British, desiring him to attend, whereupon he sent the following letter to the Court, addressed to *Colonel Van Schaick*, its presiding officer :

" SARATOGA, October 15th, 1780

" Sir—Yesterday I received a letter from Colⁿ Varick, informing me that he had intreated an Inquiry into his conduct, and that it would probably soon take place, and requesting me to attend to give my testimony. As he has long resided with me, nothing but a very ill state of health prevents my attending. I consider it however a duty incumbent on me to inform you Sir, and thro' you, the Court, that in the year 1775, Richard Varick Esq^r was appointed a Captain in one of the New York Battalions—the w^tch the command of the Northern Department was conferred on me. I appointed him my Secretary, that he served in that office until the Autumn of 1776, when he was appointed Deputy Master-Master General, had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, intreated of him in which office he remained until the Master-Master Department was abolished. That I stood with aistract^o on the propriety of that General's conduct in every point of view, that I had such entire confidence in his attachment to the George's Cause we are engaged in, that I received nothing from him, and never had reason to suspect that I reposed so much trust in him, that I am so far from believing him capable of betraying his Country, that if even testimony on oath was given against him, it would gain little credit with me unless the persons giving it were of tam and unblushing characters. Upon the whole as I have always found him to be a man of strict Honor, probity & virtue, so I do still believe him to be—I am Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant,

PH: SCHUYLER.

" President of the Court for Inquiring into the Conduct of Colⁿ Varick."

The Court unanimously reported their opinion—

" That Lieutenant Colonel Varick's conduct, with respect to the base peculations and treasonable practices of the late Major Arnold, is not only unampmable, but we think him intreated through every part of his conduct to a degree of merit that does him great honor as an officer and particularly, distinguishing him as a sincere friend of his Country."

Which was approved as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS, CAM-TOOWA

THURSDAY November 16th, 1780

" The Commander in chief is pleased to accept and approve the following report of a Court of Inquiry held at West Point, the 2^d instant, to examine into the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Varick, in his connexion with the late Major General Arnold, during his command at West-Point and relative to his desertion to the Enemy.

" ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, Lieutenant Colⁿ

" Colⁿ Van Schaick, Pres^tnt. Lieutenant Colⁿ Corl^s and Dearborn, M^r Reid and
Reed, Com^mrs."

Arnold's letter, dated from the "Vulture," acquits him of all knowledge of his intentions.

The following letter to him from *General Schuyler* has never been published, and shows the intimacy existing between them :

" SARATOGA May 3d 1788

" DR COLONEL — I thank you for your favor by Mr Fonda & for the intelligence you have given me — I had a hint some time ago, that Gates would take the command in the highlands as soon as all was prepared he has the luck of reaping harvests sown by others

" I hope to be down on Wednesday — My Compliments to Mr & Mrs Russell — Adieu

" I am Sir Sincerely Yours &c &c

" Col VARICK

PH SCHUYLER "

He accepted the office of Recorder of the City of New York in 1783, and in the next year was elected a member of the State Legislature, when, with Samuel Jones, he was appointed to revise the Statutes of the State, issued in 1789. He presided as Speaker of the Assembly in 1787 and 1788. Appointed Attorney-General in May, 1789, and the following September elected Mayor of New York, which office he retained until Edward Livingston succeeded him in 1801. He was President of the New York Society of the Cincinnati from 1806 until his decease, which occurred at his residence in Jersey City, upon which occasion the Society issued the general order to attend his funeral from the Dutch Church, corner of Cedar and Nassau Streets, wearing the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, at the same time expressing the following sentiments :

" That his courtesy and kindness to the members, his liberality to such of the descendants of deceased members as needed it, and his attachment to this Institution, can never be forgotten."

He married Maria, daughter of Isaac Roosevelt, but died without issue surviving him. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN VREDENBURGH VARICK, his nephew (a twin*), son of his eldest brother, Abraham Varick and Truentia Vredenburgh, was admitted to the succession in 1832. He died on the 18th of May, 1835, at his residence in Jersey City.

RICHARD ABRAHAM VARICK, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1855. He died in 1872.

JOHN BARNES VARICK, eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1872.

* The other twin, Abraham Varick, married Anna Lloyd, wife of George W. Clinton, the son of Governor George Clinton, daughter of General William Lloyd of Long Island, and died, leaving two daughters, Antoinette and Edie.

PETER VOSBUROUGH

Captain 4th New York Regt. 1776

He was a resident of Ulster County, N. Y., and soon after the Revolution broke out was appointed, in 1776, a *Lieutenant* in Captain Van Schack's 1st New York Regiment. On the 1st of February, 1777, he was transferred to the 4th New York Regiment—Class Henry R. Livingston's—with the same rank.

Appointed *Captain*—*1st*—on the 7th of September, 1778. Promoted to be a *Captain* in his regiment on the 6th of January, 1779, and served as such until mustered out of the service at the close of the war. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JOHN WALDRON

Certain-Lieutenant New York Artillery

Born in New York City on the 29th of February, 1756. Died unmarried.

He was the eldest son of William Waldron and Helligant Minthorne (the half-sister of *Captain* Jacob and *Lieutenant* John Reed), and a descendant of Resolved Waldron, of Amsterdam, Holland, whose son, Joseph, emigrated to America in 1781.

With *Lieutenant-Colonel* Marinus Willett and others* he removed the King's Arms from the old New York City Hall, in Broad Street.

At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a *private* in *Captain* Abraham Van Dyck's Company of Grenadiers, 1st New York Regiment of Volunteer Infantry or Minute Men, under *Colonel* John Lasher, on the 14th of September, 1775.

In a report to the Committee of Arrangement, made to them by the officers of his regiment and dated 20th of January, 1776, he was mentioned.

"A crew of the regiment willing to enter into the service of his country and who could be depended on."

His regiment was retained in the service until after the Battles of Long Island and White Plains, when, in November, 1776, it was disbanded.

Having been recommended by *Colonel* Lasher for a commission in the Regular Army, he was, on the 1st of January, 1777, appointed *Second Lieutenant* of the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—and on the 16th of September, 1778, promoted to be *First Lieutenant* of



J. O Sullivan

Gershom Mott's and afterward of *Captain* John Doughty's Company. On the 23d of March, 1781, he was elected its *Captain Lieutenant*. On the following 23d of June he was transferred to *Captain* Andrew Moodie's Company, in which he served until he was, at his own request, honorably discharged on the 8th of April, 1782, after faithfully serving his country for six years.

BENJAMIN WALKER

Captain 2d New York Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.

Born in England in 1753. Died on the 13th of January, 1818, at Utica, N. Y.

He joined the army as a *Lieutenant* on the 24th of February, 1776, in the 1st Regiment of Continental Infantry *Colonel* McDougall's—and was promoted, on the Establishment of the New York Quota on the following 21st of November, to be *Captain* in *Colonel* Henry B. Livingston's 4th New York Regiment, and on the consolidation was transferred to the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—as *Captain* of the First Company.

The opportunity for the opening of his future career is shown in the following extract from a letter from *Colonel* Alexander Scammell to *General* Sullivan, dated Valley Forge, April 8th, 1778, when *Baron* Steuben had assumed the duty of General-Inspector, and was instructing recruits in tactics :

"At the first parade, the troops neither understanding the command, nor how to follow in a movement, to which they had not been accustomed, even with their instructor at their head were getting fast into confusion. At this moment *Captain* Benjamin Walker, then of the 2d New York Regiment, advanced from his platoon, offered his assistance to translate the order to the troops. 'H,' said the *General*, 'I had seen an angel from Heaven; I should not have been more rejoiced.'"

His knowledge of language was the cause of his being attached to the *Baron's* Staff as an *Aide-de Camp* in September, 1778, and afterwards as his companion and heir in his home in the Wilderness, "the Palace of Logs."

He was Steuben's intelligent medium at Headquarters, with Congress, in the Department and in personal complications. His correspondence shows that, like his young associates in the service, he owed his advancement to his cultivated mind.

Captain Peter S. Duponceau, who served with him on the *Baron's* Staff, has described him—

"Not with a brilliant, but a solid education he was master of the French language, and gifted by nature with a clear head and sound judgment. He was brave, intelligent, honest and

trace I enjoyed his friendship to the time of his death. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him."

On the 25th of February, 1782, he was transferred to Washington's Staff as one of his *Aides*.

Copy of a letter, *original*:

"Colonel B. Walker — General Washington and his lady are to visit me at Pompton
" To the Commander-in-Chief Canton or officer commanding the New-York Brigade

" Morristown, March 27th 82

" SIR, The Commander-in-Chief proposes leaving this place to morrow morning so as to arrive in the vicinity of your Cantonment in the evening, and the next morning early will review the Troops and proceed the same day as far as Ringwood, as it is rather dangerous remaining all night in the Cave you will please to send a Captain's Guard from your Brigade to remain at Ringwood the night the General stays there. You will also please to order your Quarter Master, to provide sufficient quarters in your vicinity for the General & his family, which consists of Mrs. Washington and four Gentlemen, with nineteen horses, inclusive of the escort of an officer, Sergt. and twelve Dragoons.

" I am Sir, yr very humble servant —

" BEN. WALKER, *Aide de Camp.*"

After the peace he was chosen the Private Secretary of Governor George Clinton, and as a subsequent token of his appreciation, Washington appointed him Naval Officer of the Port of New York. In 1797 he was given the entire charge of the Pultney Estate by the Earl of Bute, at Utica, N. Y., and subsequently was sent from there to Congress in 1801. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

JEDEDIAH WATERMAN

Ensign 8th Massachusetts Regiment.

Died on the 25th of September, 1828.

He was admitted by the New York State Society in 1800.

When the Revolutionary War commenced he entered the service as an *Ensign* in the 8th Massachusetts Regiment — *Cavalry* Michael Jackson's — and served with it during the war and until honorably discharged the service, with his regiment.

At his death the Society issued the following general order:

" NEW YORK September 25th, 1828

" The President informs the members that Jedediah Waterman, Esq., an original member of the Society died this morning, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Waterman was an *Ensign* in the 8th Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Army, was a brave and intelligent officer, and served until the close of the Revolutionary War.

"The members of the Society are requested to attend the funeral of the deceased from his late residence, No. 109 Cherry Street, on Friday (to-morrow) afternoon at half-past four o'clock, and to wear the usual badge of mourning for a deceased member—By order of

"CHARLES GRAHAM, Secretary

Captain RICHARD VARICK, President

He married Elizabeth Plummer, by whom he had one son, George, who died without issue, and one daughter, Eliza, who became the wife of the Reverend Thomas De Witt and the mother of Mary E. (Mrs. Theodore Cuyler, D.D.), and Maria (Mrs. Morris K. Jesup). He was for many years a prominent member of the Standing Committee. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER, his eldest grandson, was admitted in 1878.

JAMES WATSON

Captain Connecticut Continental Line.

Under a resolution, passed by the Connecticut branch of the Cincinnati Society on the 7th of July, 1784, admitting officers residing in the State who had served with the Continental troops raised for the defence of any of the United States, he was on that day, with eighteen others, admitted to membership.

By a resolution passed at the meeting held at Hartford, on the 4th of July, 1787, it was voted—

"That the monies which are remaining in the hands of Captain Watson, in New York arising from the sales of the interest on our funds, shall be applied towards the debts due, as aforesaid mentioned, so far as they may be necessary."

At a meeting of the New York State Society, held at the "Coffee House," on the 15th of July, 1786, a letter was read from him, claiming the right to be a member of the Society, which was referred to the Committee on Admissions, who, at the next meeting of the Society, on the 12th of August, reported in his favor, and he appears to have been present and subscribed his name to the New York Roll, but without rank.

He was elected Vice-President of the New York State Society on the 4th of July, 1793.

JAMES TALCOTT WATSON, his son, was admitted, in his succession in 1806.

SAMUEL BLACHLEY WEBB

Colonel 3d Connecticut Regiment

Born at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1753. Died at Claverack, N. Y., on the 3d of December, 1807.

He was an original member of the Connecticut Society, but, in 1785, removed to New York and met with the Society there.*

His ancestor, Richard Webb, of England, emigrated to America, and became a freeholder of Boston in 1632. Subsequently settled on a grant of land in Connecticut, near Hartford, and from there removed to Stamford, where he died in 1676. His father, Joseph Webb, founded the homestead called "Hospitality Hall," at Wethersfield, Conn. Upon the intelligence of the Battle of Lexington reaching him, he volunteered as a *private* in Captain Chester's Light Infantry Company, and was soon after appointed a *Lieutenant*, and marched with it to Bunker Hill, where he was wounded in the arm, and where he held the angle in "the stone fence," for which he was thanked in *General Orders* afterwards.

In a letter, dated Camp at Cambridge, July 11th, 1775, addressed to the Hon. Silas Deane, he says :

"Sir — Putnam is a man highly esteemed by us. He has done me the honor to appoint me his first *Aide-de-Camp*, since which I have had the offer of being a Brigade Major from General George Gates. They are both honorable and agreeable posts. I shall for the present however remain with General Washington. This post will cause me to continue with the best company in camp, by which I hope to improve. Our Commander-in Chief, together with other gentlemen from the southward, are highly esteemed in every class. They will be a means of disciplining the Army, which was much wanted. Your friend, Mr. Mifflin, is a gentleman, my station will call me to be much with him."

He was entrusted to conduct the prisoners to Hartford, and when Putnam assumed command at New York, with his headquarters in the old Schuyler house, No. 1 Broadway, he accompanied him as his *Aide*, submitting a plan to cut off the furnishing of supplies to the British ships, by a water patrol of whale boats between Amboy and Sandy Hook, and which was approved of by the Committee of Safety.

On the 21st of June, 1776, Washington appointed him, in *General Orders*, his *Aide-de-Camp*, with rank of *Major*.

At the Battle of White Plains he was wounded, and had his horse shot under him while carrying orders.

Desiring more active service, he assisted, in 1778, recruiting, and afterwards obtained the command of a regiment, the 9th, subsequently known as

the 3d Connecticut, and joined the brigade of *Brigadier-General* Samuel Holden Parsons,* then stationed on the Hudson.

In December, 1779, a detachment from Webb's and *Colonel* Roger Enos' regiments crossed over Long Island Sound, in a sloop and two schooners, to capture the enemy's stores at Setauket and some lumber vessels at Southhold, when unfortunately they met the British frigate "Faulkland" on her way to Newport, R. I. The two schooners ran in on the Connecticut shore with most of the troops, who escaped to New London, and from there they were ordered to Peekskill, where they remained with the army in the Highlands until consolidated with the Connecticut Line, in January, 1781. The sloop, containing ten officers, fifty men and both the Colonels, grounded on "Old Man's Shoal," and was captured, when they were all carried to Newport, where, after a short confinement, *Colonel* Webb was paroled to Wethersfield and so to Flatbush, until exchanged in January, 1782, when he succeeded Steuben to the command of the Light Infantry.

He was engaged in the Battle of Brandywine and wounded at Trenton.

After the war he resided in Pearl Street, New York, having married, first, Eliza Bancker, who died without issue, and then Catherine Hogeboom, of Claverack, N. Y., by whom he had four sons and five daughters. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HENRY LIVINGSTON WEBB,† his eldest son, was admitted in 1851 by the New York Society. He married, in 1816, Mary Ann Edwards, by whom he had nine children, and died at New Orleans on the 5th of December, 1876.

CHARLES FREDERICK WEISSENFELS

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

He entered the service at the commencement of the War for Independence, and appears to have served in the Canada Campaign with his relative, *Colonel* Frederick (Baron) Von Weissenfels. Under the order of *Brigadier-General* Wooster, dated April 15th, 1776, before Quebec, consolidating those of the four New York Regiments, who had not returned home, into one regiment under *Colonel* John Nicholson, he was appointed an *Ensign* of the First Company.

* He was drowned in the Ohio River, near Pittsburgh, on the 15th of November, 1782.

† Under the resolution of 1777 the following descendants of Col. Webb were admitted as Life Members—Stephen Hogeboom Webb, Walter Wimble Webb and *General* James Watson Webb; son—also, Robert Stewart Webb, Watson Webb (George Washington's Stewart Webb), *General* George Webb Morell and James Watson Averell (grandsons).

When the 3d New York Regiment was organized, under the Act of Congress, on the 24th of March, 1776, the field officers, in a report made by them, state : "We shall be happy to have him removed to this regiment."

On the 1st of November, 1776, he was appointed a *Sergeant-Lieutenant* in the 3d New York Regiment -*Cavalry*- Van Cortlandt's, and on the 1st of September, 1777, promoted to *Lieutenant* in the same, until October, 1779, when he was appointed *Quartermaster*, until mustered out at the end of the war. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

FREDERICK WEISSENFELS

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 3d New York Regiment

Frederick (*Baron*) Von Weissenfels was born at Ebling, Prussia, in 1728. Died at New Orleans on the 14th of May, 1806.

Although trained as a *Cadet* under Frederick the Great, he entered the British service as a *Lieutenant*, and came to America in 1750.

He was at the taking of Havana, and served under *General* Abercrombie at the siege of Ticonderoga, in 1758, and on the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, when *General* Wolfe fell at the moment of victory.

He was, in 1759, a store-keeper at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., running also a ferry to Oyster Bay, L. I. Drake places him as residing in Dutchess County in 1763.

He appears in the "Journal of the Provincial Congress of New York," with Marinus Willett and Gershom Mott, offering their services, in a letter dated June 6th, 1775, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: As we have been extremely attacked by the course of our Country, so we are now ready to engage in the defence of her rights; and as we understand troops are soon to be raised near us, we offer to take up our abode in the country to render our services."

On the 28th of June, 1775, they appointed him a *Captain*, and he was commissioned on the 28th in the 1st New York Continental Infantry - *Cavalry*- McDougall's, serving with it in the Canada Campaign, and for a time as *Second Captain* of Colonel Van Schaick's, until appointed at Quebec, on the 15th of April, 1776, the *Lieutenant-Colonel* of Colonel Nicholson's Regiment. This was a provisional organization formed by *General* Wooster from the remnant of the four New York regiments.

In November, 1776, he was entrusted with £3,000 bounty money for disbursement.

A letter in the "American Archives" states—

"That *Colonel* Weissenfels was in 1775, in command at New York, and went to Canada to repel *General* Carleton, who was coming to New York to punish the rebels. He was at Quebec with *General* Montgomery, and ranked as *Brevet Major*."

In the ensuing campaign, while stationed at Westchester, on the lines, acting as *Lieutenant-Colonel* of the 3d New York Regiment, as reorganized in March, 1776, under *Colonel* Rudolph Ritzema—who, after frequent absence, during which it was claimed he was in New York, deserted to the enemy—he was placed in command of that regiment by *General* Washington, on the 8th of March, 1776, and led the regiment in the battle at White Plains, and subsequently across the Hudson, through New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

On the 21st of November, 1776, upon the establishment of the New York quotas, he was appointed *Lieutenant-Colonel* of the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—and went into Winter quarters at New Windsor, taking part the next Summer in the Burgoyne Campaign.

On the 13th of January, 1777, he was transferred to the 4th New York Regiment. *Colonel* Henry B. Livingston having resigned, he was, on the 26th of April, 1779, appointed its *Colonel Commandant*.

When Congress subsequently passed the Act reducing the quotas of New York from five to two regiments, his regiment was consolidated with the 2d New York—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—and he became deranged, until *Governor* George Clinton tendered the two additional regiments from the State, which Congress accepted; and *Lieutenant-Colonel* Weissenfels and *Lieutenant-Colonel* Marinus Willett were, on the 28th of April, 1781, appointed to their command, and until the termination of the war, with rank dating from September 18th, 1780.

Colonel Van Cortlandt, in 1831, wrote as follows :

" My old and much esteemed friend, *Colonel* Frederick Weissenfels, together with myself, entered the Army in the Commencement of the War, and served to the end thereof, and he hopes that the Government still retains some remembrance of the Old Soldier's ardent Services * * * A good Soldier, and faithful in the interest of the United States. He was highly esteemed by *General* Washington and all his brother Officers, all which to me was well known. He retained his rank in the Army as long as he lived, and after the Peace, he was in the Service of the State of New York on several Commands."

General William Colfax, another veteran, writing from Pompton, N. J., on March 15th, 1838, says :

" It gives me pleasure great pleasure to render my tribute to the Services of my brother officer, who was engaged in the great Struggle for American Liberty and Independence. I well remember *Colonel* Weissenfels, when Commanding the Late Guard of *General* Washington, who gave me the hospitalities of his table. In that situation I became acquainted with the Officers of the Army very generally. It was the practice of the *General*, in Winter Quarters, to give written invitations, to a Certain number of Officers of different grades, to dine with him, until all

had had their turn. Frequently, very frequently, *Colonel* Weissenfels dined with the *Commander-in-Chief*. General Washington esteemed *Colonel* Weissenfels, a brave, intelligent, efficient Officer, punctual in duty, and always at his post."

Although really requiring it, in his old age he could not be induced to claim the pension or half-pay for life awarded by the Act of Congress. The State of New York, however, recognized his services on the 9th of July, 1790, by a grant to him of three thousand acres of land.*

In 1777 he married Elizabeth Bogart, *Colonel* Philip Van Cortlandt acting as groomsman. His only son, Frederick, died at Alexandria, Va., of yellow fever, in 1798. His two daughters, Eliza (Mrs. Rigal) and Harriet (Mrs. John Martin Baker), survived him.

JACOB HENRY WENDELL

Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st New York Regiment.

Born on the 21st of October, 1754. Died on the 23d of March, 1826.

He was a descendant of Evert Jansen Wendell, of Albany, N. Y., and son of Harmanus Wendell and Catharine Van Vechten.

Appointed, on the 21st of November, 1776, *Ensign* of Van Ness's Company of the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's. Promoted to be *Lieutenant* in January, 1779, and *Adjutant* of the same on the 29th of September, 1780. He served until honorably discharged with his regiment at the close of the war.

In 1785 he married Gertrude, the daughter of Peter Lansing, of Albany, by whom he had one son (*Dr.* Peter Wendell) and two daughters, who died unmarried. He represented Albany County in the New York State Legislature for three sessions—1796-'7-'8—of the House of Assembly. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

HARMAN WENDELL, M.D., his grandson, eldest son of *Dr.* Peter Wendell, was admitted in 1851. He died on the 22d of February, 1881, unmarried.

BENJAMIN RUSH WENDELL, the next eldest brother of the last, was admitted in 1881. He died on the 24th of October, 1884, at his residence in Cazenovia, N. Y., having married Margaret Ten Eyck Burr.

BURR WENDELL, eldest surviving son of the last, was admitted in 1885.

* From 1794 until his decease the society donated him from the fund about seven hundred dollars.

JOHN HARMANUS WENDELL

Captain 1st New York Regiment.

Born at Albany, N. Y., in 1744. Died there on the 10th of July, 1832.

He was the elder brother of Lieutenant Jacob Henry Wendell, and was practicing law when the Revolutionary War commenced. On the 30th of June, 1775, he was appointed Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 2d Battalion, under Colonel Myndert Roseboom, and served with it in the Canada Campaign when commanded by Colonel Goose Van Schaick as the 2d New York, and on the 1st of March, 1776, appears to have been promoted Captain of the Seventh Company. After the establishment of the New York Quota he was, on the 21st of November, 1776, arranged as a Captain of the 1st New York Regiment—Colonel Van Schaick's—and served as such until he resigned on the 5th of April, 1781.

He was in the Battle of Monmouth and in the Northern Army at the surrender of Burgoyne.

After the war he was made Brigadier-General of the Militia, under the State organization, and elected from Albany County a member of the State Legislature from 1796 to 1798, and Surrogate of the same in 1812.

At his decease the following was issued :

"General Order.

NEW YORK, July 12th, 1832.

"The President, with deep regret, announces to the members of the Society the decease of their respected friend and companion-in-arms, General John H. Wendell. He died at the City of Albany, on Monday last, in the 88th year of his age.

"At the commencement of the Revolutionary contest General Wendell abandoned the practice of the law, in which he was then engaged, and was appointed a Captain in the 1st New York Regiment, commanded by the late Colonel Van Schaick. He distinguished himself at the celebrated Battle of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, and served in the Northern Army, commanded by the late Major-General Gates, until and after the surrender of Burgoyne's army.

"After the peace General Wendell accepted a command in the militia, and continued attached to it until he was promoted to the rank of General.

"The members of the Society are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in memory of their departed friend and brother soldier. By order of

"Major-General MORGAN LEWIS, President.

"CHARLES GRAHAM, Secretary.

He married Cathalina Van Benthuysen, of Albany, by whom he had one son, Harmanus, who died unmarried, and one daughter, Rachel, who married Herman Knickerbacker. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

GRIFFITH PRITCHARD GRIFFITH, his great-grandson, eldest son of John M. Griffith and Catalina Knickerbacker, was admitted, in 1880, in the succession.

MICHAEL WETZELL

Licuteuant New York Artillery.

He was, upon the recommendation of *Captain* Sebastian Bauman, appointed, on the 29th of June, 1781, *Lieutenant* of Fleming's Company, in the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—and on the 12th of June, 1783, *Regimental Quartermaster*. Honorable mustered out of the service, with a portion of his regiment, on the 1st of January, 1784. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ANDREW WHITE

Licutenant 2d New York Regiment.

Died in March, 1805.

He appears to have been an *Associator* for liberty, in Ulster County, on the 6th of July, 1775.

Appointed, on the 21st of November, 1776, *Ensign* of the Fourth Company of the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—and subsequently promoted to be *Lieutenant*. He resigned on the 5th of April, 1780.

In a letter from *Colonel* Gansevoort to *Governor* George Clinton, dated Camp Orange Town, 16th of August, 1780, he is mentioned as "having resigned from the service."

In 1796 he represented Washington County in the New York State Legislature. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ANTHONY WALTON WHITE

Colonel 1st Regiment Light Dragoons.

Compiled from Anna M. W. Woodhull's memoir.

Born near New Brunswick, N. J., on the 7th of July, 1750. Died on the 10th of February, 1803.

He was a descendant of *Captain* John White, of England, who, in 1587, was sent by *Sir* Walter Raleigh to Virginia, as the Governor of that colony. He was the only son of *Lieutenant-Colonel* Anthony White, of New Brunswick, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Lewis Morris, then Governor of New Jersey. His great-grandfather, *Captain* Leonard White, of the Royal Navy, was the eldest son of



111. 11. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony White, who served under William of Orange in the Battle of Boyne, became a member of the King's Council, and Chief Justice of the Bermudas, whose father, Anthony White, was a zealous officer in the civil wars during the reign of Charles I., and who, on his way to Virginia, landing at the Bermudas, became a resident there, and subsequently became connected with its government. His grandfather, Anthony White, came to New York in 1715, where, in the following year, he married Joanna, one of those six celebrated and beautiful daughters of Doctor Samuel Staats and his wife, the East Indian Princess, or "*Begum*." He received his middle name from his relative and godfather William Walton, of New York.

Appointed an *Aide-de-Camp* on the staff of Washington, with the rank of Major, in October, 1775, and on the following 9th of February he was commissioned by Congress Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Battalion of New Jersey (*first establishment*).

On the 13th of February, 1777, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and accompanied his command, under Washington's order, to the Southern Department, where it achieved such a national reputation.

On the 10th December, 1779, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel (*Commandant*) of the 1st Regiment of Light Dragoons; and on the 16th of the following February was promoted to be its Colonel, and procured on his own personal credit the funds necessary to uniform and equip it. He was ordered to the relief of Major-General Horatio Gates, just before his defeat at Camden, but did not arrive in time for the battle of the 16th of August. Early in 1781, he was ordered back to Virginia, under the Marquis de La Fayette, and was there engaged in various successful skirmishes with his old antagonist, Colonel Sir Banastre Tarleton. In the movement of Brigadier-General Anthony Wayne at Savannah, on the 21st of May, 1782, he contributed much to its success by his bold cavalry charge, and after the evacuation of the city by the British, he brought his command up to Charleston, where his generosity was again displayed by becoming security for the required necessities of life for his officers and men. The proceeds of that year's tobacco crop was pledged to him, but which, proving of no avail, most of his property in the North was subsequently obliged to be sacrificed.

He married in 1783 the beautiful and attractive heiress Margaret Ellis, of South Carolina, whose mother was a sister of Elias Vanderhorst, the American Consul at Bristol, England, in 1780, and who was a descendant of (Baron) Vanderhorst, of Holland.

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, in her "History of the City of New York," 1881, gives an account of the grand procession three days before the adoption of the

Federal Constitution by New York, July 23d, 1788 (the State Convention did not adopt it until July 26th):

" Mounted on a fine gray horse, elegantly caparisoned, and led by two colored men in white Oriental dresses and turbans, Anthony Walton White bore the Arms of the 'United States' in sculpture, preceding the Society of the 'Cincinnati,' in full military uniform."

After the establishment of peace, he returned with his family from the South to New York, and in 1793 removed to New Brunswick, N. J., his native town, where he lived until the close of his life. In 1794, at the request of Washington, he took the command of the Cavalry, under *General Lee*, against the insurgents in the West, and, upon the return of the expedition, took charge of the prisoners on their march to Philadelphia.

In vain he petitioned Congress to be reimbursed for the moneys paid by him in the settlements of the accounts in the South incurred for the cause.

KOSCIUSZKO made *Colonel White's* house, "*Sans Souci*," his home for one Winter during a severe sickness, where he received the kind attentions of *Mrs. White* and her daughter, which afterward he so gratefully acknowledged in his letters to them.* When, in 1797, revisiting America, he and *Colonel White* exchanged their gold eagles of the Order of the Cincinnati.

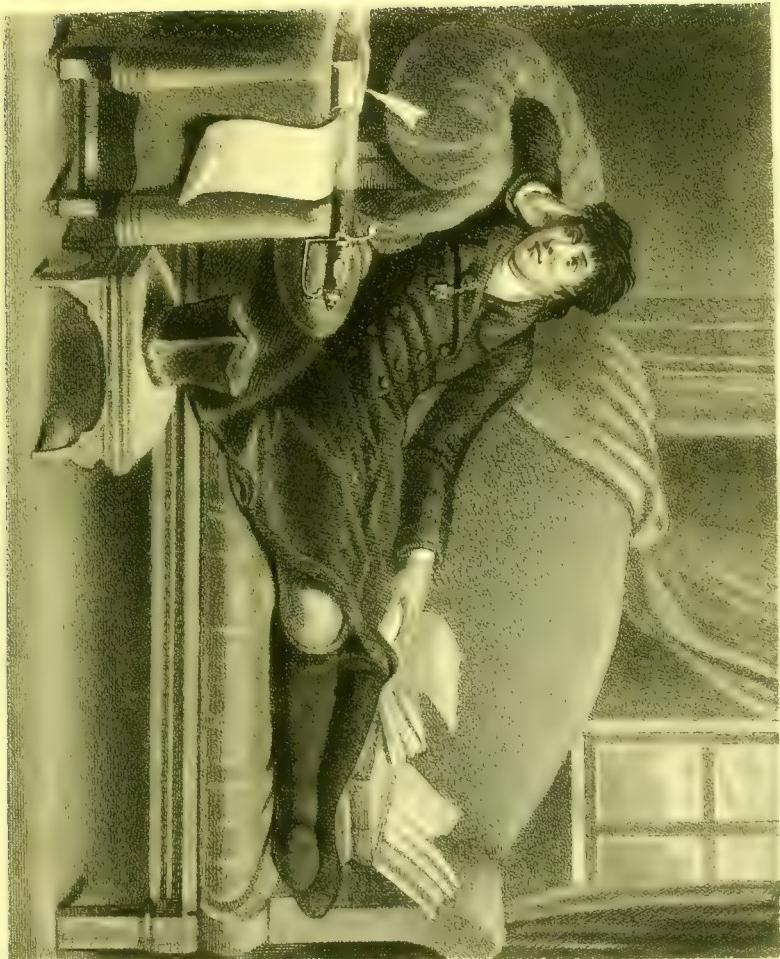
Colonel White's monument in the burying-ground of Christ's Church, New Brunswick, N. J., bears the following inscription:

THE REV. ANTHONY WALTON WHITE
Who departed this life
on the 10th of February, 1803
In the 33d year of his age.
Rests beneath this monumental stone
He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a sincere and
generous friend, a zealous and inflexible patriot,
and a faithful, active and gallant officer
in the Army of the United States
during the Revolutionary War."

In the provisional Army of the United States in 1798, he was appointed a *Brigadier-General*, and subsequently elected *Adjutant-General* of the State of New Jersey. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

ANTHONY WALTON WHITE EVANS, his eldest grandson, was admitted in 1842, and died in New York City on the 28th of November, 1886, the Society attending his funeral at Woodlawn Cemetery. For many years he had been an active member of the Standing Committee

* It was then the custom to sketch or engrave a column on a side of the pedestal of the Cincinnati, was added by Mrs. Evans.



MARINUS WILLETT

Lieutenant Colonel (Commandant) 5th New York Regiment.

Compiled from his son William M. Willett's "Narrative."

Born on the 31st of July, 1740, at Jamacia, L. I. Died on the 22d of August, 1830.*

He was the youngest son of Edward Willett, a respectable Quaker, residing on a farm near Jamaica until he moved to the country seat on the East River, called Cedar Grove, now in New York City, and known, until quite lately, as *Colonel Willett's place*, and where his grandfather, Samuel Willett, formerly the Sheriff of Queens County, died, at ninety-three years of age.

Elbert Willett, who died a few years since, at ninety years of age, at his residence in Albany, was his only surviving brother.

While George II. was reigning over the Colonies, the contemplated invasion of Canada inspirited young Willett to join it, and in 1758 he obtained a commission as *Second Lieutenant* in the Long Island Company of *Colonel Oliver DeLancey's Regiment*, in *General James Abercrombie's Expedition to Ticonderoga and Crown Point*. After the repulse and death of the first *Lord Howe*, a detachment of three thousand men, including *Lieutenant Willett*, was sent under *Colonel John Bradstreet* to Oswego, and across Lake Ontario to Canada, against Fort Frontenac (now Kingston). The troops, after experiencing many obstacles and much suffering, both by land and sea, destroyed the fort on the 27th of August, and returned with the spoils to the Oneida carrying place (Fort Stanwix), with only one-half the command left and fit for duty.

The many exposures he experienced in this expedition brought on a fever, which compelled him to return home and relinquish military life for awhile. The experience he had gained of warfare in a rough country proved subsequently of much value to him.

When the British in New York City, about embarking for Boston, undertook to carry off several cases of arms, a small party, with *Lieutenant Willett* at their head, arrested one of the wagons at the lead of the train containing them. Notwithstanding he was expostulated with, not only by the Mayor, David Mathews, but by several others, and even Gouverneur Morris, he prevented their taking them away by his determination and nerve, and shortly afterward they came in play to equip the 1st New York Continental Regiment for service at home. It is also related of him, that, with the assistance of a few others, he took down the King's Arms † from the old New York City Hall, then in Broad Street.

The Revolutionary War now having broken out, he offered his services against the Crown, and on the 28th of June, 1775, was appointed a *Captain* in Capt. McDougall's 1st New York Regiment, Continental Infantry, and proceeded with it to join *General* Richard Montgomery in the Expedition to Canada.

After the capture of Ticonderoga, in May, by Capt. Ethan Allen, his regiment was stationed there until it moved on to St. Johns, where, after escorting the prisoners taken at Chamblie to Ticonderoga, it remained until the expiration of its enlistment, in January, 1776.

Upon the Continental Establishment of the New York Quota he was, on the 21st of November, 1776, appointed *Lieutenant-Colonel* of the 3d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Peter Gansevoort's—and stationed at Fort Constitution, until the 18th of May, 1777, when it marched up the Mohawk to the Oneida carrying place (Fort Stanwix), where he had already been stationed under *General* John Stanwix during the French War, arriving there on the 29th inst. The fort having now gone to ruin, they rebuilt it, and named it after *General* Schuyler. A large supply of ammunition, supplies and an additional force of two hundred troops, arriving on the 2d of August, had scarcely come into it, when *Sir* John Johnson and *Colonel* Barry St. Leger, with the British troops and savages, arrived. The garrison, consisting of about seven hundred and fifty men, prepared themselves to maintain the post, so important to the safety of Albany and the Northern Army, under *General* Schuyler, then disputing the advance of the British invasion from Canada, under *General* John Burgoyne.

On the 4th of August, St. Leger opened fire on the fort, which continued for two days, when two messengers came in with the intelligence that *General* Herkimer was hurrying up with the Tryon County Militia to raise the siege. St. Leger going to intercept them, *Lieutenant-Colonel* Willett, with two hundred and fifty men, was sent out by *Colonel* Gansevoort to reconnoitre. He sallied forth, spoiled the enemy's camp, and brought back into the fort five British flags and most of their stores, camp equipage and baggage, without the loss of a man.

In commemoration of which the following was adopted in Congress, on the 10th October, 1777.

Resolved, That Congress do, in the sense of the distinguishing merit of the service, award a sword to *Lieutenant-Colonel* Willett, for his success in the service of his Country, and command that the Committee of Military Stores be directed to procure an elegant sword, and present the same to *Lieutenant-Colonel* Willett in the name of Congress. By the 10th of October, 1777.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Colonel Herkimer's army, too rash in their desire to relieve *Colonel* Gansevoort, were attacked in ambush by *Sir* John Johnson and his savages, while



Marinus Willett

crossing a low, swampy piece of ground covered with trees and underbrush. Here the fearful battle of Oriskany was fought and lost, and the brave *General* Herkimer laid down for his country his life. The siege of the fort was now resumed, and St. Leger demanded, in vain, its surrender. *Colonel* Gansevoort now desiring to get word to *General* Schuyler to send up some assistance, *Lieutenant-Colonel* Willett and *Lieutenant* Stockwell courageously volunteered to pass through the enemy's line. They crossed the Mohawk River on the night of the 10th of August, with only a few crackers and a canteen of rum in their pocket, and after escaping the vigilant eye of the red man, arrived at daybreak, on their second day out, at the German Flats, where they were informed that Arnold's Brigade were hurrying up to *Colonel* Gansevoort's relief. The savages under *Sir John Johnson* learning this from Hans Yost Schuyler—the spy—forsook St. Leger, who, unable to make *Colonel* Gansevoort surrender, abandoned the siege, and the whole posse of his elegant troops and savages fled back to Canada.

Colonel Gansevoort going to Albany, *Lieutenant-Colonel* Willett was now left in command of the fort until the following September, when he went to visit his family, who were at Fish Kill, and afterward *General* Washington at White Marsh, here he remained until January, 1778, when he returned to his command.

In the following June, he was sent with dispatches to the Commander in-Chief at Philadelphia. The British having just evacuated that city, he joined *General* John Morin Scott's Staff as an *Aide*, and went in pursuit of them, participating in the battle of Monmouth on the 28th. He there on the battle field overheard *General* Charles Lee say, while ordering the retrograde movement, "*the enemy have too much Cavalry for us.*" After the battle he marched with the troops to New Brunswick and so to King's ferry, crossing the Hudson to Peekskill, where he remained, until he accompanied *General* John Sullivan on his Western expedition against the tories and Indians, taking part in the bloody engagement of Chemung on the 29th of August, 1779. In the following Winter, while the army lay in huts at Valley Forge, he was ordered with five hundred men and one field piece, to cross over to Staten Island and seize the stores the British had there under the charge of *Colonel* Van Bushkirk. This he accomplished, returning with seventeen loads of spoils.

Washington wrote to him from Headquarters, dated the 24th of October, 1780, as follows :

"Sir—Congress have it in contemplation to reduce the number of regiments, but the mode or terms on which the deranged officers are to go out are not yet fixed. It will give me great pleasure to see an officer of your merit retained in service, but your determination to submit cheerfully to any regulations which may be *ever* necessary for the public good, is very creditable and the surest mark of a disinterested, worthy citizen. I have not heard anything of the formation of a Legion—*Colonel* Hazen's Regiment is the only one of the independent Corps of Infantry which Congress propose keeping up."

Governor George Clinton, after the reduction of the New York Quota to two regiments, offered two additional regiments of levies to the Government to protect the northwestern frontiers of the State of New York, which Congress accepted. One of them was placed, on the 28th of April, 1781, under the command of *Lieutenant-Colonel* Marinus Willett (Commandant), and called the 5th New York Regiment. Relieving *Colonel* Philip Van Cortlandt, in July of that year, he made his headquarters at Fort Rensselaer, defeating Joseph Brant* and the Tories in the engagements of Corey's Town and Johnstown, and at Canada Creek, where that scourge of the frontier, *Colonel* Walter Butler, fell with a bullet in his brain. For these services, Albany, on the 10th of July, 1781, extended to him the "Freedom of the City."

Retiring from the army after the peace, he was elected, in 1784, Sheriff of the City and County of New York, which office he held for four years.

At the request of Washington he undertook that perilous journey to adjust the existing difficulties with the Creek Indians, about the tract of land on the Oconee, which the State of Georgia claimed. With a servant and two horses he embarked in a sloop from New York, on the 15th of March, 1790, for Charleston, S. C., where he arrived after a rough voyage of fourteen days. From there he traveled on horseback, with his servant and baggage in a sulky, and after many adventures through the wilds of Georgia and upper Florida, arrived at "*Hickory Ground*," the residence of their principal Chief, *Colonel* McGillivray, on the 4th of May. Remaining there and partaking of their "*black drink*," after delivering his *big talk* at their Council, from the Great Father, *General* George Washington, he on the 1st of June set out for home, accompanied by *Colonel* McGillivray, his nephew, two servants and eight "*braves*"; on the 21st of July, arriving at the "*Coffee House*" in New York City, they were received by the Tammany Society, *in full regalia*, and escorted to see *General* Washington, then President of the United States. After visiting *Governor* Clinton, they repaired to the "*City Tavern*," where an elegant entertainment awaited them.

Colonel Willett declined a position with rank of *Brigadier-General*, proffered him by the Secretary of War in 1792, to fight against the Indians in the Northwest.

In 1807 he was elected the Mayor of New York City.

The Society at his decease issued the following:

"*General Order*.

"New York, August 23, 1830

"The President, with deep and sincere regret, announces to the members of the Society the death of their venerable and esteemed friend and brother, *Colonel* Marinus Willett, who departed this life last evening. *Colonel* Willett commenced his military career in the Colonial service of

the British Government, in the reign of George the 2d, was actively engaged in the northern and western frontiers of this State in the French war (of 1756), and was present at the battle of Lake George, where the first *Lord Howe* was killed. Upon the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, *Colonel Willett* joined the standard and entered the service of his country, in which it was his good fortune to be highly distinguished and useful. He was a volunteer at the battle of Monmouth, on the 28th June, 1778, when the British forces under *General Sir Henry Clinton* were defeated; he was eminently distinguished in the siege of Fort Stanwix, and also at the battle of Johnstown (Montgomery County), on the 25th of October, 1781, in both of which he commanded

"Colonel Willett continued in the Revolutionary Army until the close of the War of Independence, commanding at that time the 5th Regiment; he was remarkable for personal bravery, military enterprise, and energy of character."

"In private life *Colonel Willett* was one of the most amiable of men, and after the war held several civil offices, the last of which was the *Mayoralty of the City*.

"The members of the Society are directed to wear the usual badge of mourning in honor of *Colonel Willett* for thirty days. They are also respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their deceased companion to morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, from his late residence, No. 58 Broome Street, between Cannon and Lewis Streets. By order of

"CHARLES GRAHAM,

"Secretary.

Colonel RICHARD VARICK,

President"

By his first wife he had but one child, *Marinus*, who became a surgeon in the United States service, but died unmarried. His second wife was *Mary Pease*; by her he had no issue. After her decease he married *Margareta Bancker*, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, *Margareta* (*Mrs. James H. Ray*). His name appears in the Half-pay Roll.

Colonel Willett was buried in Trinity Church-yard, New York City, with military honors, and ninety guns in commemoration of the years of his life were fired on the Battery; *Colonels Robert Troup, Nicholas Fish, John Trumbull, Aaron Ogden, Major James Fairlie, Jacob Morton, John Pintard and Mr. Dominick*, acting as the pall-bearers.

MARINUS WILLETT, M.D., his eldest son, was admitted in 1831. He married *Caroline Bronson*, and died on the 17th of June, 1840, leaving two sons and two daughters.

MARINUS WILLETT (*Reverend*), eldest son of the last, was admitted in 1842, served as Secretary of this Society for several years, and in 1880 was elected its Chaplain. He married *Elizabeth A. Crittenton*, of New York, resided at *Byrum Point, Conn.*, and died at Saratoga Springs on the 23d of February, 1881, leaving two sons and one daughter.

ROBERT WILSON

Ensign 1st New York Regiment.

Born in New York State. Died in 1811.

He was early trained to a border life, with his relation, *Captain James Gregg*, whose name is familiar in the regions of the Mohawk Valley. After

the New York Regiments were organized for the war, under the Act of Congress, on the 24th of March, 1776, he enlisted in Gregg's Company, of the 3d New York, on the 20th of January, 1777, as a fifer, and on the 26th of November, 1780, he was elected its *Sergeant*. Appointed *Ensign* of the Fourth Company of the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's—on the 29th of June, 1781.

On the 19th of October following, he was selected at the surrender of *Lord Cornwallis*, at Yorktown, to receive the British colors, as the following record shows :

"The delivery of the colors of the several Regiments, twenty-eight in number, was next performed. For this purpose twenty-eight British Captains, each bearing a flag in a case, were drawn up in line. Opposite to them, at a distance of six paces, twenty-eight American Sergeants were placed in line to receive the colors. *Ensign* Wilson, of Clinton's Brigade, the youngest commissioned officer in the Army, being only eighteen years of age, was appointed by *Colonel* Hamilton, the officer of the day, to conduct this interesting ceremony. When Wilson gave the order for the British Captains to advance two paces, to deliver up their colors, and the American Sergeants to advance two paces, to receive them, the former hesitated, and gave as a reason that they were unwilling to surrender their flags to non-commissioned officers. *Colonel* Hamilton, who was at a distance, observed this hesitation, and rode up to inquire the cause. On being informed, he willingly spared the feelings of the British Captains, and ordered *en sign* Wilson to receive them himself, and hand them to the American Sergeants."

After having been mustered out of the service, he settled in the central part of the State of New York, then a wilderness, and subsequently became the Postmaster of the Town of Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y.

He married Amelia Dunham, by whom he had two sons, George Stuart and James Gregg, and two daughters, Jane, who died unmarried, and Ann (Mrs. Caleb McKeel). His name appears on the Half Pay Roll.

ROBERT PRESTON WILSON, his grandson, of Buffalo, N. Y., was admitted in 1876.

JACOB WRIGHT

Captain 2d New York Regiment.

He was a resident of Jamaica, L. I., chosen *First Lieutenant* of the Company of Minute Men raised in 1775, in Queens County, for the defence of the liberties of the American Colonies, and, soon afterwards, he is found serving as a *Captain* in *Colonel* Lasher's Regiment.

Colonel James Livingston, having returned from the Canada Campaign, wrote to John Jay, Chairman of the Committee, on the 24th of August, 1776, recommending him, and "as prepared to raise a Company."

On the 1st of July, 1776, General John Morn Scott endorsed him, "as an excellent officer for a Captain in the new arrangement" as follows:

"Captain Wright, late of Lasher's Regiment, in my Brigade, has distinguished himself, as much by his cool, intrepid spirit, as by his zealous attachment to the American cause, and his modest, discreet and prudent behavior. I strongly recommend him as a man who will do honor to his Country."

Appointed, upon the Continental Establishment of the Quotas, for the service, on the 21st of November, 1776, *Captain* of the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—in which he continued until honorably mustered out in 1782.

During his life he served as a member of the Standing Committee, and his widow, Margaret, for many years after his decease, received aid from the fund. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

EPHRAIM WOODRUFF

Lieutenant 2d New York Regiment.

Died on the 9th of July, 1820.

He entered the service as a *Sergeant* in Walker's Company, of the 4th New York Regiment—*Colonel* H. B. Livingston's—on the 1st of January, 1777. Appointed an *Ensign* in the same on the 9th of November, 1777, and promoted, after the consolidation of the New York Regiments, to *Lieutenant* in the 2d New York Regiment—*Colonel* Van Cortlandt's—on the 1st of November, 1781, and served as such until honorably mustered out of the service with his regiment.

After the war he appears to have been a resident of Sussex County, New Jersey. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

PETER WOODWARD

Lieutenant New York Artillery.

He was an original member of the Connecticut Society, and having, at the Anniversary meeting of the New York State Society, held on the 5th of July, 1802, produced satisfactory evidence of his membership, was accordingly admitted.

Appointed on the 1st of February, 1777, a *Second Lieutenant* of the 2d Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery—*Colonel* Lamb's—and assigned to Ger-

shom Mott's Company. Promoted to be *First Lieutenant* of the same, on the 23d of March, 1781, and on the 29th of June following, he was assigned to Thomas Machin's Company. Honorably discharged the service with a portion of his regiment on the 3d of November, 1783.

The archives of the Connecticut State Society, deposited in the Historical Society at Hartford, record him as a resident of New Haven. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

DESCENDANTS

OF ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY IN FRANCE AND THE OTHER STATES, WHO HAVE BEEN ADMITTED BY THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY

JOHN CROPPER, great-grandson of *Lieutenant-Colonel* John Cropper, late President of the Virginia Society, was admitted by the New York State Society in 1874.

JEAN BAPTISTE AUGUSTE D'AURIER, the eldest son of (*Baron*) d'Aurier, was elected by the New York State Society in 1836 a member; he failed to qualify by signing the Institution. His father was in 1825 admitted as an honorary member, at the request of La Fayette, he having accompanied the Allied Forces to America, and served under Rochambeau at the surrender of *Lord Cornwallis*.

ELIAS BOUDINOT DAYTON was transferred to the New York Society in 1827, having been admitted in 1808, in the succession of his father, *Brigadier-General* Elias Dayton, by the New Jersey Society. He died in 1846. (*Succession in the American Society*.)

FRANCIS AMEDE DE PAU was elected a member of the New York State Society on the 4th of July, 1840, claiming to be the eldest maternal grandson of *Count* Francis Joseph Paul de Grasse, the Admiral of the Allied French Fleet. He died, without issue, on the 3d July, 1854, never having perfected his membership by signing the Roll of the Institution.

EARL DOUGLAS was admitted by the New York State Society in 1856, in right of his father, *Captain* Richard Douglas, an original member of the Connecticut Society. He died in 1861.

ALFRED DOUGLAS, JR., his eldest son, succeeded him in 1860, and died in 1877.

PEDRO CLAUDIO DU QUESNE made an application in 1850 to the New York State Society to be admitted in right of his father, the *Marquis* Du Quesne, who, he claimed, was one of the *Captains* in the Allied French

Fleet. It was considered and favorably entertained, but he neglected to avail himself of the honor or comply with the terms before his decease at Havana, Cuba, on the 4th of July, 1880.

DANIEL MACKAY FRYE was admitted by the New York State Society in 1850, in right of his father, *Ziggy* Frederick Frye, an original member of the Massachusetts Society. He died on the 8th of February, 1859.

FREDERICK FRYE, his eldest son, succeeded him on the 4th of July, 1859 and died on the 2d of June, 1881, at New Orleans, without issue.

THEODORE GENTIL was admitted by the New York State Society in 1854, claiming to be the eldest male descendant of his maternal grandfather, *Major* Stephen Rochefontaine, who signed the parchment Roll of the Institution with *Major-General* Duportail's Engineer Corps at West Point, and which is now in the possession of the General Society. He died in Paris on the 3d of April, 1880, without issue.

WILLIAM JONES HOPPIN was admitted by the New York State Society in 1875, in right of his maternal grandfather, *Captain* William Jones, an original member of the Rhode Island State Society. He served for several years as a diplomatic representative of the United States, acting as Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, London, England.

FREDERICK JABEZ HUNTINGTON was admitted to the New York State Society in 1880, in right of his great-grandfather, *Brigadier-General* Jedediah Huntington, an original member and first President of the Connecticut Society.

CHARLES LAWTON,* the eldest son of *Doctor* William Lawton—who was stationed at West Point in 1790—was admitted by the New York State Society in 1816. His application having been referred to a Committee, who reported favorably upon his claim without having, as was required under the By-laws of the Society, procured a proper certificate from the Secretary of the Massachusetts Society, stating that he was entitled to membership. The Society appears to have admitted him upon the supposition that he was the son of William Laughton, the Surgeon's Mate, of *Colonel* Vose's 1st Massachusetts Regiment, an original Member of the Massachusetts State Society.



John P. Calhoun Jr.

In 1878, the New York State Society refused to entertain the application for admission of his eldest son, Alfred Lawton, as the rightful representative of *Surgeon's Mate* William Laughton, of the Massachusetts Society, their names not being identical.

EDWARD PREBLE MARCELLIN, M.D., was admitted by the New York State Society in 1827, in right of his father, *Lieutenant Claude Antoine Villet de Marcellin*, an original member of the Pennsylvania Society. *Doctor Marcellin* acted as the Secretary of the New York Society for several years, and died at Spottiswood, N. J., on the 25th of October, 1862, the Society attending his funeral at Trinity Church, New York.

HARRY MANIGAULT MORRIS, the eldest surviving son of Lewis Morris, Jr., was admitted by the New York State Society in 1875, in right of his grand-father, *Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Morris*,* of the South Carolina Society.

DAVID WASHINGTON CINCINNATUS OLYPHANT was admitted by the New York State Society in 1811, in right of his father, David Olyphant, *Director of the Military Hospitals of the South*, and an original member of the South Carolina Society.

DAVID OLYPHANT, his eldest son, was elected to the succession in 1856, but he did not sign the Roll until 1865. He died in June, 1887.

SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS was admitted by the New York State Society in 1858, in right of his father, *Brigadier-General Samuel Holden Parsons*, late President of the Connecticut Society.

NATHAN PAYSON RICE, M.D., an hereditary member of the Massachusetts Society, was admitted by the New York State Society on the 4th of July, 1860, upon producing a certificate from the Secretary of that Society, stating that he was a member of it, representing in succession his grandfather, *Major Nathan Rice*, an original member, and evidence that he was now a resident of this State.

HENRY FLOYD TALLMADGE was admitted by the New York State Society in 1850, in right of his father, *Major Benjamin Tallmadge*, an original member of the Connecticut Society.

BENJAMIN H. TALLMADGE, his son, succeeded him in 1858, and died in 1863.

* The editor of the *Society*.

WILLIAM B. THOMAS was admitted by the New York State Society in 1825, in right of his father, *Doctor* John Thomas, who, he claimed, was an original member of the Massachusetts Society, but whose name does not appear upon the original Roll of that State.

HENRY LIVINGSTON THOMAS, his son, was admitted in the succession in 1885, at the request of Mr. Fish, without the terms required by section 5 of By-Law IX.

JOHN TORREY, M.D., made application to be admitted and associated with the New York State Society since the year 1823, but does not appear to have subscribed his name to its Roll until 1854. He claimed the right of admission through his uncle, Joseph Torrey, *Lieutenant-Colonel* (by brevet) of Hazen's Regiment, and who signed the parchment Roll of the Institution with that regiment, and which is now in the possession of the General Society. He acted as the Treasurer of the New York Society until his decease on the 10th of March, 1873.

HERBERT GRAY TORREY, his eldest son, succeeded him in 1873.

HENRY WARD was admitted by the New York State Society in 1833, in right of his father, *Lieutenant-Colonel* Samuel Ward, an original member of the Rhode Island Society. He died in 1842.

HENRY HALL WARD, his eldest son, succeeded him in 1842, and served as the Treasurer of this Society from 1855 until his decease, which occurred at Saratoga Springs on the 27th of August, 1872. He died unmarried.

DESCENDANTS

OF OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY, ADMITTED FOR LIFE BY THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY UNDER THE RESOLUTION OF THE 4TH OF JULY, 1857.*

JAMES WATSON AVERELL, grandson of *Colonel* Samuel B. Webb, an original member of the Connecticut Society, was admitted in 1857. Died in 1876.

ALFRED DOUGLAS, son of *Captain* Richard Douglas, an original member of the Connecticut Society, was admitted in 1860. Died in 1869.

SAMUEL C. ELLIS, M.D., grandson of *Captain* William Willcocks—an *Aide-de Camp* on the Staff of *Lord Stirling*—but not a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, was admitted in 1859. Died in 1874.

PETER GANSEVOORT, youngest son of *Colonel* Peter Gansevoort, an original member of the New York Society, was admitted in 1858. Died in 1874.

WILLIAM OGDEN GILES, grandson of *Lieutenant-Colonel* Aquila Giles, an original member of the New York Society, was admitted in 1860.

WILLIAM IRVING GRAHAM, great-nephew of *Captain* Charles Graham, an original member of the New York Society, was admitted in 1861, and served for several years as Secretary. Died in 1871.

JOHN FRANKLIN GRAY, M.D., great-nephew of *Captain* Silas Gray, an original member of the New York Society, was admitted in 1860, and served for many years as the New York State Society's Physician. Died in 1882.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., grandson of *General* Alexander Hamilton, an original member of the New York Society, was admitted in 1860. Upon the decease of his father in 1876, he became the eldest in the succession.

WILLIAM PRAY LEE, grandson of *Captain* John Pray, an original member of the Massachusetts Society, was admitted in 1800. Died in 1872.

STUYVESANT LE ROY, grandson of *Major* Nicholas Fish, an original member of the New York Society, was admitted in 1800.

GEORGE WEBB MORELL (*M*: -*G*: -*M*:), grandson of *Colonel* Samuel B. Webb, an original member of the Connecticut Society, was admitted in 1858. Died in 1883.

JOHN NEILSON, grandson of *Major* Nicholas Fish, an original member of the New York Society, was admitted in 1800.

CHARLES HENRY WARD, grandson of *Lieutenant-Colonel* Samuel Ward, an original member of the Rhode Island Society, was admitted in 1800.

WILLIAM GREENE WARD (*B*: -*G*: -*G*: -*N*, N. Y.), grandson of *Lieutenant-Colonel* Samuel Ward, an original member of the Rhode Island Society, was admitted in 1860.

ALEXANDER STEWART WEBB (late *B*: -*S*, -*M*: -*G*: -*C*, U. S. A.), grandson of *Colonel* Samuel B. Webb, an original member of the Connecticut Society, was admitted in 1860.

JAMES WALSON WEBB (Hon.), youngest son of *Colonel* Samuel B. Webb, an original member of the Connecticut Society, was admitted in 1858. Died in 1884.

ROBERT STEWART WEBB, grandson of *Colonel* Samuel B. Webb, an original member of the Connecticut Society, was admitted in 1800.

STEPHEN HOGEBOOM WEBB, second son of *Colonel* Samuel B. Webb, an original member of the Connecticut Society, was admitted in 1860. Died in 1873.

WALTER WIMPLE WEBB, third son of *Colonel* Samuel B. Webb, an original member of the Connecticut Society, was admitted in 1858. Died in 1870.

WATSON WEBB, grandson of *Colonel* Samuel B. Webb, an original member of the Connecticut Society, was admitted in 1860. Died in 1876.

OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY
OF THE
CINCINNATI.

EFFECTED JULY 5TH, 1880.

<i>President,</i>	Hon. HAMILTON FISH.
<i>Vice President,</i>	ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
<i>Secretary,</i>	JOHN SCHUYLER.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	ALEXANDER JAMES CLINTON.
<i>Assistant Treasurer,</i>	EDWARD WILLIAM TAPP.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	REV. MANGU HOLMES HUTTON.

Standing Committee.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE,	MATTHEW CLARKSON,
THOMAS WITTER CHRYSIE,	WILLIAM HENRY CROSBY,
ANTHONY WALTON WHITE EVANS,	RICHARD VARICK DE WITT,
CHARLES SCOTT MCKNIGHT,	JOHN RHINELANDER STEVENS

Delegates to the General Society.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,	JOHN SCHUYLER,
Hon. JOHN COCHRANE,	ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
	ALEXANDER JAMES CLINTON.

Alternates.

THOMAS WITTER CHRYSIE,	WILLIAM HENRY CROSBY,
------------------------	-----------------------

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY, JULY, 1886.

First Male Descendants of Original Members of the New York State Society.

ADMITTED	RESIDENCE
1834 HAMILTON F. H. (<i>President & President General</i>),	251 East 17th Street.
1842 ANTHONY WALTON WHITE EVANS,	New Rochelle, N. Y.
1849 JOHN VAN VORST,	. Jersey City, N. J.
1853 CHARLES SCOTT MCKNIGHT,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1856 CHARLES GRAHAM,	Hoboken, N. J.
1858 JOHN COCHRANE (<i>Late Brigadier General U. S. A.</i>),	7 East 62d Street.
1858 EDWARD WILLIAM TAPP (<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>),	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1860 GEORGE STEWART BELKNAP,	Grove City, Minn.
1865 JOHN SCHUYLER (<i>Secretary and Treasurer-General</i>),	63 William Street.
1865 WILLIAM HENRY CROSEY,	Elizabeth, N. J.
1867 THOMAS WITTER CHRYSIE,	Newburgh, N. Y.
1868 RICHARD VARICK DE WITT,	Albany, N. Y.
1868 CARROLL LIVINGSTON,	New York City.
1872 JOHN BARNES VARICK,	Manchester, N. H.
1874 JOHN RHINEBECK STEVENS,	20 West 39th Street.
1875 ALEXANDER HAMMOND,	Islip, N. Y.
1875 DIXON GREENE HUGHES,	Jersey City, N. J.
1876 WILLIAM WALLACE TAULMAN,	Nyack, N. Y.
1876 ALEXANDER HAMILTON (<i>Vice-President</i>),	Irvington, N. Y.
1876 ROBERT PRESTON WILSON,	Buffalo, N. Y.
1877 WILLIAM LINN KEENE,	Flatbush, N. Y.
1878 ALEXANDER JAMES CLINTON (<i>Treasurer</i>),	71 Wall Street.
1878 THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,	Philadelphia, Pa.
1878 JAMES JARED LOGAN,	Newburgh, N. Y.
1879 MATTHEW CLARKSON,	15 West 45th Street
1879 JOHN TYLER COOPER,	Atlanta, Ga.
1879 HOWARD FILLOSON	Rhinebeck, N. Y.
1879 JOHN BEEKMAN WESTBROOK,	Peekskill, N. Y.
1880 JAMES VAN DYK,	Lead City, Dakota.
1880 GRIFFITH PRITCHARD GRIFFITH,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1881 MANCIUS HOLMES HUTTON, D.D. (<i>Chaplain</i>),	New Brunswick, N. J.
1881 WILLIAM RICHMOND TALBOT,	Providence, R. I.
1882 JOHN VARICK DODGE (<i>Rev.</i>),	Evansville, Ind.
1882 HENRY BROCKHOLST LEDYARD,	Detroit, Mich.
1884 HENRY KEESEY BICKER,	Montclair, N. J.

1885 JAMES STEVENSON VAN CORTLANDT,	Van Cortlandt Manor,
1885 BURR WENDELL,	Cazenovia, N. Y.
1885 PAUL ERNST TIEMANN, M.D.,	St. Luke's Hospital,
1885 DE GRASSE BOSTWICK FOWLER,	Baltimore, Md.
1886 ROBERT BURNET,	West Coldenham, N. Y.
1886 GEORGE BEZALEEL HOWE,	208 West 123d Street.
1886 WILLIAM SWETLAND KETCHUM,	Plattsburgh, N. Y.
1886 GEORGE HUNT PENDLETON,	United States Minister to Germany.

Eldest Male Descendants of Original Members of the State Societies opposite their respective Names.

1852 JOHN KEARNEY RODGERS,	Pennsylvania, Ontonagon, Mich.
1857 WICKHAM HOFFMAN,	Connecticut, 60 Wall Street
1860 JOHN WHEELWRIGHT GREATON,	Massachusetts, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1860 NATHAN PAYSON RICE, M.D.,	Massachusetts, 59 Liberty Street.
1865 DAVID OLIPHANT,	South Carolina, 28 W. 17th Street
1873 HERBERT GRAY TORREY,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1874 JOHN CROPPER,	Virginia, 3 East 38th Street.
1875 WILLIAM JONES HOPPIN,	Rhode Island, 61 Pine Street.
1875 HARRY MANIGAULT MORRIS,	South Carolina, 49 W. 38th Street.
1880 FREDERICK JABEZ HUNTINGTON,	Connecticut, Norwich, Conn.
1884 ROBERT PERCY ALDEN,	Connecticut, Cornwall, Penn.
1885 HENRY LIVINGSTON THOMAS,	Massachusetts, Washington, D. C.

17 Members Admitted under the Rule of 1857.

1860 ALEXANDER STEWART WEBB (<i>Marr. General</i>),	15 Lexington Avenue.
1860 ROBERT STEWART WEBB,	43 Lafayette Place.
1860 CHARLES HENRY WARD,	165 Broadway.
1860 WILLIAM GREENE WARD (<i>Brigadier-General</i>),	Staten Island, N. Y.
1860 JOHN NEILSON,	New Brunswick, N. J.
1860 STUYVESANT LE ROY,	Newport, R. I.
1860 WILLIAM OGDEN GILES,	Kingsbridge, N. Y. City.

Honorary Member.

1879 WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN (<i>General U. S. A.</i>),	New York City.
--	----------------

INSTITUTION
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Now in the possession of the General Society and written on parchment:—

A list of the officers and troops.

Gen. Washington,

William Heath, *Major-General*,

Benjamin Lincoln, "

Robert Howe, "

Nathanael Greene, "

Alexander McDougall, "

Steuben, "

Henry Knox, "

*Duportail, "

Mordecai Gist, *Brigadier-General*,

Arnold, *Major-General*, *Reuter, Brigadier-General*

John Paterson, *Brigadier-General*,

Edward Hand, " *Adj't Genl*

John Greaton, "

Rufus Putnam, "

Elias Dayton, "

Jedediah Huntington, "

Timothy Pickering, *Colonel and Quartermaster-General*,

Heman Swift, *Colonel 2d Connecticut Regiment*,

Philip Van Cortlandt, " *2d A, & Y 2d R*

Henry Jackson, *Colonel 4th Massachusetts R*

Samuel Shaw, *Colonel 1st Massachusetts Regt*

William Hull, *Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Massachusetts R*

Joseph Pettengill, *Major-Colonel 3d Massachusetts R*

Samuel Williams, *Major-Colonel 4th Massachusetts R*

Moses Kimball, *Major-Colonel 5th Massachusetts R*

John Whiting, " *Major-Colonel 6th Massachusetts R*

Conrad's Van Dyck, *Major-Colonel 7th Massachusetts R*

*Gouverneur Morris, *Major-Colonel 8th Massachusetts R*

Ebenezer Huntington, *Major-Colonel 9th Massachusetts R*

Samuel B. Woods, *Captain, 3^d Connecticut Regt.*
 Peter Woodward, *Lieutenant, Vt. Artillery.*
 Lewis Ned尦, *Captain (by brevet).*
 John Brooks, *Lieutenant-Colonel (by brevet), Major of Engineers.*
 Hugh Maxwell, *Major of Engineers, 8th Mass. Inf. Regt.*
 Walter Stewart, *Colonel, Inspector Armies in the U.S.*

Officers of Engineers who were members of the Legion:

Daniel M. Gannett,
 George C. Duryea,
 Lazarus, "
 Kosciuszko, "
 Villettandie, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
 Walker, *Lieutenant-Colonel of the Connecticut Corps of Engineers.*
 Murnan, *Major of Engineers.*
 Rochefontaine, *Maj.*
 L'Enfant, "

HORN'S REGIMENT

William Stuart, *Lieutenant.*
 James Anderson, *Lieutenant.*
 Nicholas Schuyler, *Surgeon.*
 Palmer Cady, *Lieutenant.*
 Germain Diony, *Lieutenant.*
 Benjamin Mooers, *Lieutenant and Adjutant.*
 Edward Chinn, *Lieutenant and Paymaster.*
 William Torrey, *Lieutenant.*
 Edward Bugbee, *Lieutenant.*
 Zacheus Peaslee, *Lieutenant.*
 Lewis' Gosselin, *Lieutenant.*
 Thomas Thompson, *Lieutenant and Quartermaster.*
 Antoine Paulient, *Captain.*
 François Monty, *Lieutenant.*

The following were promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel to wing:

Moses Haen, *Brigadier-General.*
 Edward Antill, *Lieutenant-Colonel (by brevet).*
 Joseph Torrey, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
 Lawrence Olivier, *Major (by brevet).*
 William Satterlee, *Captain.*
 William Mansfield, *Captain.*
 Richard Lloyd, *Captain.*

James Duncan, *Captain.*
 Thomas Pry, *Captain.*
 Clement Gosselin, *Captain.*
 Anthony Selin, *Captain.*
 Francis Gilmart, *Lieutenant.*
 Amable Boileau, *Lieutenant.*
 Andrew Lee, *Lieutenant.*
 Noah Lee, *Captain.*
 Murdock McPherson, *Lieutenant.*

The last two names are attached to this list on a separate piece of paper.

OFFICERS OF GENERAL ARMAND'S CORPS.

*Armand, *Marquis de la Rouerie.*
 J. Ternan, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
 George Schaffner, *Major.*
 Henry Bedken, *Captain.*
 Le Brun De Bellecour, *Captain.*
 De Bert De Majon, *Captain.*
 John Sharp, *Captain.*
 Augustus Brissault, *Captain.*
 Baptiste Verdier, *Lieutenant.*
 De Fontevrille, *Lieutenant.*
 Godfried Swartz, *Lieutenant.*
 Henry Riedell, *Lieutenant.*
 William Gitling, *Cornet.*
 Jervuturas, *Lieutenant.*
 Richard Head, *Lieutenant.*
 P. B. B. Rassaneau, *Cornet.*
 William Murdock, *Cornet.*
 Cas. Schaffner, *Cornet.*
 James McDougall, *Cornet.*
 John Morris, *Sergeant.*
 Charles Greer, *Sergeant's Mate.*
 Joseph Smith, *Cook.*

Lewis D. Pontefract, *Captain.* Hon. Attest. come to Steuben. Date of commission, 18th of February, 1778. Entered by the Secretary General on the list of Foreign Officers in the book of minutes.



LISTE DE
L'ORDRE AMERICAIN DE CINCINNATUS
EN FRANCE.²⁵

S. E. *Le Général de la Fazeine, Ministre Plénipotentiaire.*
S. E. *Le Seigneur Gerard, dernier Ministre Plénipotentiaire.*

Amitaux et Commandants de la Marine.

L. E. *Le Comte d'Estaing.*

L. E. *Le Comte de Grasse.*

L. E. *Le Comte de Barras.*

L. E. *Le Chevalier Destouches.*

Marechaux de Camp	1,000
-------------------	-------

<i>Le Comte de Rochambeau, Commandant-en-Chef.</i>	6,000
--	-------

<i>Le Baron de Viomenil, Lieutenant-General.</i>	3,000
--	-------

<i>Le Chevalier d' Chastellux.</i>	2,000
------------------------------------	-------

<i>Le Comte de Viomenil.</i>	2,000
------------------------------	-------

<i>Le Comte de Saint-Simon.</i>	2,000
---------------------------------	-------

<i>De Choisy.</i>	2,000
-------------------	-------

<i>De Beville.</i>	
--------------------	--

Brigadiers en Amérique

<i>Le Comte de Custines.</i>	2,000
------------------------------	-------

<i>Le Duc de Lauzun.</i>	2,000
--------------------------	-------

<i>Le Duc de Laval.</i>	2,000
-------------------------	-------

<i>Le Comte d'Antichamps.</i>	2,000
-------------------------------	-------

<i>Le Marquis de Rostaing.</i>	2,000
--------------------------------	-------

<i>Desaudroüines.</i>	1,500
-----------------------	-------

<i>D'Aboville.</i>	1,500
--------------------	-------

<i>La Vallette.</i>	1,500
---------------------	-------

Tous servis en Amérique avec le grade de Colonel

<i>Marquis de Saint-Maine.</i>	1,000
--------------------------------	-------

<i>Comte Chretien, des Deux Ponts.</i>	1,000
--	-------

<i>Comte de Pondens.</i>	1,000
--------------------------	-------

<i>Vicomte d'Arrot.</i>	1,000
-------------------------	-------

<i>Vicomte de Rochambeau.</i>	1,000
-------------------------------	-------

<i>Comte Guillaume, des Deux Ponts.</i>	
---	--

<i>Vicomte de Noailles.</i>	1,000
-----------------------------	-------

Taken from Mr. J. C. Cadot's book

	FRANCS
<i>Comte de Charlus.</i>	1,000
<i>Comte Flechin.</i>	
Robert Dillon	1,000
Querenet, de la Combe, <i>des Ingénieurs.</i>	
<i>Comte de Segur.</i>	1,000
<i>Comte de Fersen.</i>	
<i>Prince de Broglie</i>	1,000
Scheldon,	
<i>Comte de Damas.</i>	1,000
<i>Comte de Vauban.</i>	1,000
<i>Marquis de Champcenets.</i>	1,000

PARIS, LE 7 JANVIER, 1784.

(Signed) LE C^{TE} DE ROCHAMBEAU.

Tous ceux dont les sommes sont en blanc étaient absents, mais probablement adhéreront à la même délibération.

Liste des officiers dans le cas d'être proposés pour être admis dans l'association des Cincinnatus, d'après le règlement de la Société Générale du 15 May, 1784

Le Baron de l'Estrade.
Le Chevalier de Lameth.
M. de Tarlé.
M. de Menouville.
Le Baron de Saint Simon.
Le Chevalier de Mirabeau.
M. de Montesquieu.
Le Vicomte Dosmond
M. de MacMahon.
Le Chevalier de Tarlé.
Le Comte de Loncenil.
Le Comte de Chabannes.
Le Baron d'Esebeck.
M. d'Anselme.
M. de Ricey.
M. Lynch.
Le Vicomte de Vandreuil.
Le Vicomte de Fleury.

Supplément de deux officiers du 15 Aoust, 1784, proposé pour le ordre Cincinnatus

Goulet, de la Tour.
Marquis de Montmort.

(Signed) C^{TE} DE ROCHAMBEAU.

Capitains et Commandants de Vaisseaux

Resolu, dans l'assemblée générale de la Société de Cincinnati

du lundi 17 May, 1784.

M. de Tarlé.

Le Chevalier de Lameth (Colonel par brevet).

Le Comte de Sonneville.

Le Comte de la Touche.

Le Comte de Kergariou.

Le Chevalier de l'Eguille.

Le Chevalier du Quesne.

Le Comte de Travalaïs.

Le Chevalier Maulevrier.

Le Chevalier de Vallongne.

Le Comte de Capellis.

Le Chevalier de la Pérouse.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON, Pres.

—

Lieutenant-Colonel de Bouchet was admitted by the General Society May 17th, 1784.

Le Marquis de Bouillé was admitted by the General Society May 18th, 1787.





LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 011 697 716 3